

COLOUR IN THE GARDEN

PLANTS AND SHRUBS
THEIR USES, CULTURE
AND COLOUR-GROUPING
A BOOK FOR AMATEURS
By M. E. STEBBING



WITH 300 DRAWINGS IN COLOUR
BY MISS M. WALTERS ANSON

Revised Edition

THOMAS NELSON AND SONS LTD

LONDON EDINBURGH PARIS MELBOURNE

TORONTO AND NEW YORK

THOMAS NELSON AND SONS LTD

Parkside Works Edinburgh 9
3 Henrietta Street London WC2
312 Flinders Street Melbourne C1
91-93 Wellington Street West Toronto 1

THOMAS NELSON AND SONS
385 Madison Avenue New York 17

SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE D'ÉDITIONS NELSON
25 rue Henri Barbusse Paris Ve

First published May 1934
Revised edition April 1947
Reprinted 1949

PREFACE

I HAVE tried to make this a book of reference for garden-lovers, tempering the necessary rather dry facts with others of a more homely nature. The coloured plates are by Miss M. Walters Anson, and include many well-known garden flowers. The more uncommon kinds, to be found on the plates and in the text, are included because they are, for some reason or other—generally from my own personal notes or experience—of value to the garden-lover, and worthy of trial in our gardens.

I offer my warmest thanks to Mr. Harrow, Director of the Royal Horticultural Gardens, Wisley, Surrey, and to the Librarian, the Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh, for helping me name correctly some of the rarer plants in this book ; also to Mrs. Murrell for her advice on the colours of some of the newer Irises, many of them raised by herself and her husband, and they are justly famous for giving us so much beauty.

M. E. STEBBING

PREFACE TO REVISED EDITION

IN this edition many newer introductions have been added, while at the same time many old ones are included for their beauty and their tested worth in colour and constitution. Addenda have been made, among them one on " Green-coloured Flowers " ; the inclusion is an especial tribute to Mrs. Constance Spry, who has taught us so well how to use them and appreciate their charm.

My omissions in every chapter will still seem numerous ; but in a book of this kind it is only possible to give a selection and hope this may lead the readers to make excursions and experiments for themselves.

M. E. STEBBING

April 1947

CONTENTS

GARDEN COLOUR	1
I FLOWERS PALE OR BRIGHT YELLOW AND ORANGE; ALSO BUFF AND APRICOT	13
II FLOWERS RED, PURPLE-CRIMSON, CRIMSON, SCARLET, MAROON	39
III FLOWERS WHITE OR CREAM	57
IV FLOWERS PINK, INCLUDING ROSE, SALMON, LILAC-PINKS, CARMINE, AND CRIMSON-PINKS	73
V FLOWERS MAUVE, LILAC, LAVENDER, HELIOTROPE, VIOLET, OR PURPLISH- BLUE	90
VI FLOWERS BLUE, OR NEARLY BLUE	102
VII FLOWERS GREEN, OR MAINLY GREEN	113
VIII AQUATICS	114
IX ADDITIONAL TREES AND SHRUBS	116

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF FLOWERS ILLUSTRATED ON THE PLATES

* * The Roman figures indicate the number of the Plate. The Popular Names are printed in *italics*.

Abelia floribunda, XXXI.
Abelia grandiflora, XXX.
Aconitum Stoerckianum, LII.
Adonis vernalis, I.
Æthionema amœnum, XXVI.
Agapanthus umbellatus, LI.
Ageratum mexicanum, L.
Allium Ostrowskianum, XXXIV.
Allium sphaerocephalum, XIX.
Alpine Champion, XXVI.
Alpine Rose, XXXIII.
Alpine Wallflower, I.
Alyssum saxatile flore pleno, II.
American Cowslip, XXXVIII.
American Ground Laurel, XXXI.
American Mountain Laurel, XXXII.
American Swamp Laurel, XXXI.
Amsonia Tabernamontana, LIII.
Anchusa italica, var. Dropmore, LIII.
Anchusa myosotidiflora, LI.
Androsace Laggeri, XXVII.
Androsace sarmentosa, XXVI.
Anemone blanda, XLVIII.
Anemone Hepatica, LI.
Anemone pulsatilla, XLIV.
Anemone pulsatilla, "Mrs. Van der Elst," XXVIII.
Anthemis tinctoria, var. Kelwayi, II.
Anthyllis montana, var. atro-rubens, XX.
Antirrhinum, garden form, XII.
Armeria latifolia, XXVII.
Arnebia echioides, I.
Aquilegia cœrulea, XLV.
Asclepias tuberosa, III.
Asperula arcadiensis, XXVIII.
Aubretia deltoidea, var. rosea, XXXV.
Aubretia, "Violet Queen," XLIV.
Autumn Sneezewort, XI.
Avens, VI, XVI.

Barrenwort, I.
Bearded Pentstemon, XVI.
Beautiful Knapweed, XL.
Bee Balm, XVIII.
Begonia semperflorens, "Fireball," XIII.
Berberidopsis corallina, XXI.
Berberis Darwinii, III.
Berberis Wilsonæ, IV.
Bleeding Heart, XXIV., XXXV.
Blood-red Alum Root, XVI.
Blue African Lily, LII.
Blue Cowslip, XLVIII.
Blue-flowered Sage, XLVII.
Blue-leaved Crown-vetch, VI.
Blue Plantain Lily, XXXVIII.
Border Carnation, XIII.

Box-leaved Milkwort, XXXIII.
Broad-leaved Cuckoo Flower, XXXVIII.
Broad-leaved Thrift, XXVII.
Broom, III., IV., VII.
Buddleia globosa, IV.
Buddleia variabilis Veitchiana, XLL
Bush Honeysuckle, XV.
Butterfly Flower, XXXVI.
Butterfly-weed, III.

Cactus Dahlia, XII.
Californian Fuchsia, XX.
Callirrhoe involucrata, XXXIV.
Callistephus hortenensis, XLIII.
Calochortus pulchellus, V.
Camellia Donckelaari, XXI.
Camomile, II.
Campanula lactiflora, XLII.
Campanula longistyla, XXXIX.
Campanula pyramidalis, LII.
Canna, garden variety, XII.
Cape Bladder Senna, XII.
Cardamine latifolia, XXXVIII.
Carnation, XIII.
Carpentaria californica, XXIII.
Caucasian Comfrey, XLV.
Caucasian Scabious, XLIX.
Ceanothus Gloire de Versailles, L.
Centaurea macrocephala, VIII.
Centaurea montana, XLV.
Centaurea montana rubra, XXXIV.
Centaurea pulcherrima, XL.
Centaury, XXXVI.
Centranthus ruber, XXVI.
Cercis Siliquastrum, XXXI.
Cheiranthus Allionii, VI.
Chelone Lyonii, XXXII.
Chilian Gum Box, XXXI.
Chimney Bellflower, LII.
China Aster, XLIII.
Chinese Apple, XXXIII.
Chinese Bellflower, XLIII.
Chionodoxa gigantea, XLVIII.
Chrysanthemum Hausschnechtii, V.
Chrysogonum virginianum, V.
Cistus, "Warley Rose," XXXIV.
Clematis integrifolia, XLVII.
Clematis Jackmanii superba, XLI.
Clematis, "Nelly Moser," XXXVII.
Clerodendron trichotomum, XXI.
Clethra alnifolia, var. paniculata, XXIII.
Cnicus conspicuus, XVIII.
Columbine Meadow Rue, XXXVIII.
Coral Barberry, XXI.
Coreopsis grandiflora, X.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF FLOWERS ILLUSTRATED ON THE PLATES

Cornish Heath, xxx.
Cornus Nuttallii, xxiv.
Coronilla glauca, vi.
Corydalis thalictrifolia, i.
Corylopsis Veitchiana, vii.
Cosmos bipinnatus, xxxvii.
Cotoneaster frigida, xxii.
Cotoneaster microphylla, xxii.
Cotoneaster pannosa, xxii.
Crataegus pyracantha, xxii.
Creeping Forget-me-not, xlviii.
Creeping Jacob's Ladder, xlv.
Crimson-flowered Flax, xvii.
Crimson-flowered Poppy Mallow, xxxiv.
Cyclamen repandum, xxxv.
Cydonia (Pyrus) Maulei, xiv.
Cynoglossum amabile, xlvi.
Cytisus kewensis, vii.
Cytisus scoparius Andreanus, iii.

Daffodil, Cyclamen-flowered, ii.
Daffodil, "Queen of Spain," ix.
Dahlia, cactus, xii.
Dahlia coccinea, xiii.
Daphne blagayana, xxiv.
Daphne Cneorum, xxxiii.
Day-lily, viii.
Delphinium, garden variety, xlix.
Delphinium grandiflorum, xlix.
Dendromecon rigidum, iii.
Desfontainia spinosa, xiv.
Dianthus Atkinsonii, xx.
Dianthus, "Fairy Queen," xxvii.
Dicentra exima, xxxv.
Dicentra spectabilis, xxvi.
Diervilla, "Eva Rathke," xv.
Dimorphotheca aurantiaca, viii.
Dodecatheon Meadia, xxxviii.
Doronicum plantagineum, ix.
Dwarf Everlasting Pea, xxix.

Early Spring Squill, xlviii.
Echinops bannaticus (syn. ruthenicus), xlvi.
Embothrium coccineum, xxi.
Epigaea repens, xxxi.
Epimedium pinnatum, i.
Erica ciliaris, var. Maweana, xxx.
Erica stricta, xxx.
Erica vagans grandiflora, xxx.
Erica vulgaris, var. Alportii, xxx.
Erigeron macranthus, xliii.
Erigeron multiradiatus, xlii.
Erigeron philadelphicus, xxix.
Eryngium amethystinum, xlix.
Erysimum ochroleucum, i.
Erythraea Massonii, xxxvi.
Escallonia langleyensis, xv.
Escallonia macrantha, xxxi.
Eucharidium concinnum, xxxvi.
Eucryphia pinnatifolia, xxiv.
Euonymus europæus, xxii.
Euphorbia epithymoides, ix.
Evening Primrose, ii.

False Lupin, v.
Fire Bush, xxi.
Fire Thorn, xxii.
Fleabane, xxix., xlii., xliii.
Flower of a Day, lii.
Flowering Currant, xxxi.
Flowering Nutmeg, xv.
Forget-me-not, xlvi.
Forsythia suspensa, vii.

(3,926)

French Honeysuckle, xxix.
Fringed Heath, xxx.
Fuchsia, "Madame Corneillon," xiv.
Fuchsia macrostemma, xv.
Fumewort, i.
Funkia ovata, xxxviii.

Gaillardia, "Lady Rolleston," ix.
Galega officinalis, var. Hartlandii, xlii.
Garland Flower, xxiv., xxxiii.
Garlic, xix., xxxiv.
Genista ætnensis, iv.
Gentian Gromwell, liii.
Gentiana acaulis, lili.
Gentiana asclepiadea, lli.
Gentiana Freyniana, xlix.
Gentiana verna, lili.
Gentianella, lili.
Georgian Flea-bane, x.
Geranium ibericum, xlv.
Gerbera Jamesonii, xvii.
Geum Heldreichii, vi.
Geum, "Mrs. Bradshaw," xvi.
Gilia capitata, xlvii.
Gilia coronopifolia, xvi.
Gladolus, "Baron Hulot," xli.
Gladolus brenchleyensis, xiii.
Gladolus communis, xxxiv.
Globe Flower, v.
Glory of the Snow, xlviii.
Goat's Rue, xlii.
Golden Drop, i.
Golden-flowered Currant, iv.
Golden Rod, xi.
Graham's Sage, xvi.
Great-headed Knapweed, viii.
Greek Mallow, xxxvi.
Grevillea alpina, xv.

Hamamelis arborea, vii.
Hedysarum obscurum, xxix.
Helenium autumnale, var. cupreum, xl.
Helenium pumilum, x.
Helianthemum, "Garibaldii," xxvi.
Helianthemum ocymoides, ii.
Helianthus tomentosus, xi.
Hemerocallis flava, viii.
Hepatica, li.
Heuchera sanguinea, xvi.
Hollyhock, "Counterside," xiii.
Hooker's Catch Fly, xxxv.
Hungarian Globe Thistle, xlvi.
Hypericum patulum, iii.

Iberian Crane's-bill, xlii.
Ilex, "Silver Queen," xxii.
Impatiens Roylei, xxxvii.
Incarvillea grandiflora, xxix.
Indian Poppy, viii.
Indian Shot, xii.
Indian Yellow Jasmine, iv.
Inula orientalis (syn. glandulosa), x.
Iris bucharica, ix.
Iris Chamæiris, li.
Iris Kämpferi, xlii.
Iris, "Maori King," x.
Iris missouriensis, xlv.
Iris pallida, xi.
Iris reticulata, xlv.
Italian Alkanet, lili.
Italian Grape Hyacinth, lili.
Ixiolirion montanum, var. macranthum, xlvii.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF FLOWERS ILLUSTRATED ON THE PLATES

Japanese Golden Ball Tree, VII.

Japanese Iris, XLII.

Japanese Rose, XXI, XXXII.

Japanese Spiraea, XXXIII.

Jasminum humile, IV.

Jasminum nudiflorum, VII.

Jasminum primulinum, VII.

Jerusalem Sage, XLIII.

Jew's Mallow, IV.

Judas Tree, XXXI.

Kaffir Lily, XIX.

Kalmia glauca, XXXI.

Kalmia latifolia, XXXII.

Kerria japonica flore pleno, IV.

Kew Broom, VII.

Kniphofia Nelsonii, XIII.

Kniphofia rufa, XI.

Lady Tulip, XXXV.

Large-flowered Bellwort, IX.

Large-flowered Tick-seed, X.

Large-flowered Woundwort, XL.

Lathyrus luteus, var. *aureus*, V.

Lathyrus (Orobus) vernus alba-roseus, XXVIII.

Lathyrus undulatus, XXIX.

Lavatera cashmiriana, XXXIV.

Lesser Periwinkle, XXXIX.

Leucojum vernum, XXV.

Leycesteria formosa, XV.

Liatris spicata, XXIX.

Lilium croceum, VIII.

Lilium tenuifolium, XVII.

Linaria multipunctata, VI.

Linaria organifolia, XXXIX.

Linum grandiflorum, XVII.

Linum perenne, LI.

Lithospermum prostratum, LIII.

Lobelia cardinalis, XIX.

Lobelia, Queen Victoria hybrid, XXXVII.

Lobelia Tupa, XII.

Lobel's Catch Fly, XXXVI.

Long-spiked Buiton Snake-root, XXIX.

Lonicera sempervirens, XIV.

Loose-strife, XXXVI.

Lucy of Teesdale, LIII.

Lupinus argenteus, XLV.

Lychnis alpina, XXVI.

Lychnis chalcadonica, XX.

Lychnis fulgens, XVIII.

Lychnis Lagascae, XXVIII.

Lyon's Shell Flower, XXXII.

Lythrum salicaria roseum, XXXVI.

Madeira Orchis, XLIV.

Magnolia stellata, XXV.

Many-rayed Fleabane, XLII.

Mariposa Lily, V.

Marjorum-leaved Toad-flax, XXXIX.

Meadow Sweet, XXV.

Meconopsis cambrica plena, VI.

Meconopsis integrifolia, VIII.

Menziesia polifolia, XXX.

Milk-weed Gentian, LII.

Milk-white Bell Flower, XLII.

Monarda didyma, XVIII.

Monkshood, LII.

Montbretia, "Lord Nelson," VIII.

Moonwort, XXXIX.

Mountain Kidney-vetch, XX.

Mountain Knapweed, XXXIV., XLV.

Mountain Sweet, I.

(3,926)

Mullein-leaved Lobelia, XII.

Muscari botryoides, LIII.

Muscari comosum, var. *monstrosum*, XL.

Myosotis, "Marie Raphael," XLVI.

Narcissus cyclamineus, I.

Narcissus Johnstonii, IX.

Nepeta Mussinii, XL.

Netted Iris, XLIV.

Nicotiana Sanderæ, XVII.

Nigella hispanica, L.

Oenothera riparia, II.

Olympian Violet, XLIV.

Omphalodes verna, XLVIII.

Ononis fruticosa, XXXII.

Onosma echioides, I.

Orange-ball Tree, IV.

Orange Lily, VIII.

Orchis foliosa, XLIV.

Orchis pyramidalis, XXVII.

Oriental Bellflower, XLII.

Oriental Henbane, XXXVIII.

Ostrowskia magnifica, XLII.

Ox-eye, I.

Pæonia tenuifolia, XIX.

Papaver glaucum, XVII.

Pasque Flower, XXVIII., XLIV.

Pentstemon barbatus, XI.

Pentstemon Hartwegii, XXXVII.

Pentstemon heterophyllus, "True Blue," XLVI.

Pentstemon isophyllus, XVIII.

Perennial Flax, LI.

Pernettya mucronata, XV.

Phacelia tanacetifolia, XL.

Philesia buxifolia, XIV.

Phlomis cashmeriana, XLIII.

Phlox, "Iris," XII.

Phlox paniculata, XXXVII.

Phlox subulata, "G. F. Wilson," XLVI.

Phlox subulata, "Vivid," XXVIII.

Physalis Alkekengii, XII.

Physochlaina orientalis, XXXVIII.

Pickering Weed, L.

Plantain-leaved Leopard's-bane, IX.

Plantain Lily, XXXVIII.

Platycodon grandiflorum, XLIII.

Plume Thistle, XVIII.

Polemonium reptans, XLV.

Polygala chamæbuxus, XXXIII.

Pontederia cordata, L.

Potentilla Friedrichseni, III.

Potentilla, "Miss Willmott," XXXV.

Potentilla nepalensis, XVI.

Prickly Heath, XV.

Primrose, "Wilson's Blue," XLVIII.

Primula Auricula, var. *S. Robinson*, II.

Primula Bulleyana, X.

Primula Cockburniana, VI.

Primula denticulata cashmiriana, XXXVIII.

Primula megaseæfolia, XXVII.

Primula rosea, XXVIII.

Primula Sieboldii, XXIX.

Primula viscosa, "Mrs. J. H. Wilson," XXXIX.

Primula vulgaris, "Wilson's Blue," XLVIII.

Prophet Flower, I.

Prunus triloba flore pleno, XXXIII.

Pulmonaria angustifolia, XLVIII.

Purple Mexican Aster, XXXVII.

Purple Rock Cress, XLV.

Pyramidal Orchis, XXVII.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF FLOWERS ILLUSTRATED ON THE PLATES

Pyrethrum hybrid, "Queen Mary," xxvii.
Pyrus (*Gydonia*) *Maulei*, xiv.
Pyrus spectabilis, xxxiii.

Ramondia pyrenaica, li.
Red Hot Poker, xi.
Red Valerian, xxvi.
Red Winter Cherry, xii.
Rhododendron hirsutum, xxxiii.
Rhododendron, "Pink Pearl," xxxii.
Ribes aureum, iv.
Ribes sanguineum, xxxi.
Rock Madwort, ii.
Rock Rose, xxxiv.
Rocky Mountain Columbine, xlv.
Roemeria hybrida, xliii.
Rosa rugosa, xxi., xxxii.
Rosette Mullein, li.
Round-headed Garlic, xix.
Royle's Balsam, xxxvii.
Rudbeckia speciosa, x.

St. Dabeoc's Heath, xxx.
Salvia Grahamii, xvi.
Salvia patens, xlvii.
Salvia uliginosa, l.
Saw-leaved Speedwell, xlvii.
Saxifraga aizoides, var. *atro-rubens*, xix.
Saxifraga Haagii, xi.
Saxifraga, "Red Admiral," xx.
Scabiosa caucasica, xlix.
Scalloped-leaved Cat-mint, xl.
Scarlet Lobelia, xix.
Scarlet Stone-crop, xx.
Scarlet Woundwort, xii.
Schizanthus retusus, xxxvi.
Schizostylis coccinea, xix.
Scilla bifolia, xlviii.
Scutellaria indica, var. *japonica*, xxxix.
Sea Holly, xlix.
Sedum sempervivoides, xx.
Showy Cone Flower, x.
Shrubby Rest Harrow, xxxii.
Siberian Wallflower, vi.
Sidalcea malvaeflora, xxxvi.
Silene Armeria, xxxvi.
Silene Hookeri, xxxv.
Silver Holly, xxii.
Silver Lupine, xlv.
Skimmia japonica, xxi.
Sky-blue Grape Hyacinth, xxxii.
Snapdragon, xii.
Sneezewort, x., xi.
Snow Glory, xlviii.
Snowflake, xxv.
Soldanella montana, xxxix.
Solidago lanceolata, xi.
Spanish Fennel Flower, l.
Sphaeralcea Munroana, xvii.
Spindle Tree, xxii.
Spiraea japonica Bumalda, xxxiii.
Spiraea media, xxv.

Spreading St. John's-wort, iii.
Spurge, ix.
Stachys coccinea, xviii.
Stachys grandiflora superba, xl.
Star of the Veldt, viii.
Statice Bonduellii, xi.
Statice sinuata, xlii.
Stoke's Aster, lii.
Stokesia cyanea, lii.
Sun Rose, ii.
Sunflower, xi.
Sutherlandia frutescens, xii.
Sweet Pepper Bush, xxxiii.
Symphytum caucasicum, xlv.

Tamarix pentandra, xxxii.
Tassel Hyacinth, xl.
Tenarium fruticans, xlv.
Thalictrum aquilegifolium, xxxviii.
Thermopsis montana (syn. *fabacea*), v.
Toadflax, vi.
Tobacco Plant, xvii.
Tom Thumb Lily, xvii.
Tradescantia virginiana, lii.
Tree Germander, xlv.
Tree Mallow, xxxiv.
Tree Poppy, iii.
Tricuspidaria lanceolata, xiv.
Tritelaea uniflora, li.
Trollius europæus, v.
Trumpet Honeysuckle, xiv.
Tufted Harebell, xliii., l.
Tulip Poppy, xvii.
Tulipa Clusiana, xxxv.
Tulipa præstans, xix.

Upright Heath, xxx.
Uvularia grandiflora, ix.

Verbena chamædriiflora, xviii.
Veronica hybrid, "Vulcan," xli.
Veronica incana, xlvii.
Veronica Teucrium, xlvii.
Vinca minor, xxxix.
Viola gracilis, xlv.
Violet Horned Poppy, xliii.

Wahlenbergia dalmatica, xliii.
Wahlenbergia vincæflora, l.
Welsh Poppy, vi.
Winter Cherry, xii.
Winter Wind Flower, xlviii.
Winter-flowering Jasmine, vii.
Wistaria sinensis, xli.
Witch Hazel, vii.
Woodruff, xxviii.
Woundwort, xviii., xl.
Yellow Day-lily, viii.

Zauschneria californica splendens, xx.
Zenobia speciosa, xxxiii.

GARDEN COLOUR

COLOUR in the garden—the arranging of flowers to produce pictures joyous or restful according to our varying moods—can be a real and absorbing interest. The right use of colour has of late become more and more appreciated in our homes and everyday life, and those who are lucky enough to have a garden, will find the question of grouping flowers there to the best advantage, become as important as arranging them in vases indoors.

“Gardening, in truth, is work for an artist,” wrote one great woman gardener to another. To the late Miss Jekyll we also owe a deep fund of gratitude for her wise insistence on the careful placing of plants for colour in the garden, teaching us, as she says in her own words, “how to use plants in the way they deserve.”

Whether the canvas at our disposal is large or small, it can be of unfailing interest how to grow plants so that certain kinds will bloom together and also give us a colour-blending that brings an unexplainable happiness, something almost ethereal to our workaday world. Without going too deeply into the question, there is no doubt that certain colour-schemes are joyous, others even daring, and, again, others may be restful, and bring that peace of mind which often drives away care or carries us out of tiring business thoughts and worries.

The aim of this book has been to collect the names of flowering plants of easy culture that are particularly useful from a colour-grouping point of view, arranging them in sections of more or less one colour, so that any reader wishing to form a picture with flowers may refer to these groups and find out what will bloom together, also how to grow the various plants mentioned.

In making a few suggestions how to form such groups one is very chary of laying down hard and fast rules, for some people prefer strong and vivid colour-schemes, others like gentler, subtler, tone-pictures; or, again, some may wish to plan a border of one colour alone. The danger with one-colour borders is that they are apt to be rather flat and uninteresting. It is certainly amusing to see how many flowers of one colour one can collect together, but the result is seldom satisfying as a picture, and the addition of one or two other colours relieves the monotony.

There is, in fact, a great deal to be said for the old “mixed” border; but the point is, that such a mixture, sorted and shuffled with a little care and forethought, is a vast improvement; for little combinations of one, two, or three colours can be arranged, and late blooming plants placed near early ones, so as to try and avoid blanks as far as possible.

It is when we wish to plan special borders or parts of the garden for the different seasons of the year that a great deal of pleasure and ingenuity can be spent in thinking out colour-schemes. It may be a border or it may be some

GARDEN COLOUR

little semi-wild picture we wish to create with flowering tree or shrub, perhaps set in grass with bulbs underneath, and possibly a big group, nearby, of bold plants like Lupins for spring, or Red Hot Pokers for autumn; or it may be that our rock-garden has shown signs of dullness at certain times of the year, and requires the addition of some interesting plants.

Now it is always amusing to arrange one's own schemes, but in making such experiments it also is a great help to have lists of flowers or shrubs collected in colours and time of blooming. So an attempt has been made to do this in spite of a few difficulties that have arisen. The colour of most flowers is a most intangible thing to describe accurately; many are shaded or composed of two or more colours, and, again, opinions will always vary, and what is purple to one person will be violet to another, and so on. The grouping of colours in this book, therefore, must not be criticized too literally, for the general aim is to be of help to those who wish to form easily, and without too great trouble or study of long lists, such borders, beds, groups of flowers in shrubberies, in wild-gardens, rockeries, or on lawns, that will be pleasant, gay, and harmonious.

There are very few flowers of such purity of colour that we can point to them and say definitely this is blue, or that is yellow, or scarlet. If we try to make a list of pure blues, for instance, the numbers would be small. Some Delphiniums answer the test, also others like *Gentians*, *Anchusas*, *Salvia patens*. Numbers of flowers, however, will be found composed of two or more colours, either in clearly defined rings, as in the Mountain Knapweed, which has red and blue florets, or again it may be that the petals are flushed or suffused or marked with various colours, as in Irises, Lupins, or Antirrhinums. So in making up the following lists it is the general effect of a flower taken from a short distance away that has been decided upon, and the colour so seen is what it is classed under; for this is the best method for painting broadly, as gardeners must, when designing beds, borders, or groups. So in this book it is the *predominating* colour that has decided into which class a flower shall be placed. In the Mountain Knapweed, as an instance, the general effect is "blue"; Irises and Lupins flushed with purple will be classed under "mauve" or "violet" according to the depth of tone; Antirrhinums may be under "yellow," "scarlet," or "crimson," according to the amount of each colour in the petals—these and many other combinations will be found under their predominating colour. Of course there are some flowers that are rather difficult to classify—Campanulas, for instance, which are of a peculiar slatey mauve-blue hue; Gaillardias, which verge now on the scarlet side, now on the orange; or *Salvia virgata*, where the violet spikes merge at their tips into crimson. Do not be too fussy over this intricate mixing and blending of colours in flowers, or worry too deeply over how they shall be placed in the garden. It is often wise not to look too closely at first, not to niggle and fuss, or one is apt to get bewildered by all the marvellous complexity of shades and tones. Stand away a little from the picture you are painting, and get your general effects right; afterwards you can enjoy looking closely and individually at your treasures, when you will surely never cease to wonder at the extreme beauty and daring with which Nature mixes her colours.

Before going on to make some suggestions for various parts of the garden it may be of interest to look at a few general ideas and rules that may be helpful to those who are beginners in colour-planning.

GARDEN COLOUR

It will be found that strong, clean, bright colours are the most difficult to use. Pure blues, scarlet, and white, for instance, should be used in small quantities and broken up well with a contrasting colour. White, perhaps the most difficult of all, will catch and hold the eye if placed in big masses, and is better well softened with pale lavenders, pinks, and creamy-yellows. Blue looks well with clean, fresh yellow or orange beside it, and blue and scarlet often make a nice picture if some yellow is nearby. Scarlet can be very effective if led up to from yellow to orange with nearby some really bright deep violet such as one gets in *Salvia virgata* and the deeper Lupins, a foreground of *Nepeta*, and back to yellow again. That difficult colour, magenta, and all such purplish-crimsons, can be made into a rich and satisfying picture by mixing it through strong purples up to deep violet, such as are to be found in some Delphiniums, the "Alake" and "Smoke of War," and then adding sparingly some clean lemon-yellow flowers, like *Anthemis tinctoria* or *Aster luteus*.

When dealing with yellows, we shall have no trouble in placing the golden and "buttery" shades. It is the lemon and mustard tints that present a real difficulty, and we may well study Chinese embroideries and learn there how to handle these colours with exquisite certainty. We find these cruder shades of lemon in such flowers as the *Doronicums*, *Drabas*, and *Erysimums*, and it is well to plant them sparingly near crimson, rich violets, or dark blues and grey-blue flowers. Salmon-pinks and buffs also call for care. Salmon often merges into coral and on into scarlet, as in plants like the *Heucheras* and Pentstemons, and that Pentstemon-like flower, *Chelone barbata*, so lovely and dainty, yet so easily grown. Such colours as these look most striking and gay near clean, pure blues like *Anchusas*, or such bright violet-blues as we see in *Nepeta*, some Campanulas, and violet Delphiniums; add a little very soft creamy yellow nearby, like a group of Lupin "Sunshine," and you have a sparkling picture. These salmon shades must be kept well away from all the rose-pinks and pinky-mauves, for these in their turn should lead up to crimson or be blended into purples and those difficult blues that have some red in their composition. These will give a quiet and restful note if some pale yellow and white—used always sparingly and not in large masses—are mixed in. The fault that often overtakes us in grouping these shades together is the production of a rather flat and dull effect, and to avoid this it is well to plant some really strong and richly-coloured plants so as to get depth of tone and contrast. Such plants as the richest violet and purple Delphiniums, Phlox "Le Mahdi," and others, Clematis "Jackmanii" and C. "Ville de Lyon," some of the newer deep reddish-purple Lilacs, these give us just what we need to raise a flat level out of its monotony. Some of the really "vif" pinks to be found in flowers like Pyrethrum "Dr. Bosch," Phloxes "Deutschland" and "Atalanta," Heuchera "Aurora," and Carnation "Raby Castle," should be used in preference to flowers bearing muddy tints.

Of apricot and buff colours we have comparatively few to chose from. You will get wonderfully varied shades among the new Lupins, such as "G. M. Pritchard." There is that precious Nankin Lily called *testaceum*, with its reflexed flowers poised on long, slender stems; there are Mulleins like "Caledonia" and "Cotswold Gem," an Erigeron called "Asa Gray," an Iris like "King Midas," a Day Lily called "Apricot," a few Gladioli in the *Primulinus* class, a few shrubs like Azaleas, and Broom "Enchantress"; a few annuals such as *Dimorphotheca*,

GARDEN COLOUR

apricot shades, *Antirrhinums* like "Buff Beauty" and "Dawn"; a few rock plants, like the amazing *Calochortus luteus*, which, whenever you meet it, causes you to stand lost in wonder at its form and colouring. Plants in these shades are scarce, and perhaps because of this they ask to be very carefully placed; safe neighbours will be found in pure pale blue and bright dark blue, including those with a slight tinge of purple, also bright blue-violet: keep them right away from bright crude yellows and all rose pinks, crimsons, and lilacs.

In distributing your colour never be "spotty"; and another good rule to remember is the wise saying that "Contrast rightly used is the secret of harmony"; this indeed is a guide that may be followed from all great colourists in art, for it will be found that if one predominant colour is used, then invariably that colour has been emphasized by another entirely different, though in a smaller proportion.

And now let us turn to the more practical question of using these colours, translated into growing plants and shrubs, in our gardens. Let us start with Borders, for these, long or short, are generally found in most gardens. Most people like to have an "herbaceous border," however small. A few suggestions for this, also for the shrubbery and rock-garden, may help the novice to make a start till personal experience and taste can be brought into play.

In a long border one is tempted to repeat a favourite plant; this is a mistake—far better is it to make one fine group of it, rightly placed in relation to the others. A high standard of quality should be aimed at, and curiosities, botanical, difficult, or new varieties, are best tried out in a separate part of the garden where both colour, long-blooming, and other qualities can be tested. A background of a wall or bold high trellis is a great help, as many climbers are valuable to give height, and some are particularly long in bloom, or flower twice if dead blossoms are immediately cut off. Many *Clematis* should be chosen, not only the long summer and autumn kinds, but that pretty spring-flowering pink variety of *C. montana* called "Rubens"; roses, among which one might mention "Conrad F. Meyer," "New Dawn," "Mermaid," "Albertine," "Paul's Scarlet Climber," and that useful old favourite, "Climbing Caroline Testout." Shorter poles may be placed at irregular intervals to bring height nearer the front and break up flatness, and some lovely roses for this purpose are the single "Cupid," also most of the Hybrid Musk class, of which "Cornelia" is an adorable example. Bushes of stronger-growing roses, like "Karen Poulsen" and "Fairy Cluster," "Blanc double de Coubert" and Pink or Red "Grootendorst," give strength to the border.

Amazingly perfect in shape, often astounding in vivid hues and tints as are many of the newer roses, it is well not to forget some of the old and tried favourites of bygone days, and include a few of the best in our collection. "Zephyrine Drouhin" comes to one's mind in this respect as most lovable; it is poorly shaped and a veritable country bumpkin among newer and more "soigné" ladies of the Rose world. But none can surpass her fragrance, her cheerful pink flowers produced earliest and latest and most continuously, her thornlessness and gracious willingness to do her best anywhere, her usefulness as a bush, or on a low wall or short pole.

In arranging any border or group of plants, however large or small, one must never forget that "form" to many people is as important as colour, if not more so. As we are considering colour-planning as our chief object in this book, we cannot enter deeply into the principles of form and design; but do not let colour

GARDEN COLOUR

run away with you to the entire exclusion of form and outline, for without some attention to this we shall miss complete satisfaction and pleasure in our results. This question of relieving a flat expanse of earth is a very important one, and height should be as varied as possible ; particularly is it helpful if height is not only used lengthways, but also brought at intervals well to the front of a border by using posts for climbers or tall-growing plants. Another point to remember is how good an effect can be obtained by placing a rounded plant, as *Gypsophylla*, near an upright, slender plant like a Hollyhock. Irises are specially charming for their spear-like foliage, and may be placed near bushy growers like *Pyrethrums*. Bushy *Echinops* and slender *Mulleins* are lovely together both in form and colour. For the shrubbery one might suggest bushes of Guelder Roses interspersed with broad plantings of Lupins. Pictures such as these give a satisfying outline, apart from any question of colour.

Returning to the question of colour, some people may prefer to make up their border of little individual pictures, such as have been suggested in the preceding pages ; others, again, like to plan a scheme in which colours are blended and kept more or less in separate parts of the border. For this plan the following suggestions may help to pave the way to other schemes and experiments.

Quite a pleasant effect may be obtained by starting at one end with cool tones of lilac, rose pinks, and grey-blues with touches of white, working up to bright mauves and violet. Here a nice strong depth of colour can be made by mixed "wine" shades, rising to purples, and leading into deep rich crimson, running riot here with all your richest Delphiniums, Pæonies, *Salvia virgata*, *Pyrethrums*, Phloxes, Irises, and climbing Roses at the back like "Hiawatha," "Climbing Etoile d'Hollande," and "Countess of Stradbrook."

Some people might now prefer to run their more purplish-crimson into brighter and cleaner crimson-scarlet, such as you get in border-line colours of Roses like "K. Poulsen," and plants like Pentstemon "Newbury Gem," and so pass into pure scarlet, then to orange and yellow, pure blues, salmon to pale yellow. Or your taste may decide to start in the same way, but pass from crimson to rose-pinks, then to pale yellow, orange, scarlet, coral, salmon, pure blues, and apricot to buffs.

These buffs might make up a most queer and amusing collection, including all those rather dusky shades we find in a few plants, which it would be a shame to leave out, yet are difficult to place anywhere else. There are, for instance, some wonderful mixtures of plum and old gold, smoky crimson and shot violets, among some of the Irises, indescribably lovely, of which one may mention "Mrs. Valerie West," "Hassan," "Romance," "Talisman," "King Midas," and others. To go with these we have the quaint little *Crocus Imperati* for spring, *Mulleins* like "Caledonia" for summer, *Bocconia cordata* to follow, and roses like "Lamia."

Annuals lend themselves equally well to colour schemes, and you get marvellously vivid shades now in the named varieties of Larkspurs, Antirrhinums, *Nemesias*, *Lavatera splendens*, Double Godetias and Clarkias, *Eschscholtzias*, *Salvia* "Blue-Beard" (than which no easier grown or better purple can be asked for) ; scarlet can be found, for instance, in Poppies and Sweet Williams ; pure blue in *Nigella*, *Nemesia* "Blue Gem," and *Nemophilla* ; orange, in Marigolds ; quaint mixtures, such as are seen in *Salpiglossis* ; soft creamy-yellows in Annual

GARDEN COLOUR

Chrysanthemums like "Northern" and "Morning Star," and of course the endless shades now to be had in Sweet Peas, which can be grown on poles or netting to give height to a border, not forgetting for this purpose some of the new colourings in climbing Nasturtiums, such as "Fairy Queen."

Sometimes, instead of a mixed herbaceous border, one may wish to plan several small borders or large beds in two or three colour-schemes to bloom at stated times of the year. This will give tremendous scope for ingenuity, and apart from colours when choosing plants, the chief points to bear in mind are : time of flowering, contrast in outline and form, and one should not put two Daisy-shaped flowers together, for instance, such as *Erigeron* and *Anthemis*. Some very pleasing and simple combinations may be made with hardy perennial plants for those who do not wish to be bothered with any bedding out at all, and the following simple examples may be a nucleus for further more ambitious pictures.

A long shaped border : Groundwork of *Nepeta* and *Geum* "Princess Juliana" ; dotted in at intervals, *Montbretia*, preferably some tall kind like "Lord Nelson" or "Star of the East." This should give bloom from late May to September.

A round bed : In centre, a pole with Hybrid Sweet Briar such as "Meg Merrilees," round this a mixture of Flag Irises, as *Pallida Dalmatica* and *Flavescens*, edged with *Nepeta*.

Another bed : Lupin "Sunshine" at the back ; in front, groups of *Iris ochroleuca*, with the clear pale pink Pyrethrum "Eileen May Robinson" and *Erigeron* "Quakeress"—the whole a tender scheme in soft shades of creamy-yellow, pink, and mauve.

Aster Thompsoni is a lovely soft mauve-blue Michaelmas Daisy, too seldom used, as it also flowers over a long period ; *A. Frikarti* is another equally good ; both are 2 ft. high and are invaluable. This might well be planted to give colour in front of a line of Irises, as they go out of bloom at the back. Belladonna Delphiniums, planted alternately with the slender gold of *Kniphofia* "Gold Else," will carry on the tale. Where the ground is sufficiently moist, and especially in Northern England and Scotland, Violas will do well, and no more lasting, easy arrangement can be found than growing dwarf Roses over Violas, not only the hardy little species *V. cornuta purpurea*, which is most attractive, but many of the florists' named varieties will stand through winters that are not too severe. "Bridal Morn" and "Pickering Blue" are two most charming kinds, as nearly blue as can be ; "Moseley Perfection" is a good hardy old gold-yellow, and "Archie Grant," a fine purple violet, may often be seen out in late November.

Combine these with China Roses, Dwarf Polyantha Roses, or some of the singles like "Dainty Bess," "Irish Elegance," "Cecil," and others, and you have a wealth of garden schemes at your disposal. When bedding plants and bulbs such as Tulips and Gladioli can be added, we may then let ourselves go in a riot of colour—indeed, such colours are at our command that it is here we are most likely to go astray and become bewildered !

Here are a few arrangements that are simple to carry out and require no great cultural attention or skill : Single Rose "Isobel" dotted over a carpet of *Nepeta* under which Tulip "Dido" can be thickly planted. China Rose "Comtesse du Cayla" or Polyantha "Sunshine" over *Viola gracilis* and Grape Hyacinth "Heavenly Blue." Those who wish to grow their favourite Tea and Hybrid Roses in beds specially prepared for them will find that a carpet of a

GARDEN COLOUR

very dwarf annual (like *Eschscholtzia maritima*) sown broadcast, or some little perennial (like *Aubretia* or *Sedum*), will take very little goodness out of the soil, unless, of course, the Roses are required for exhibition.

Roses, of what Miss Jekyll would call the "freer type," such strong bushy growers as "Gruss an Teplitz," the Musk Hybrids like "Penelope" and "Danaë," the taller singles like "Kirstin Poulsen," "Dazla," and "Pink Delight," and species like *Moyesii*, might well be used more often for wide borders to drives or shrubberies where the position is fairly sunny and dry. With these might be associated Tree Lupins and Flag Irises, so that a wealth of various colours are at your disposal, among which the soft yellow flowers and dainty evergreen foliage of the Tree Lupins will always blend. If the border happens to be a raised one supported by a low dry wall, here will be opportunity to grow Aubretias, to drip over in sheets of purple in early spring.

The truly marvellous "bedding-out" schemes that may now be carried out in our public parks have been brought to such a high pitch of perfection that we may see veritable feasts of colour. Such masses of colour are surely a joy to behold, and no one can carp at the revival of such a type of gardening when there is time, money, and a particular purpose or need for it. No one would wish to see again the old lines of Geraniums, Calceolarias, and Lobelia. But even these maligned plants may now be seen arranged and companioned differently, and with proper association we are surprised into many beautiful pictures. It is interesting to see the number and diversity of plants that may be pressed into such service. Besides most annuals and the more usual "bedding" plants, one may find here a bed of *Lilium Regale*, or along a certain walk in a London park where winding beds pass round and under the trees one may meet most uncommon plants in big drifts all skilfully blended together; here *Mecanopsis Baileyi* and *M. integrifolia*; there a long planting of *Primula pulverulenta* (both the type and the lovely pink "Bartley Strain"), and the better known *P. denticulata*; in the shaded parts, the homely Foxglove in the new primrose and apricot strains takes up the tale, and a wonderful mixture of Lupins in every shade of colour make a most charming and suitable background to some shorter plants in front.

In our own homes and gardens we may not love bedding-out to the exclusion of all else, but it will generally be found that this is a good arrangement for any beds and borders near the house, or for those parts of the garden laid out formally; these, however small, need careful thought if they are to be kept gay and in keeping with their surroundings. So let us run through a few of the better known plants that answer this purpose. Dahlias have come back to favour and are largely grown in banks of solid colour generally backed by shrubs—a very useful way of placing them, and most effective colour-schemes may be carried out.

Also it must not be forgotten how the dwarf varieties, especially "Coltness Gem" and its hybrids, are quite the most precious of the smaller bedding-plants we have, long blooming, easily grown, and excellent as cut flowers. They are so little trouble that they should be treated as any half-hardy annual, sown in a cold frame in May for planting out in late June. They combine well with the tallest Antirrhinums, such as "Yellow King," "Fire King," and others commonly called the Tall Section, as distinct from the Intermediate and Tom Thumb sections.

All Antirrhinums are invaluable and cheap and offer a wide range. They are

GARDEN COLOUR

at their best grown in large splashes of one colour in beds by themselves, or for filling blanks in the herbaceous borders. Stocks in all their hues of pink and mauve combine well with *Nepeta*, or with annuals like the purple *Salvia* "Blue-Beard," and pale yellow *Violas* like "Primrose Dame." *Gladioli* are so rich and varied that they can be made into endless schemes, especially when grown under some dwarf carpet like *Violas*, or *Geums*: a gay association can be made with *Geum* "Mrs. Bradshaw," and *Gladiolus* "War," with a centre of Red Hot Pokers; or again try *Geum* "Princess Juliana" and the Purple *Gladiolus* "Purple Glory," and *Aster* "King George" or *Aster* "Frikarti."

Tulips in the spring are at once a joy and a despair, for the vast number of varieties are so entrancing that it is difficult to make short lists when all are beautiful. A visit with a notebook and pencil to one of the long beds often laid out in our public parks will give us names to ponder over and revel in, and it is a pleasant way of making new plans. Many varieties are cheap; the more expensive kinds we must lift and dry off after flowering. If planted deeply—14 in. to 2 ft.—they often last many years in one place without lifting, so we may well grow them among our herbaceous plants as well as for more formal bedding-out near the house. Tulips with their rounded globes on stiff stems seem to suit well the requirements of architecture and its surroundings, and it is doubtful whether they ever look better than when grown alone against a background of stone with perhaps creepers on it.

For those who like more complexity there are early *Irises* that bloom with Cottage and Darwin Tulips, and you cannot fail to make a happy mixture with a Tulip such as "Mrs. Kerrell," *Iris* "Kharput," and behind them plant bushes of some early shrub like flowering Crabs, *Pyrus purpurea* or *P. Eleyei*. Good combinations can be made with mauve Tulips among Forget-me-nots, orange-yellow kinds among the Orange Siberian Wallflower, while almost any colour will go with *Nepeta*, suitable *Violas*, or such charming old-world companions as Primroses and Polyanthus.

For an old-fashioned garden, or some portion of it devoted to old-time favourites, one can employ Fuchsias, delightful with their dainty crinolines and bell-skirts in so many varying shades and combinations of pink, crimson, purple, and lilac or white. They are so easily grown, and require so little protection in winter, that they may well come back into favour; for fashion is fickle, and they have the great merit of flowering over a long period. A collection of these and various *Roses* "of long ago," such as the many kinds of Moss *Roses*, would not only be charming, but also of great interest. Another deposed favourite, the *Calceolaria*, is also creeping back, and may be seen in beds, not only as a bedding-out plant, but some of the more shrubby species like *amplexicaulis* is so nearly hardy that in southern districts it can be left out all the year round, and makes a remarkably pretty combination with some blue flower like *Aster Thompsonii*. A few are worth growing in the rock-garden and cold greenhouse, such as *C. deflexa* and *C. virgata*.

Begonias give us gorgeous colours and are valuable for the little trouble they give, requiring only storage from frost in winter and to be brought along in spring in a cold frame or unheated greenhouse. Their sub-tropical appearance appeals to some people, and for this same reason the *Canna* or "Indian Shot" will often be grown, giving fine bold foliage as well as brilliant splashes of colour. It can

GARDEN COLOUR

occasionally, and in very favoured places be grown entirely out of doors, but more often has to be stored in winter and brought out again in spring with the same treatment as Dahlias.

Carnations should perhaps be considered more as subject for perennial beds, and many of the hardy and floriferous old kinds known as "border carnations" are invaluable for this purpose, their lovely foliage in winter proving most attractive quite apart from their flowers. Some new varieties, called "Sussex Pink," "Sussex Crimson," etc., are very long blooming, and such kinds as these may be left for years in the same bed. As a rule, with the more perfect exhibition types, the custom is to take "layers" in August and replace the old plants when the young ones are fully rooted in September. Whatever our plan may be, there is no doubt the Carnation is a plant that looks its best grown alone, and always appears to tolerate rather than welcome neighbours. Formal surroundings are perhaps the most suitable, and narrow beds between, yet separated from, formal beds of the choicest and most perfectly shaped Roses, is a happy setting for both these queenly flowers, as if each was content to live only among symmetry of form in its perfection. Sweet Williams, belonging to the same family as Carnations (*Dianthus*), make gay masses of colour grown in beds either alone or interplanted with Gladioli; and here, in both plants, we can get the most vivid shades of scarlet to play with, so care is necessary as to the colour and placing of neighbouring plants. These clean bright colours ask for clean bright colours near them, and in dealing with them we shall have to use much ingenuity, for they are at the same time as difficult as they are exciting.

For those who have a wood or shrubbery, however small, there are endless little garden pictures that can be created with the help such wilder conditions can give. They may be more fleeting, more of the nature of little separate vignettes; but nonetheless they are alluring.

With trees and shrubs as a nucleus we may associate many plants and bulbs near them if we choose suitable kinds that exist under such conditions, for there are many species and varieties that will look at home under these natural and semi-wild conditions. This type of gardening can produce pictures as beautiful—some may think even more beautiful—for their unrestrained and delicate charm as the more vivid effects of massed colour near the house, and the best way is to enjoy each in its right place. Let us review a few of these wilder companionships that have been seen and noted as particularly successful.

A visit to Kew in spring will give us some simple and charming pictures. You can see there how easy it is to carpet the ground under golden flowered *Forsythias* with blue "Glory of the Snows" (*Chionodoxas*); or again, try *Stachyris*, with its drooping catkins, over *Hepaticas*; or *Cornus Nuttalli* with Grape Hyacinths; or blue *Scilla bifolia* under the double pink Peach, *Prunus persica*, "Clara F. Meyer." In another garden a wonderfully vivid scheme was carried out with flame-coloured Azaleas and Tulip "Grenadier," with an edging of Grape Hyacinths—just imagine the gaiety of this, and how it displays the materials we have to juggle with! Another very successful combination was seen at Wisley, where a large bed cut out of grass was filled with Sun Roses (*Helianthemum*) of every hue interplanted with various Flag Irises. This, of course, is a grouping which asks for a sunny position, and we must bear in mind the likes and dislikes of our plants when making our arrangements, and not try

GARDEN COLOUR

and force them to grow in places where they will be unhappy. This sunny dry bed would not, for instance, have been congenial for Rhododendrons, Lilies, and Primulas—another very pleasant association suitable for a shaded, moist position. Here is another suggestion, one for a sunny position and a “hot,” almost fiery, picture: it could be made with the bronzy-leaved *Prunus pissardii* and Japanese Maples, variously coloured Brooms in gold and crimson, with some big clumps of tall “Red Hot Pokers” like *Kniphofia* “Etna,” and “Obelisk”; and the dwarf kinds, like *Nelsoni* and *Corallina*, with perhaps the addition of maroon Hollyhocks, scarlet Dahlia “Bishop of Llandaff,” Oriental Poppies, with an under-planting of one of the useful *Geums* like “Mrs. Bradshaw” and “Princess Juliana.”

There is no reason why the rock-garden should not have its full share of thought and care spent on it as regards colour. It is hardly a suitable place for elaborate schemes, but it may certainly have its little colour-pictures as vivid or tender as anywhere else, and it will be found of particular interest to devise these so that there shall be no dull periods during the year. Often, as in other parts of the garden, some pleasant association just “happens” by itself, and often none are so beautiful. But it is as well to try and arrange a certain number oneself, and in doing this we can help ourselves vastly by studying a good list made up of plants that are easily grown, that flower over a long period, and are of good colour and showiness. It has, therefore, been the endeavour of this book to include in its lists useful plants for rockeries, in the hopes it may lead the reader on to find out and try others after these have been exhausted. If it be any encouragement to the beginner, one can say at once that it is easier to get good colour effects in the rock-garden than anywhere else. It may be that stone makes a picturesque frame and helps any composition; but whatever it may be, the fact remains that colours are here much easier to associate, and even difficult ones seem to lose their enmity and fall into line together. Little shrubs are without doubt the making of a rockery, especially evergreen kinds, and set off the colours of the flowers here, just as hedges set off the flowers in beds and borders. Some of the dwarf forms of Pines and Juniper are lovely, so are glaucous-leaved shrubs, like *Veronica glauco-cerulea*. When we choose shrubs with showy flowers we get colour as well as the good effect of solidity, and among such we can choose Brooms, the smaller Rhododendrons, the Heaths, dwarf *Cotoneasters* and *Berberises*, and numberless other kinds. The almost creeping *Berberis stenophylla* *corallina compacta* bears flowers of the most vivid hue imaginable, and may be planted as a perfect foil to bulbs in blue or violet shades, such as *Muscari* or *Iris reticulata*. The shrubby Candytuft (*Iberis*) is useful for shaded corners, and again blue flowers may be chosen, *Chionodoxas*, for instance, with *Hepaticas*. The little *Rhododendron racemosum*, easily grown almost anywhere, makes a good background if perched on high rocky peaks, with perhaps some other miniature species like the mauve *R. fastigiatum* below; add some groups of Primulas like mauve *P. denticulata* and yellow *P. Palinuri*, and the tiny “Pam” or “Wanda” in the foreground, and you will achieve a picture that will never tire you. *Erica carnea* and *Hepaticas* go well together, so does the yellow *Saxifraga apiculata* and purple *Viola gracilis* with blue *Chionodoxas* or *Iris histroides*. In May the drooping, creamy *Cytisus kewensis* near an upright bright mauve plant like *Primula marginata* “Linda Pope” is most successful. For a little later a fine

GARDEN COLOUR

companionship can be made with the orange of Horseshoe Vetch (*Hippocrepis comosa*), and bright mauve flowers like one of the long blooming *Erigerons* (*E. montanensis*), or a *Campanula* such as *C. muralis*, or again the dainty little Blue Flax, *Linum narbonense*, might be grouped near it. For autumn we must remember such plants as *Dabœcia polifolia*, *Spiræa* "Antony Waterer," and *Polygonum affine*, the last for its pretty salmony-spikes, a few inches high, covering a mass of foliage. Where the position is dry and sunny, choose plants like the dainty Red Hot Poker *Kniphofia Rufa*, the metallic-blue *Pentstemon heterophyllus*, and *Potentilla nepalensis* "Miss Willmott."

Leaving the more practical aspect of colour planning, let us sometimes make time to enjoy the æsthetic side of the question as well, and, strange to say, we shall find in it, not only a pleasure-giving hobby, but often something for real everyday use. There might well be a new range of mottoes written on this subject, such as the connection of beauty in flower-pictures with their magic in dispelling care—for who does not feel how valuable colour can be and how we may, using it rightly, so group our flowers in various ways, either to give us peace, or a stirring to ambition?

We might well learn something from the Japanese, who in their worship of flowers consider the right way of planting them with regard to colour to be a most important part of everyday life. See how they will plant Irises, for instance, by water, so as to give lovely dancing reflections; or high up on a raised bank or wall, so that their petals may take on ethereal hues when looked through against the changing lights of the sky.

Such forethought for our garden may seem out of proportion compared with the needs of daily existence; perhaps by placing them both hand-in-hand we shall find how the one helps the other, and we may "accomplish things possible in the impossible thing we know as life."

M. E. STEBBING.

COLOUR IN THE GARDEN

I

FLOWERS PALE OR BRIGHT YELLOW AND ORANGE; ALSO BUFF AND APRICOT

Acer (Maple; Sycamore). For crimson, scarlet, and bronze, see page 39; for purple, page 90. Many of these deciduous trees are so beautiful in leaf-colouring that they are of much value from this point of view. The flowers are usually inconspicuous, of a yellowish-green colour, sometimes stained crimson. *Acers* like an open situation and good soil. In the case of the Japanese Maples, which includes the species *A. japonicum* and *A. palmatum* in their numerous varieties, the soil should be loam, preferably with some peat; also shelter must be given from the north and east, as early frosts or cutting winds injure the young leaves. This class usually form bushes or very low trees, and give leaves in shades of bronze, crimson, purple, and yellow. They are useful for large rock-gardens, or bold groups cut in grass or edges of shrubberies. The following have yellow leaves, either entire or variegated:

A. pseudo-platanus, var. *Corstorphinensis*—the Corstorphine Plane—and var. *Worlei*, the golden Sycamore, both tall growers, up to 30 ft. *A. palmatum flavescens*, *A. palmatum lutescens*, *A. japonicum aureum* are Japanese Maples that grow 3 ft. to 5 ft. high. *A. pennsylvanicum*, the Snake Bark Maple, has curiously striped bark and the leaves "colour" well in autumn. They should all be planted in late autumn or winter.

Achillea (Milfoil; Yarrow). For white, see page 57, and pink and crimson, pages 73, 39. Herbaceous and Alpine plants, useful for their hardiness and easy culture, flowering over a long period, and excellent as cut flowers. *A. clypetela* is a soft yellow, 3 ft.

A. aurea, *A. micrantha*, and *A. tomentosa* and its charming primrose-yellow variety, "King Edward VII.," are good kinds for the rock-garden or edges of borders, 8 in. to 18 in. high, flowering June to August. *A. Eupatorium*, from the Caucasus, a bold tall grower, 4 ft. to 5 ft., with flat heads of rather coarse but showy flowers (can be dried like "Everlastings"), from June till October, is useful for big borders, shrubberies, or the wild-garden, where it soon forms large clumps. All *Achilleas* have fern-like, persistent foliage; do well in any soil or aspect; increase easily by division in autumn or spring, or by seeds or cuttings.

Aconite, Winter. See *Eranthis*.

Aconitum (Monkshood). For blue, also culture, see page 102. *A. Lycoctonum* is a vigorous hardy species suited for big borders, shrubberies, and wild-garden, rejoicing in damp shady positions, where it increases rapidly. Bears small numerous pale yellow flowers on upright stems needing no staking; may be divided almost any time.

Adonis. Dainty Alpine herbs suited for choice borders or the rock-garden, preferring rich sandy loam. Finely divided leaves and tufted habit; propagated by division or seeds sown as soon as ripe. The following kinds bear large showy yellow flowers in spring, 2 in. to 3 in. across, on stems 9 in. to 12 in. high.

A. vernalis (Ox-eye) (see Plate I., No. 6) and its fine variety *Siberica*. *A. amurensis*, from Manchuria, blooms with the snowdrops. *A. Davurica* and *A. pyrenaica* flower late, in July.

African Marigold. See *Tagetes erecta*.

Allium (Garlic; Onion). For white, see page 57; for lilac and purple, page 90; for pink, page 73. Bulbous plants of easiest culture, thriving in any soil or position, best suited for the

PALE OR BRIGHT YELLOW AND ORANGE; ALSO BUFF AND APRICOT

wild-garden, where they do well under trees; also good in towns. They spread by bulbets, and planting or dividing may be best done in late summer or autumn.

A. moly, a showy rather coarse species, has rounded heads of bright yellow flowers, on stems 1 ft., in spring, with broad glaucous leaves.

Alstroemeria (Peruvian Lily). Showy tuberous-rooted plants, delightful and lasting as cut flowers; neat habit, no staking.

A. aurantiaca. A useful species from Chile; upright stems 3 ft.; bears numerous brilliant orange-yellow flowers of good size, making a fine splash of colour from late June to September. Though rather tender, they flourish in parts of Scotland as well as England, but they require a warm position in well-drained sandy soil, with some leaf mould and manure. In cold districts cover in winter with cinders or similar protection. Leave undisturbed, and they will increase each year in beauty. Difficult to divide or move; best done in spring after growth has commenced. Seed sown as soon as ripe produces flowering plants in one or two years. Some of the tenderer species make excellent subjects for pots and the cold greenhouse; for example, "Ligtu" hybrids.

Althaea (Hollyhock). For crimson, also for culture, see page 39; for pink, page 73; for white, page 57. *A. rosea*. This fine old-fashioned plant may now be had in separate colours and named varieties, including yellow of many shades and apricot.

A. ficifolia. The Fig-leaved Hollyhock is a noble species from Siberia, and deserves to be better known. The large single soft yellow flowers are borne July to October on numerous stems, which grow to 6 ft. or even taller. It is not subject to disease, and may be easily raised from seed.

Alyssum (Madwort). For white, see page 57. Dwarf rock-plants, also suited to beds and borders, forming spreading cushions. The following bear showy bright yellow flowers late April to June; thrive best on dry soil with some limestone, in an open situation. Increase by seed sown in July, or by side shoots pulled off with a "heel" in early autumn, when they strike well in sandy soil.

A. saxatile (Plate II., No. 4). The well-known "Gold Dust" and its varieties, the double *flore plena* and the pale-coloured *citrina*, 9 in. Their evergreen, greyish foliage makes a nice carpet for taller bulbs, such as yellow and bronze tulips, etc. *A. serpyllifolium* grows densely like moss, 3 in. *A. montanum* has largish sweet-scented flowers, 3 in.

Anthemis (Chamomile). The most useful garden species is *A. tinctoria*, with golden daisy-like flowers. There are fine varieties, such as "Kelway," lemon (Plate II., No. 3), "E. C. Buxton," sulphur, and "Perry's Variety," pale gold. All are showy and free, excellent for cutting, blooming over a long period, of bushy habit, with thin wiry stems which require no staking. An easily grown perennial, preferring good soil and open position; may be safely divided in early autumn or spring, also quickly raised from seed. "Sancta Johannis" is a newer variety, orange.

Antirrhinum (Snapdragon). For culture, also scarlet and crimson, see page 40; for pink, page 74. *A. majus* is the parent of our numerous varieties in all their colourings, both brilliant and tender. These include every possible shade of yellow, or blendings leading to peach and apricot, also pure and vivid orange and terra-cotta, all named, and with the advantage of coming very true from seed. They are well known for their value as bedding plants, or for filling blanks in borders, also excellent for window-boxes, pots, or the cold greenhouse. Good town plants. Examples: "Apricot King," "Orange Beauty," "Harmony," "Yellow King," and "Primrose Monarch."

A. Asarina is a pretty creeping species for the rockery, bearing largish pale yellow flowers, July to September. The foliage is persistent, and it is very easily raised from seed.

Aquilegia (Columbine). For culture and blue, see page 103; for white, page 58; for scarlet and crimson, page 40; for lavender and purple, page 90; for pink, page 74. There are now many lovely named hybrids, with elegant long-spurred flowers and every conceivable shade of colour, including yellows and orange; there are also some species in these colours, such as *A. chrysantha*, pale yellow, and *A. californica*, orange yellow. They grow 2 ft. to 3 ft., and flower late May to July.

Arnebia (Prophet Flower; syn. *Macrotomia*). *A. echoides* (Plate I., No. 6). A beautiful little perennial well worth growing, bearing in May to June numerous primrose-coloured flowers with purple spots. Tufted habit, 1 ft., hardy and suited to well-drained borders or the rockery, preferring rich soil and partial shade. Increase by cuttings or seed.



PLATE I.—1. *Onosma echioides* (*Golden Drop*), p. 31. 2. *Erysimum ochroleucum* (*Alpine Wallflower*), p. 22. 3. *Corydalis thalictrifolia* (*Fumewort*), p. 20. 4. *Epimedium pinnatum* (*Barrenwort*), p. 22. 5. *Adonis vernalis* (*Ox-eye*), p. 13. 6. *Arnebia echioides* (*Prophet Flower*), p. 14.

ARTEMISIA

Artemisia (Southernwood; Wormwood). Herbaceous plants and small shrubs, thriving almost anywhere; useful for their silvery foliage, which associates charmingly with pink and mauve flowers. Suitable for borders and the rockery, also particularly good in beds in the formal garden or on terraces. Prefer sun, and light, well-drained soil. Increase by cuttings, outdoors, summer.

A. abrotanum is the "Old Man" and "Boy's Love" of old-fashioned gardens, with sweet-scented leaves, shrubby stems, 2 ft. to 3 ft., yellowish flowers in August. *A. stelleriana*, herbaceous, with very silvery persistent foliage, trailing habit, 1 ft. *A. tridentata*, a bushy evergreen shrub, the "Sage Brush" of the western U.S.A., 4 ft. to 6 ft., with aromatic foliage covered in grey felt, of most unique colour and shape. Inconspicuous yellow flowers in October.

Asclepias (Swallowwort; Butterfly Weed). *A. tuberosa* (Plate III., No. 2). A North American plant bearing brilliant orange, sweet-scented flowers in clusters on erect stems, 2 ft., July to September. Flowering plants may be grown from seed in three years, but it is usually increased by division of the tubers. Though hardy, it is safer during severe winters to cover with a layer of cinders, bracken, or similar material; grows best in sandy loam in a warm position, where it should be left undisturbed. Showy for beds and borders; good for cutting.

Asphodelus (Asphodel). These hardy perennials may be grouped with their near relatives, the *Asphodelines*, which they closely resemble. (There are also species with white flowers.)

A. luteus, *A. liburnica*, and *A. creticus* bear stout upright stems, 2 ft. to 3 ft. high, set with lemon-yellow flowers, May to July. The persistent tufts of glaucous grassy foliage are ornamental all the year, and they make good subjects for large borders, shrubberies, and the wild-garden. Any soil or situation, but they increase most rapidly in moisture and partial shade. Division.

Aster (Michaelmas Daisy). See for culture, and mauve and purple, page 90; for blue, page 103; for crimson, page 40; for white, page 58; for pink, page 74. *A. luteus*, also known as *Solidago missouriensis*, or the "Golden Michaelmas Daisy," bears numerous small pale yellow flowers, July to September, on 2 ft. stems. A showy hardy border plant thriving in any soil or situation. *A. linosyris*, called "Goldilocks," is another species, more curious than beautiful, forming a feathery tuft of leaves and wiry stems, 1 ft. to 1½ ft., with tiny lemon-yellow flowers in close heads, August and September; it also thrives anywhere, and is suitable for the rockery or edges of borders. Both these species increase readily by division in spring or autumn.

Aster, China. See **Callistephus**.

Auricula. See **Primula auricula**.

Avens. See **Geum**.

Azalea. See **Rhododendron**.

Azara. Chilean evergreen shrubs, among which the following are fairly hardy, requiring a sheltered warm place, preferably against a wall. Any good soil; increase by cuttings under a hand-light in gentle heat.

A. microphylla, the hardiest, is of graceful habit, with tiny glossy leaves, set frond-like; grows 10 ft. to 20 ft.; flowers tiny greenish-yellow, in February and March; highly scented like vanilla, and succeeded by orange berries in autumn. *A. dentata*, *A. gilliesii*, and *A. integrifolia* are all good, but more suited to a cold greenhouse or very southern districts.

Barrenwort. See **Epimedium**.

Begonia (Elephant's Ear). For culture, also scarlet and crimson, see page 41; for pink, page 74. Among these half-hardy plants the tuberous-rooted class have some fine varieties in shades of yellow and apricot. They are undoubtedly very valuable for pots and bedding-out, both the foliage and flowers giving a showy display over a long period; particularly suited for formal beds and for association with other sub-tropical plants. May be had in double and single flowers, July to October.

Bellwort. See **Uvularia**.

Berberis (Barberry). A large number of this big group of shrubs are beautiful and useful for many purposes. Hardy and most easily grown as regards soil and situation, they are only difficult in one respect—they can only be transplanted safely when quite young. Most of them strike easily from cuttings or layers, and a few can be divided. The following is a selection:

B. Darwinii (Plate III., Fig. 5). A lovely evergreen from Chile; tiny glossy leaves, showy

PALE OR BRIGHT YELLOW AND ORANGE; ALSO BUFF AND APRICOT

orange flowers, February to May. Forms a spreading shrub, growing slowly to 6 ft. to 8 ft.; can be used for hedges. There are dwarf forms, such as *nana* and *prostrata*, which are most desirable for the rock-garden. The bluish berries, in autumn, are said to make excellent wine, and in every way this is a most precious shrub. *B. stenophylla*, a most graceful evergreen hybrid, forming a dense bush 6 ft. to 8 ft., throwing out arching shoots wreathed in orange-yellow flowers in April. It is quick-growing and often used for hedges. It must not be planted in wet soil. A very lovely and useful shrub of which there are many good varieties, such as *autumnalis* (blooms again in autumn); *coccinea*, *corallina*, *compacta*, and *Irwini* are all dwarf and spreading, flame-tinted flowers and very good for the rockery, while *semperflorens* blooms over a long period. *B. coryii* has yellow flowers, succeeded in autumn by most lovely clusters of coral-red berries. A deciduous species, as is also the common Barberry, *B. vulgaris*, with its showy coral fruit in October, as a result of the yellow flowers of May. The leaves were once used to season meat, and a decoction of the bark and yellow wood was formerly a remedy for jaundice. It grows 6 ft. to 8 ft., and is one of the hardiest and most ornamental of shrubs. *B. Sargentiana*, with pale yellow flowers, in May, is striking for its shining evergreen leaves and enormous spines. *B. Wilsonæ* (Plate IV., No. 6), from China, is a dwarf spreading species whose golden yellow flowers of May to early July are succeeded by numerous scarlet berries. The well-known Mahonia, *B. aquifolium*, is another with pale yellow flowers, in bunches, and attractive evergreen holly-like foliage, which often turns to rich shades of crimson if grown on poor soil in sun. It can be used for low hedges or screens, and will grow literally anywhere, even under trees. *B. Bealei*, also called var. *hyemalis*, is a remarkable species and worth growing for its fragrant yellow flowers, in mid-winter, often fully open in December, and charming for vases. It is of erect habit, 4 ft. to 5 ft., with evergreen prickly leaves. It likes shade and a moist soil. *B. polyantha* is a deciduous erect shrub, 5 ft. to 6 ft., useful for its late yellow flowers in June to July, and red autumn berries. *B. Thunbergii*, from Japan, is compact and dwarf, usually 3 ft.; more precious for its foliage, which turns to brilliant orange and red before falling in autumn, when it also bears red berries. There is a purple-red leaved variety, which will be mentioned in that colour section (page 41).

Boy's Love. See *Artemisia abrotanum*.

Bladder Senna. See *Colutea*.

Blanket Flower. See *Gaillardia*.

Bocconia (Plume Poppy). *B. cordata* is a hardy perennial from China, of great beauty both in leaf and flower. The 6 ft. or more stems need no support, and end in feathery panicles of soft buff-orange flowers in July to August. The leaves are handsome, glaucous, and tinged bronze. Likes deep moist soil and some shade. The underground root-suckers may be divided best in spring or September. It makes a fine group on the lawn or in big borders, edges of shrubberies or the wild-garden. Small pieces take time to grow to full stature, and plants should be left undisturbed when possible. The dead stems should be left for the beauty of the old flower-heads during winter.

Brodiaea (Californian Hyacinth). For blue, see page 103. These bulbous plants are hardy if given a dry sunny situation, such as a warm nook in the rockery and plenty of sand round them. *B. izioides*, 9 in., has chrome-yellow flowers, June to July. The variety *splendens* is larger and finer. They are best suited for warm districts.

Broom. See *Cytisus* and *Genista*.

Buddleia. For lilac and purple, see page 91. *B. globosa*, the Orange Ball Tree (Plate IV., No. 4), is hardy in all but the coldest and northern districts; grows to 15 ft. or more, and bears its familiar ball-like orange flowers from mid-May to late June. Practically deciduous, it is very quick-growing and likes sun, being a native of Chile and Peru. Increase best from cuttings of late summer growths. There are now charming hybrids, tinged mauve, as "Golden Glow," etc.

Bupthalmum, syn. *Telekia*. Border perennials of coarse appearance, but easily grown almost anywhere. Increase by division, spring or autumn, and by seed.

B. speciosum is bold and suitable for shrubberies and the wild-garden, with big heart-shaped leaves which cover the ground and keep down weeds. Stems 4 ft., branching, with numerous bright yellow flowers, July to August. *B. salicifolia* is dwarf, about 1½ ft., with narrow leaves and numerous daisy-like bright yellow flowers, July to September; best for front of large borders.

Buttercup. See *Ranunculus*.

Butterfly Tulip. See *Calochortus*.



PLATE II.—1. *Narcissus cyclamineus* (*The Cyclamen-flowered Daffodil*), p. 30. 2. *Helianthemum ocyroides* (*Sun Rose*), p. 24. 3. *Anthemis tinctoria*, var. *Kelwayi* (*Camomile*), p. 14. 4. *Alyssum saxatile flore pleno* (*Rock Madwort*), p. 14. 5. *Enothera riparia* (*Evening Primrose*), p. 30. 6. *Primula Auricula*, var. *S. Robinson*, p. 32.

BUTTERFLY WEED

Butterfly Weed. See *Asclepias*.

Calceolaria (Slipperwort). The bedding varieties are derived from a Chilian species, *C. rugosa*, and are usually raised from seed sown under glass in June or July, or struck from cuttings in a cold frame in late September to October. There are a few species that are generally hardy if given sheltered positions and well-drained sandy soil. *C. plantagiana* has pretty rosettes of leaves and slender stems, 1 ft., with small yellow flowers, June to August. *C. polyrhiza*, spreading by underground runners, forms a nice carpet of hairy leaves from which the 8-in. stems bear single little bright yellow flowers most freely in June to July. "John Innes," a hybrid, is another suitable for the rock-garden, whose yellow flowers are spotted with red, and must be given a moist shady place. These three may be divided, or raised from seed. *C. amplexicaulis* is a tall kind, with lemon flowers and shrubby habit, making it suitable for beds and borders; it blooms from July well into the autumn, and can be increased by cuttings. These and other more tender kinds, like *C. virgata* and *C. deflexa*, are very suitable for the cold greenhouse and pots. *C. scabiosaefolia* is a gay little annual, 1 ft., useful to carpet the ground, border, or rockery with yellow flowers, from June onwards. Sow seed under glass, March; or outdoors, April.

Calendula (Pot Marigold; Scotch Marigold). *C. officianalis* is a delightful old annual flower, which may be sown in spring or autumn to bloom over a long period. It will grow in any soil and in the most difficult places, very useful for town-gardens and window-boxes. The petals were formerly used to flavour dishes in cooking. There are many varieties in pale yellow, or lemon, or bright orange, also both single and double. It is invaluable for cutting, and a late sowing in July to August will produce plants to flower most of the winter. These should be potted up for the cold greenhouse in cold places.

Californian Hyacinth. See *Brodiaea*.

Californian Poppy. See *Eschscholtzia*.

Calliopsis. See *Coreopsis*.

Callistephus (China Aster). For mauve and purple, see page 91; for scarlet and crimson, page 41; for white, page 59; for pink, page 75. *C. chinensis* is the parent of the many varieties now to be had in separate colours. These annuals respond to generous treatment; they are largely used for "bedding-out" and to supply cut flowers. The single kinds are very graceful and, apart from other uses, they may be sown broadcast out of doors in early April to fill blanks left by bulbs in the borders, also sown among shrubs they give colour in autumn. The usual plan is to sow the seed under glass in February or March, and prick off once, then harden off and plant out of doors. At present there are only a few yellow varieties, such as Sutton's "Primrose Queen," "Buff Beauty," and "King of the Belgians," apricot.

Calochortus (Mariposa Lily; Butterfly Tulip). For white, see page 59; for lilac, page 91. These Californian bulbous plants, somewhat tender and difficult, may be grown in warm nooks of the rockery, against a wall or sheltered corner. The position should be raised and well drained, the soil sandy, with a little peat. Plant the bulbs in autumn, 3 in. apart, and cover with 2 in. of soil.

C. pulchellus (Plate V., No. 6), one of the hardiest, golden, 12 in. *C. luteus*, yellow-orange, 1 ft. to 2 ft. *C. apiculatus*, straw, 1 ft. *C. Howelli*, cream, 1 ft. to 1½ ft. They all flower June to July, and are of extraordinary beauty. Others have white or lilac flowers.

Caltha (Marsh Marigold; King-Cup). *C. palustris*. There are fine double varieties of this native species, such as *flore pleno*, which are quite well suited to large borders as well as naturalized by the waterside. It needs a moist, deep soil, and will form a robust clump, 1 ft., bearing golden flowers, April to May. *C. polypetala*, taller and more vigorous, 3 ft., larger flowers borne over a longer period.

Canna (Indian Shot). For uses and culture, scarlet, see page 41. There are many fine yellow-flowered varieties in shades of saffron through pure gold to orange and orange-red, and the height varies from 3 ft. to 6 ft. or even more.

Cape Marigold. See *Dimorphotheca*.

Carnation. See *Dianthus caryophyllus*.

Cassinia fulvida. See *Diplopappus*.

Catalpa. *C. bignoides*, the Indian Bean Tree, is only really hardy in south Britain, doing particularly well in and round London. The flowers are freely borne July to September, in

PALE OR BRIGHT YELLOW AND ORANGE; ALSO BUFF AND APRICOT

erect clusters, white with yellow spots. It must have a sunny, warm situation to bloom well, free from wind, and forms a very handsome round-headed deciduous tree 20 ft. to 30 ft.; likes rich loam. The variety *aurea* has foliage of lovely gold, which does not dull with age. Cuttings may be struck of young firm leafy shoots in gentle heat.

Celastrus. *C. scandens*, the Staff Vine, is a beautiful deciduous climber which will ramble informally from 12 ft. to 15 ft. *C. articulatus* is very similar, and both species are most valuable for autumn effect, from October onwards, as the leaves turn yellow and the numerous fruits are orange with scarlet seeds. The flowers are inconspicuous. It grows in any good soil. This species comes from Japan, where it is largely used for decoration indoors. Prune, if necessary, after the fruits have fallen in winter. Increased easily by seeds or layers, which root freely.

Centaurea (Knapweed). For blue, see page 104; for culture and pink, page 75; for mauve, page 91. *C. babylonica* is a hardy perennial with pretty silvery leaves and yellow flowers, from July to September. The tall 6-ft. stems need no staking, and it is a good plant for big borders or the shrubbery. *C. Ruthenica* is dwarfer, 4 ft., pale yellow flowers, and a refined plant with dainty foliage. *C. glastifolia* is a pretty straw-yellow colour, July to August, very free and good for cutting, sturdy grower, 2 ft. to 3 ft., and a most useful plant for beds, borders, or shrubbery. *C. macrocephala* (Plate VIII., No. 6), the great Golden Knapweed, is a coarse-growing perennial, handsome, with its large stout stems, 3 ft. to 4 ft., each bearing one large bright yellow flower in July, which lasts well cut, or if left on the plant the seed-heads look well through winter. *C. montana*, the Mountain Knapweed, has a creamy yellow variety called *sulphurea*. It is of spreading habit and useful for planting among bulbs such as tulips, and makes an excellent border or shrubbery plant. If, after blooming in May to June, the stems are cut clean away to their base, a fresh batch will flower well into the autumn. They do not last when cut for the house. *C. moschata*, the Sweet Sultan, is a hardy fragrant annual that has yellow varieties, very pretty for cutting, and easily grown by either sowing in a cold frame in March or out of doors in April to May, to bloom in summer. They like lime in the soil.

Cephalaria. See *Scabiosa tartarica*.

Chamomile. See *Anthemis*.

Cheiranthus (Wallflower). For blood-red and crimson, see page 42. *C. cheiri* is the old-fashioned plant now to be had in many separate colours, including primrose, golden-yellow, and bronze-red. It is usual to sow the seed April to May out of doors, transplant the seedlings once to make bushy plants, and finally put into their winter quarters September to October. Some growers sow as early as February, and the plants then bloom the following winter. There is a lovely little kind called "Harpur Crewe," the double-yellow Scotch Wallflower, excellent for dry walls and the rockery. This can only be increased by cuttings, which strike well August to October outdoors or in pots, always using very sandy soil. *C. Allionii* (Plate VI., No. 5), the Siberian Wallflower, grows only 1 ft., and produces masses of orange flowers May to July, and is a fine hardy bedding plant, easily grown from seed sown the preceding June. *C. alpinus* is a sturdy little shrubby species, 6 in. to 9 in., with pale yellow flowers, and there is a very charming paler variety called "Moonlight"—both are best in the rockery, and increase easily by cuttings.

Cherry. See *Prunus*.

Chimonanthus (Winter Sweet). *C. fragrans* is a Japanese shrub bearing deliciously scented flowers, yellow with a purplish inside, on the leafless branches in mid-winter; most precious for indoor vases. The flowers, even when dead, retain their fragrance, and may be kept in a dry state, like Lavender. It grows 5 ft. to 6 ft. It enjoys a sheltered wall, and deep rich sandy loam with some peat. The variety *grandiflora* has finer flowers. Increase by seeds or layers; cuttings are difficult to strike.

China Aster. See *Callistephus*.

Chrysanthemum. The annual kinds, such as *coronarium*, *segetum*, *carinatum*, and *Burridgeanum*, have produced numerous varieties named, single and double, in all shades of yellow, white, buff, and bronze. They are very showy and good for cutting, grow 2 ft. to 2½ ft., and bloom continuously from summer onwards over a long period. Sow seed in a frame in March, or outdoors, where they will bloom from June till cut by frosts. (For white, page 60.)

C. Hausschnechtii (Plate V., No. 3) is a half shrubby perennial species, dainty silvery foliage, yellow daisy-like flowers in July. Grows 6 in. to 9 in., suitable for the rockery.

C. indicum (for pink, see page 76; for crimson scarlet, page 42; for white, page 60) is the

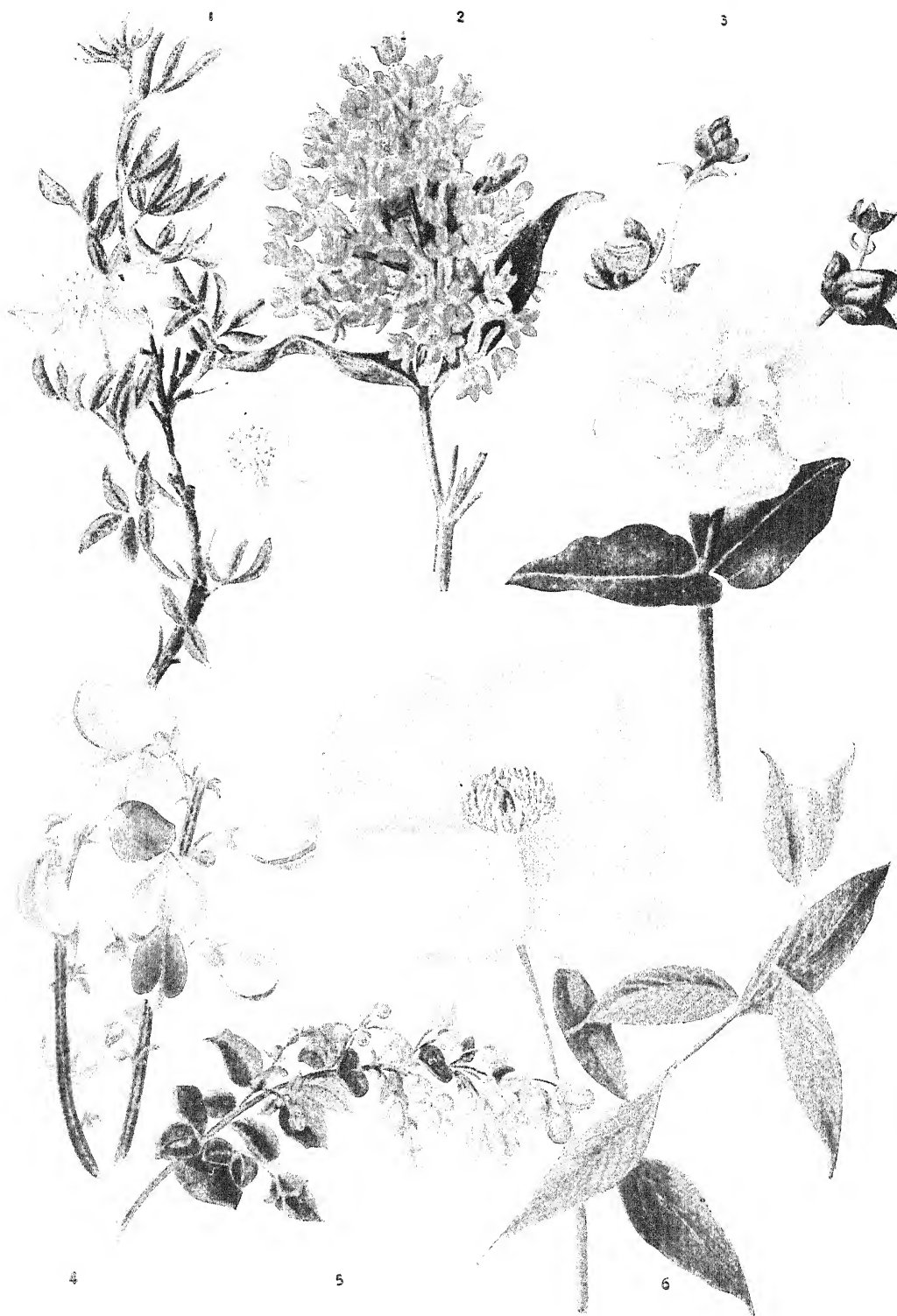


PLATE III.—1. *Potentilla Friedrichseni* (*Shrubby Potentilla*), p. 32. 2. *Asclepias tuberosa* (*Butterfly-weed* ; *Swallow-wort*), p. 15. 3. *Hypericum patulum* (*Spreading St. John's-wort*), p. 26. 4. *Cytisus scoparius Andreanus* (*Broom hybrid*), p. 20. 5. *Berberis Darwinii*, p. 15. 6. *Dendromecon rigidum* (*Tree Poppy*), p. 21.

CHRYSOGONUM

parent of the hybrids usually grown in pots in cold or heated greenhouses, while a large number of the early flowering varieties are excellent outdoor border plants, and for this the little Pompon type should not be forgotten, many can be had from August to November out of doors. The later kinds do well against a wall. The choice is now very great, and the colours most beautiful; yellow in every shade may be had, also apricot, bronze, orange, and buff. For these hardy kinds the propagation is simple, and need only consist of division in April to May. It is better to take cuttings in a frame, or even a box in a sunny window will do, in March to April. "Harvester" is a typical example, and among the Pompons, "Piercy's Seedling." All do well in north aspects.

Chrysogonum. *C. virginianum* (Plate V., No. 4) is rather weed-like, but bears freely small bright yellow flowers on branching stems 9 in. to 12 in., July to September, and is a border or rockery perennial plant of simplest culture. Divide in autumn or spring.

Cinquefoil. See **Potentilla**.

Clematis (Virgin's Bower). For culture and crimson, see page 42; for pink, page 76; for mauve and purple, page 92; for blue, page 104; for white, page 60.

C. tangutica is a deciduous Chinese species that is allied to *C. orientalis*, but is much handsomer. It bears charming yellow flowers 4 in. across like lanterns, July to September, and the feathery seed-heads are very pretty; it will climb 8 ft. to 10 ft. high, or it will grow down a bank. *C. obscuraris*, "Gravetye variety," is desirable. Increase by seeds or cuttings.

Columbine. See **Aquilegia**.

Colutea (Bladder Senna). *C. arborescens* is a rounded graceful deciduous shrub, 6 ft. to 8 ft., that is generally hardy, bearing yellow pea-shaped flowers tinted bronze in July to August, and remarkable for its quaint bladder-like seed-pods. It grows anywhere and flourishes in the poorest soil, has even been grown on colliery dumps; is a good town shrub, increases quickly from seeds or cuttings of half-ripened wood.

Compass Plant. See **Silphium**.

Cone Flower. See **Rudbeckia**.

Coreopsis (Tickseed). For crimson and scarlet, see page 43. Among the perennial species are *grandiflora* (Plate X., No. 3), "Mayfield Giant," and its double variety, *auriculata* and *verticillata*, all growing 2 ft. to 3 ft., and invaluable for their showy yellow flowers produced continuously, July to October; splendid for cutting. They are apt to die out in cold, wet winters, but are very easily raised from seed sown in March, and bloom the same year. The annual varieties, such as *Drummondii*, *tinctoria*, and *coronata* are often classed under *Calliopsis*, 1 ft. to 1½ ft., and bearing yellow or yellow banded with brown flowers, also continuously very showy. They may be sown in successive batches from early March to mid-June in any good garden soil, and, like the perennial species, do best in a light rich one.

Cornelian Cherry. See **Cornus Mas**.

Cornus (Dogwood; Cornel). For white, see page 61; for crimson, page 43. *C. alba*, var. *Spaethii*, bears most handsome yellow variegated foliage, and is gay all summer and autumn. It forms a dense shrub, throwing up a thicket of red-barked stems, which are pretty in winter when leafless. Flowers white, inconspicuous, 5 ft. to 8 ft., very robust, and does well in damp soil, especially near water. Cuttings of leafless wood, 8 in. long, strike well outdoors in late autumn, also layers. *C. Mas*, the Cornelian Cherry, a deciduous shrub or small tree up to 20 ft., produces quantities of small yellow flowers, February to March, followed in autumn by pretty red berries. There are varieties with golden variegated foliage, also with yellow fruit. *C. stolonifera flavirama* is a beautiful yellow-barked deciduous shrub, very bright in winter, small white inconspicuous flowers. It grows 5 ft. to 8 ft., and spreads vigorously by underground suckers, by which it may be easily increased.

Coronilla. Graceful, fern-like foliaged shrubs with pea-like yellow flowers. They grow in any soil, even the poorest, and like dry sunny situations. Quickly increased by seeds or cuttings in sandy soil in a cold frame, August to September.

C. Emerus, called the Scorpion Senna because the seed-pod resembles a scorpion's tail, is hardy, bushy, and nearly evergreen, 5 ft. to 6 ft., with yellow tinted brown flowers from May almost continuously into October. *C. Iberica*, "Crown Vetch," is a charming dense-growing little evergreen species, most suited to dry walls and the rockery, or a sun-baked bank where little else will thrive. Spreads rapidly, 1 ft.; bright yellow flowers in early summer. *C. glauca*

PALE OR BRIGHT YELLOW AND ORANGE; ALSO BUFF AND APRICOT

(Plate VI., No. 6) is a precious evergreen about 4 ft. to 6 ft., blooming freely October to April, but unfortunately not very hardy, and should have the protection of a sunny nook against a wall. Very good for cold greenhouse and seaside districts.

Corydalis (Fumitory). These shade-loving perennials will do in beds and borders, but are particularly suited for growing in walls and the rockery. Easily increased from seed or division of the roots.

C. thalictrifolia (Plate I., No. 3), from China, is one of the best, with handsome foliage and clear yellow flowers, May to October, 9 in. This must be kept dry through winter or it is apt to damp off. *C. bracteata*, *C. lutea*, *C. cheilanthisfolia* are all about 9 in. to 12 in., while *C. nobilis* is stout, and makes a good border plant.

Corylopsis. Hardy deciduous shrubs (closely allied to the Hazels, **Corylus**), with pale greenish-yellow fragrant flowers drooping from the bare branches, February to March. Not showy, but have a quiet beauty. Like a moist, sandy soil; increase by layers; spreading habit.

C. spicata, 5 ft. to 6 ft., and *Veitchiana* (Plate VII., No. 3), 4 ft., are good. *C. Willmottiae* is newer, 10 ft. to 12 ft., and quick growing. *C. paucifolia*, 3 ft. to 4 ft.

Cowslip. See **Primula officinalis**.

Cranesbill. See **Erodium**.

Creeping Jenny. See **Lysimachia nummularia**.

Crocus. For white, see page 61; for lilac and purple, page 92. The bulbs should be planted as early as possible, 2 in. to 3 in. below the soil to the top of the bulb; they increase best in light sandy soil, and only open their flowers well in sunny situations; increase quickest by dividing the bulblets. Besides the Common Yellow Crocus there are several species of much beauty, and all are suitable for the cold greenhouse, for edges of borders, the shrubbery, naturalizing in short grass, and the rockery. The following are a selection: *C. susianus*, the "Cloth of Gold Crocus," with small golden petals striped brown. *C. chrysantha* and its varieties, such as the bronzy "Bumble Bee," shades of yellow. *C. Korolkowi*, large, yellow and brown, vigorous. These bloom February to March. *C. ochroleuca*, cream and orange, blooms autumn.

Crown Imperial. See **Fritilaria Imperialis**.

Crown Vetch. See **Coronilla Iberica**.

Cupressus (Cyprus). Evergreen trees, useful as specimens or as hedges. A selection of hardy golden-variegated forms: *C. Lawsoniana lutea*; *C. obtusa aurea*; *C. pisifera aurea* (syn. *Retinospora*), and variety, *plumosa aurea*. Planting is best done during showery weather, September, or April to May. If dry weather follows, water well. They like a moist, rich loam, and enjoy manure.

Cypripedium (Lady's Slipper Orchid). For pink, see page 77. The following species do well in the rock-garden: *C. calceolus*, British, with large flowers, brown with yellow lip, 1 ft. to 1½ ft., May to June. Likes sunny sheltered nooks, with calcareous loamy soil, facing east. *C. pubescens*, North America, greenish-brown, yellow lip, 1 ft. to 2 ft., May to June; likes sun and sandy loam.

Cyprus. See **Cupressus**.

Cytisus (Broom). See also **Genista**. For pink, see page 77; for white, page 61; for crimson, page 43. These beautiful shrubs, not only valuable for their flowers, but also for their graceful stems, green all the year round; are easily raised from seed sown May to July, most of them also by cuttings, which should be pulled off with a "heel" in August, and put under a cold frame or bell glass in sandy soil. Do not transplant well except in a young state. They dislike too rich a soil, do best in a sandy loam, will thrive on lime, and must have plenty of sun. Ideal for hot dry places and well-drained situations. Excellent for towns. All are good rockery plants, and are also suitable for borders, shrubbery, and wild-garden, or beds cut in lawns or grass. Gerard writes, "Young buds or little flowers preserved in pickle, and eaten as a sallade, stirre up an appetite to meate." All Brooms may be pruned directly after flowering, and all dead seed-pods should be removed. The following is a selection: *C. ardoini*, a very small prostrate species, from the Maritime Alps, delightful for the rock-garden, covered April to May with golden flowers. *C. Beani* and *C. Kewensis* (Plate VII., No. 5), two hybrids of great beauty, the former about 1 ft. to 1½ ft., yellow; the latter very spreading and good for hanging down a rock or wall; large creamy-yellow flowers early May to June. *C. decumbens* is dwarf, and grows flat along the ground with large sulphur flowers, May to June, on long trailing shoots—very lovely indeed. *C. præcox*,



PLATE IV.—1. *Ribes aureum* (*Golden-flowered Currant*), p. 33. 2. *Jasminum humile* (*Indian Yellow Jasmine*), p. 27. 3. *Kerria japonica flore pleno* (*Jer's Mallow*), p. 27. 4. *Buddleia globosa* (*Orange-ball Tree*), p. 16. 5. *Genista ætnensis* (*Etna Broom*), p. 24. 6. *Berberis Wilsonæ*, p. 16.

DAFFODIL

another hybrid, forming a rounded bush, 4 ft. to 5 ft., smothered in creamy-yellow flowers, April to May. *C. nigricans* is invaluable for blooming late, July to August, and makes nice upright bushes, 2 ft. to 4 ft., covered with small bright yellow flowers. *C. scoparius*, our native Broom, is one of the most lovely of shrubs in May and June, and there are now numerous hybrids also of great beauty, growing some 4 ft. to 6 ft., such as "Andreanus" (Plate III., No. 4), yellow and crimson; "Mayfly," yellow and buff; "Firefly," yellow and bronze, very vivid; "Dragonfly," crimson and bronzy-yellow, dark; pallidus, the "Moonlight Broom," sulphur; "Cornish Cream," large.

Daffodil. See *Narcissus*.

Dahlia. For white, see page 61; for pink, page 77; for scarlet and crimson, page 44; for lilac-purple, page 92. These tuberous-rooted plants are usually lifted in autumn, stored through winter in a frost-proof building or cellar, and replanted in late May or June, after first starting them into growth in boxes in a greenhouse or sunny room. They are very easy to manage, and if worth the risk, their roots may even be left in the ground during winter in a dry, warm border backed by shrubs. Increased quickly by seeds or by cuttings or division; light rich soil. They are excellent for formal bedding-out, also for big borders on a lawn or edging a shrubbery. There are now many varieties in all shades of yellow, buff, bronze, orange, and apricot in the various classes, also varying in height from the tiny "Coltness Gem" type to the tall Paeony and show Dahlias, up to 6 ft. The little "Pompons" should not be forgotten, as they are especially good for cutting. "Brentwood Yellow," "Frau Bracht," etc., are examples with large flowers. Dahlias are easily raised from seed sown in heat, February; in cold frame, April.

Dendromecum (Tree Poppy) (Plate III., No. 6). *D. rigidum* is a half-hardy shrub from California, growing up to 10 ft., with evergreen glaucous foliage and clear yellow poppy-like flowers, June to September. It needs full sun and a very sheltered dry situation against a south-west wall. Soil; sandy loam with mortar rubble and well drained. Very showy and free flowering, ideal for a cold greenhouse. Cuttings of firm summer shoots in heat under glass.

Dianthus (Pink). For scarlet-crimson, see page 44; for culture and pink, page 77; for white, page 62; for heliotrope-purple, page 92. *D. caryophyllus*, the Carnation. There are many fine yellow varieties of all shades; the good free-flowering border kinds are invaluable in the garden, example: "Orangeman," "Loyalty," "Cottage Apricot," "Dora Blick." There is also a yellow "Marguerite," or annual Carnation (see page 77). *D. Knappi* is a little species of Pink suitable for the rockery, with yellow flowers in clusters, May to July, 9 in. to 12 in.; increase from seeds and cuttings.

Digitalis (Foxglove). For culture and purple, see page 44. *D. ambigua*, a perennial, is a palish yellow, 2 ft., not showy, for border or wild-garden and shrubberies, June to August; increase by seed. *D. purpurea*, the common biennial species, may be had in separate varieties of primrose and apricot. A hybrid called "Lutz" flowers the first year from seed.

Dimorphothea (Star of the Veldt; Cape Marigold). *D. aurantiaca*, a showy half-hardy annual from the Cape, giving brilliant masses of colour in shades of apricot, lemon, and orange. Quick growing from seed, may be sown outdoors in April to May, to bloom July continuously into autumn; 1½ ft.; sun-lovers. Also splendid for pots, the cold greenhouse, and window-boxes.

Diplopappus. *D. chrysophyllus*, the "Golden Heath," is also known as *Cassinea fulvida*. The tiny evergreen leaves are clothed with golden down, giving the shrub a highly ornamental appearance. Forms a dense bush 3 ft. to 5 ft., white flowers, July to August. Easily grown in any well-drained soil. Cuttings strike quickly in late summer, in a cold frame.

Dog's Tooth Violet. See *Erythronium*.

Dogwood. See *Cornus*.

Doronicum (*Leopard's Bane*). Hardy vigorous perennials, thriving anywhere; large, showy daisy-like flowers of a crude lemon yellow, March to May. Big borders and shrubberies.

D. plantagineum excelsum, 2 ft. to 3 ft. (Plate IX., No. 3). *D. caucasicum*, 1 ft.

Draba (Whitlow Grass). Tiny Alpines only suited for the rockery or "dry" wall. They form neat rosettes. The following have lemony-yellow flowers on stems, 1 in. to 3 in., March to May. Like gritty limestone soil and full sun: *D. loisleurii*, *D. aizoides* (British plant), *D. rigidus*, *D. bruniaefolia*. Good for the cold greenhouse; seed or division.

Dusty Miller. See *Primula auricula*.

Dyer's Greenwood. See *Genista tinctoria*.

PALE OR BRIGHT YELLOW AND ORANGE; ALSO BUFF AND APRICOT

Elaeagnus (Oleaster). Hardy shrubs and small trees, doing best in a dry sandy loam and full sun. Increase by cuttings under a hand-light; flowers are tubular.

E. angustifolia (the Jerusalem Willow) has small yellow fragrant flowers in summer, followed by silvery fruit, sweet and edible, and greyish, willow-like leaves. A deciduous tree, 15 ft. to 20 ft., of much beauty. *E. argentea* (the Missouri Silver Tree or Silver Berry) has yellow fragrant flowers in August, followed by silvery edible fruit. Leaves silvery-white. A fine deciduous shrub, 6 ft. to 12 ft., throwing up suckers, by which it is easily increased. (Often confused with *Shepherdia*.) *E. glabra*, var. *aurea*, and *E. pungens* are beautiful evergreen shrubs. The former has white fragrant flowers, October to November, and golden variegated leaves; the latter has varieties called *aurea* and *aurea-variegata*, which applies to the gold-marked leaves. The white flowers, in October to November, smell like gardenias. They are exceptionally good in towns.

Elecampane. See **Inula**.

Epimedium (Barrenwort). For crimson, see page 44. Dainty little shrubby perennials, 9 in. to 18 in., with creeping roots by which they may be divided in autumn. Leaves very elegant; flowers small, numerous, late March to May. Any soil, preferring a moist peaty one, in shade. Excellent for borders, the rockery, edges of shrubbery, and will do well under trees. Pretty for the cold greenhouse. Almost evergreen.

E. pinnatum (Plate I., No. 3), rich yellow, from Asia Minor; *E. alpinum*, yellow and crimson.

Eranthis (Winter Aconite). *E. hyemalis* is well known for its beauty, January to March, with golden flowers set in a green frill on 3-in. to 4-in. stems. The tubers may be planted or divided in early autumn; reproduces itself freely from seed. Any soil or position, preferring a damp one. Invaluable for rockery, beds, and borders; naturalizes freely in short grass and under trees and shrubs; good in shade, and excellent for towns, also in pans in a cold greenhouse.

Eremurus (Foxtail Lily). For pink, see page 78. Noble bulbous plants, difficult to establish or transplant. In a big border, or among shrubs, particularly on a sloping bank in a sunny, warm situation, they will repay care with their stately spikes, 5 ft. to 10 ft. high. Deeply dug rich loam with sand and a little manure; protect crowns in winter with heather, cinders, etc. Plant August to October. *E. Bungei*, citron, May to June, Persia. *E. Tubergenii*, yellow and buff, June to July. Both about 3 ft.

Erigeron (Fleabane). For culture and mauve, see page 93; for pink, page 79. *E. aurantiacus*, "Orange Daisy," 6 in. to 9 in. Tufted habit, hardy perennial, very showy orange flowers, May to June. Slow to increase, may be divided autumn or spring; seed produces plants freely and quickly. Good for rockery or edges of border. "Asa Gray," a pretty hybrid with apricot-buff flowers on branching 15-in. stems, June to August. A fine border plant and good for cutting.

Eriogonum (Woolly Knotweed). Pretty rock or border perennials, North America; foliage makes nice evergreen woolly carpet. Easily grown in dry sandy soil; showy yellow flowers, June to August, 6 in. to 12 in. Divide in autumn or take cuttings in summer; seeds germinate well.

E. umbellatum, rich yellow; *E. sub-alpinum*, pale yellow.

Erodium (Heron's Bill; Crane's Bill). For culture and pink, page 79.

E. chrysanthum, pretty silvery foliage and sprays of pale yellow flowers, June to September, 1 ft., North America. Rock garden, in sun.

Erysimum (Rock Wallflower). All are very easily raised from seed, flowering very soon. The following perennial kinds like gritty soil with stones round them, and plenty of sun, bloom April to May; also divide well.

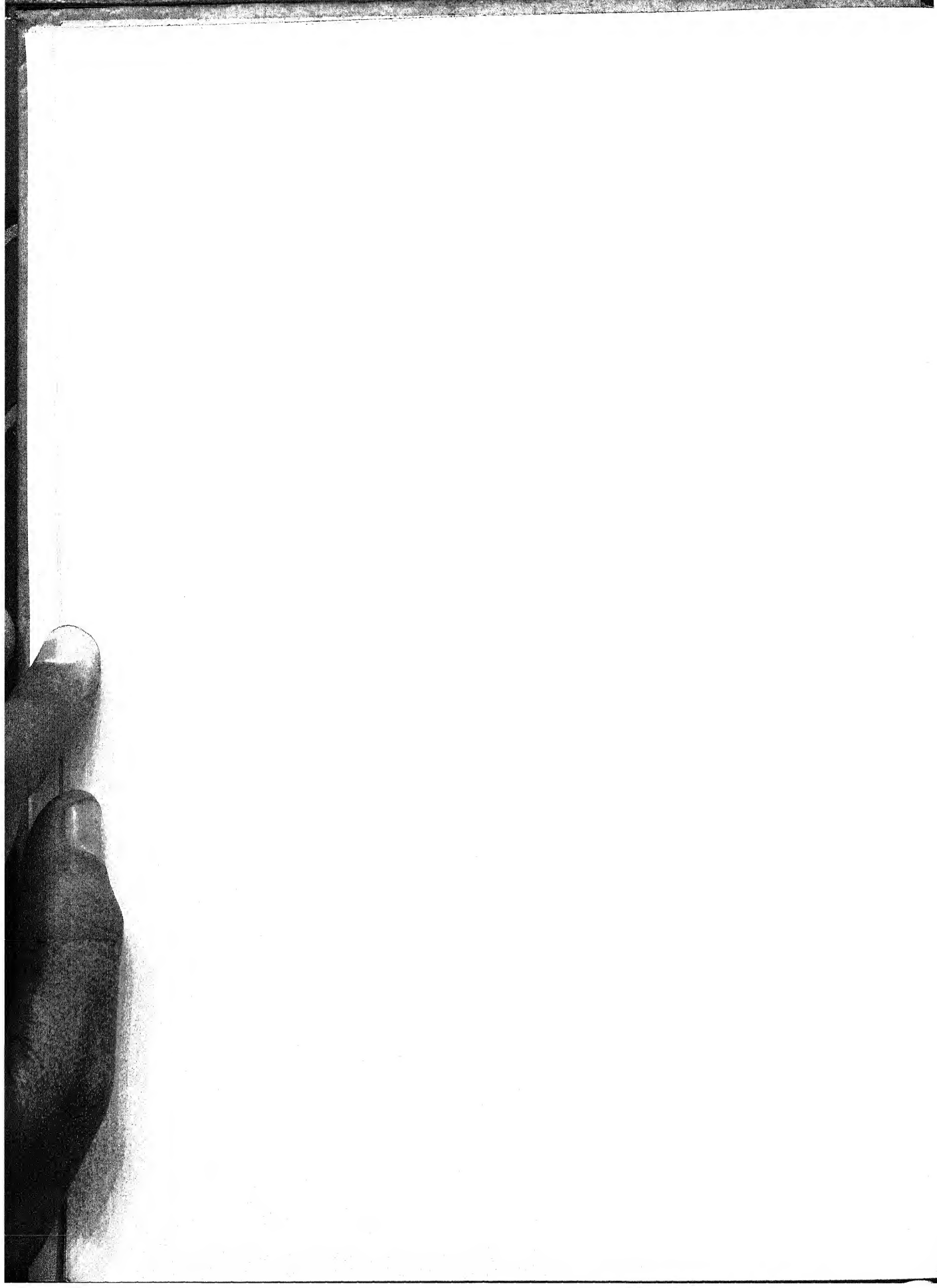
E. rupestre, syn. *pulchellum*, forms an evergreen carpet, flowers a sheet of mustard-yellow; 6 in. *E. pumilum* form tufts of greyish foliage, and largish lemon flowers, 2 in. to 3 in. There is also a showy annual, *E. Perofskianum*, with orange flowers, 1 ft., April to June, useful for beds and borders; best sown early autumn, out-doors. Charming grouped with *Camassias*.

Erythronium (Dog's Tooth Violet). For pink, see page 79; for white, page 62. Hardy bulbs, resembling a dog's tooth, particularly good for the rockery, for shrubberies, and under trees and in short grass; charming in the cold greenhouse, and do very well in towns. Like shade; propagate by offsets; plant 6 in. to 8 in. deep in late summer or early autumn. The following are North American species, in various shades of yellow, large and very dainty, 6 in. to 9 in., April to May. *E. grandiflorum*, and var. *robustum*; *E. californicum*; *E. Hartwegii*; *E. citrinum*.

Eschscholtzia (Californian Poppy). For scarlet, see page 45; for pink, page 79. Brilliant annuals in wonderful range of colours. Usually sown where they are to bloom outdoors, either



PLATE V.—1. *Thermopsis montana* (*False Lupin*), p. 36. 2. *Trollius europæus* (*Globe Flower*), p. 36. 3. *Chrysanthemum Hausschnechtii*, p. 18. 4. *Chrysogonum virginianum*, p. 19. 5. *Lathyrus luteus*, var. *aureus*, or *Orobis aurantius*, p. 27. 6. *Calochortus pulchellus* (*Mariposa Lily*), p. 17.



EUPHORBIA

August to September, or in spring, to bloom early or late summer and autumn respectively ; 1 ft. to 2 ft., dainty foliage. From the species *E. crocea* and *E. californica* many lovely named varieties have sprung, such as "Orange Prince," "Queen of the Buffs," "Buttercup" (double), "Mandarin," orange-crimson ; "Moonlight," pale yellow. All are good for cutting if picked in the bud. The lovely little *E. maritima*, with glaucous foliage, is useful for rockery.

Euphorbia (Spurge). Hardy bushy perennials of coarse appearance but valuable for their beauty of foliage, which is generally blue-grey and curiously arranged ; very attractive in winter. Grow in any poor soil ; best for rockery, shrubbery, or rough banks. Flowers crude bright yellow, April to May, 1½ ft. to 3 ft. Propagate by division ; exude a milky, poisonous juice.

E. Wulfeni, *E. myrsinites*, *E. epithymoides* (Plate IX., No. 4).

Evening Primrose. See *Oenothera*.

Everlastings. See *Helichrysum*. **Statice.**

False Lupin. See *Thermopsis*.

Flax. See *Linum*.

Fleabane. See *Erigeron*.

Flowering Currant. See *Ribes*.

Forsythia (Golden Bell). Hardy deciduous shrubs, covered with golden bell-flowers, February to April. Any soil or situation, and will thrive in north aspect if required. Cuttings and layers root easily. Plant October to February. Excellent greenhouse or room plants, also for cutting.

F. suspensa (Plate VII., No. 4), vigorous climber up to 20 ft. to 30 ft. *F. intermedia* and its fine variety, *spectabilis*, erect habit, 5 ft. to 8 ft. The variety *atrocaulis* has dark stems and paler flowers ; *F. Geraldiana*, very early ; *F. ovata*, earliest, forms a low shrub, about 4 ft.

Foxglove. See *Digitalis*.

French Marigold. See *Tagetes patula*.

Fritillaria (Fritillary). For scarlet, see page 45 ; for purple, page 93. Bulbous plants, increased by offsets, plant August-September. Hardy, growing in any good soil, not too dry.

F. Imperialis, "Crown Imperial," yellow ; varieties such as "Aurora," buff-bronze, and "Orange Brilliant" ; April to May, 3 ft. These love lime in the soil. The following are suited for the rockery and the cold greenhouse : *F. aurea*, a hardy little species from Asia Minor, 5 in. to 6 in. ; fleshy leaves, nodding flowers, yellow chequered brown, April. *F. pallidiflora*, pale yellow chequered brown, 12 in., Siberia, April to May. *F. pudica*, golden-yellow, fragrant flowers, 6 in., March to April. *F. citrina*, green shaded citron, 6 in., April. *F. armena*, rich yellow, April, 6 in., Armenia.

Fumitory. See *Corydalis*.

Gaillardia (Blanket-flower). For culture and crimson, see page 45. Good shades of yellow, and yellow-tipped or banded crimson or orange, 2 ft., bloom July to November. Examples : "Lady Rolleston," hybrid (Plate IX., No. 1), pure yellow ; "Dazzler," gold and crimson ; "Primrose Dame," pale yellow, maroon centre.

Garlic. See *Allium*.

Garrya. *G. elliptica* is an evergreen Californian shrub ; prefers a sheltered wall and sandy loam ; the male form is the most ornamental and produces pretty drooping catkins, yellowish-green tipped pink, November to March ; grey-green leathery leaves, spreading dense habit, 6 ft. to 10 ft. Cuttings in summer root easily if given a cold frame and some peat. Not easily transplanted except young. Stems a pleasant green all year round. The male form is handsomest.

Genista (Broom). See also *Cytisus*. Hardy shrubs of easiest culture, preferring a dry sandy soil, loam, and sun. Best raised from seed ; cuttings taken late July to August strike in a cold frame and sandy soil. Transplant badly except when small. The following are particularly useful :

G. Dalmatica, spiny little species, forming a dense tuft 6 in. to 8 in., covered yellow flowers, June to July ; rockery or edges of shrubbery. *G. hispanica*, "Spanish Gorse," prickly, dense habit, forming mounds 1 ft. to 1½ ft., profuse yellow flowers, May to June ; rough banks, wild-garden, or big rockery. *G. tinctoria*, and its double variety *plena*, prostrate, spreading ; a crude bright yellow, but very showy in June to July, edges of shrubbery and rougher parts of rockery. *G. virgata*, a tall species, 6 ft. to 10 ft., valuable for naturalizing in woodlands, grass, or shrubberies,

PALE OR BRIGHT YELLOW AND ORANGE; ALSO BUFF AND APRICOT

where it will look after itself and bloom June to August, in masses of small yellow flowers; will do in partial shade. *G. aetnensis* (Plate IV., No. 5) is precious and hardy; blooms freely July to August, and will form a small tree, 15 ft. or more high.

Geum (Avens). For culture and scarlet, see page 46. A selection: *G. Heldreichi* (Plate VI., No. 1), 9 in. to 1 ft., and its finer varieties, *superbum* and *magnificum*, 1 ft. to 1½ ft., orange-scarlet, May to August; border or rockery. *G. reptans*, 3 in. to 6 in., creeping; flowers large, June to August, yellow. *G. montanum*, 6 in., showy yellow, May to August; also variety *aurantiacum*, orange. Both have charming fluffy seed-heads; border or rockery. *G. bulgaricum*, 1 ft. to 2 ft., orangy-yellow, May to August; border or rockery. *G. rivale*, Leonard's variety, buff-pink, 1 ft.

Hybrids: "Princess Juliana," orange-yellow, very fine and free, 1½ ft. to 2 ft.; "Prince of Orange," orange, 2 ft. All the above have delightful evergreen foliage.

Gladiolus. For culture, also scarlet and crimson, see page 46; for pink, page 80; for white, page 63; for mauve and purple, page 94. Many lovely colours among the garden hybrids; in the large flowering section, such as "Orange Queen," apricot; "Yellow Standard," very tall; "Golden Measure," "Mrs. M'Laren"; and among the Primulinus section, with smaller, more tubular flowers, graceful appearance: "Orange Brilliant," "Psyche," "Niobe," "Citronella," and "Souvenir."

Globe Flower. See *Trollius*.

Gold Dust. See *Alyssum saxatile*.

Golden Bell. See *Forsythia*.

Golden Drop. See *Onosma*.

Golden Heath. See *Diplopappus*.

Golden Michaelmas Daisy. See *Solidago Missouriensis*.

Golden Rod. See *Solidago*.

Goldilocks. See *Aster linosyris*.

Gorse. See *Ulex*.

Hamamelis (Witch Hazel). Hardy deciduous shrubs or small trees from China and Japan, beautiful in winter with their rich yellow flowers with quaint, thread-like petals. Soil, loam and leaf mould; shade or sun. Plant in autumn; increase by layers.

H. Japonica, spreading habit, 8 ft. to 10 ft. *Arborea* (Plate VII., No. 6), tree-like, 12 ft. to 20 ft., and *Zuccariniana*, lemon-coloured flowers, are garden forms, January to February. *H. mollis*, fragrant flowers, December to February, 8 ft. to 10 ft.; slower growing than *H. japonica*.

Hawkweed. See *Hieracium*.

Helenium (Sneezewort). For crimson, see page 46. Vigorous hardy perennials, providing rich colour for borders and shrubberies from late July to September. Good for cutting. Moist soil, must have sun. Divide autumn or spring. No staking.

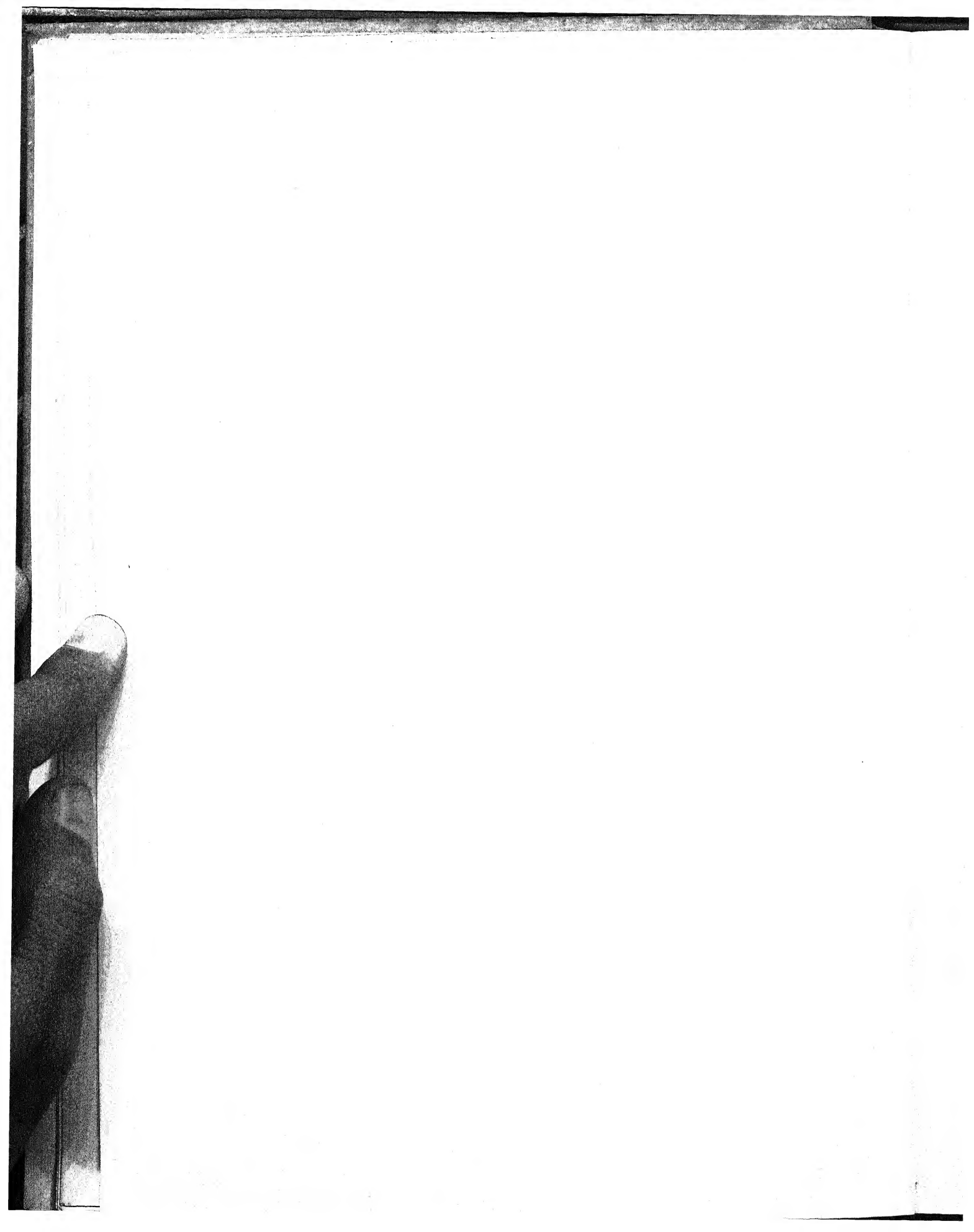
H. Bigelovii, Californian species, golden flower, brown centres, June to July, 2 ft. *H. aurantiacum*, a garden form of great merit, excellent for cutting, stiff habit, 2 ft., rich golden semi-double flowers, June to July. *H. autumnale*. The type is yellow, 4 ft. to 5 ft., late July to September. There are now numerous garden hybrids derived from this plant, such as *cupreum* (Plate XI., No. 4), striped yellow and copper, and others in various shades, including orange, such as "Wyndley," 3 ft., etc. *H. pumilum* (Plate X., No. 2), a soft gold self, and its fine variety *magnificum*, are very continuous bloomers, July to October, 2 ft. "The Bishop," deep gold.

Helianthemum (Sun Rose). For culture, description, and crimson-scarlet, see page 46; for pink, page 80. The following are little evergreen shrubs, with brilliant flowers, profuse but fleeting. Lovely carpeting effect can be made with foliage alone, as it is very diverse.

The British species, *H. vulgare*, has given many gay varieties; they are bushy and spreading, 6 in. to 9 in. Selection: "Cupreum," copper; "Jubilee," double lemon; "Apricot"; "Buff Beauty"; "Golden Queen"; "Wisley Primrose," etc., May to July. *H. ocymoides* (Plate II., No. 2), hardy except in severe winters; rich yellow with dark blotches, 2 ft. to 3 ft., erect habit, May to July; rock-garden, sheltered nook. *H. formosum*, syn. *Cistus formosum*, a very wide-spreading species from Portugal, 2 ft. to 3 ft., downy foliage, and large yellow flowers spotted brown, May to July; likes hot dry banks or sunny ledge in rockery.



PLATE VI.—1. *Geum Heldreichii*, p. 24. 2. *Linaria multipunctata* (*Annual Toadflax*), p. 28. 3. *Primula Cockburniana*, p. 32. 4. *Meconopsis cambrica plena* (*Welsh Poppy*), p. 29. 5. *Cheiranthus Allionii* (*Siberian Wallflower*), p. 18. 6. *Coronilla glauca* (*Blue-leaved Crown-vetch*), p. 19.



HELIANTHUS

Helianthus (Sunflower). Annual and perennial border plants of very easy culture in any soil, preferring a rich one. Give sunny positions. Valuable for their showy yellow flowers, August to October. Annual varieties may be sown under glass in March, hardened off and planted out in May; or they may be sown direct into the open ground late April or May, and well thinned out later. There are several tall kinds besides the common giant flowered *H. annuus*, growing 6 ft. to 12 ft.; hybrids such as *Argyrophyllus*, silvery foliage, yellow with black disk; "Bronze King," "Primrose Perfection," etc. Smaller kinds, growing 3 ft. to 4 ft., are "Stella," "Orion," and "Diadem." There are new dark red varieties, both tall and dwarf.

The perennials divide easily spring or autumn, and are robust growers, for big borders and the shrubbery. A selection: *H. tomentosum* (Plate XI., No. 6), 4 ft. to 5 ft., August to September. *H. sparsifolius*, 6 ft. to 8 ft., September to November, large flowers. *H. oregalis*, 8 ft., curious willow-leaved species, small flower, October to November. Also fine hybrids, blooming late August to October, like "Lodden Gold," 5 ft.; "Soleil d'Or," 5 ft.; "Multiflorus plenus," 4 ft., all double flowered; "Monarch," fine tall and late; "Miss Mellish" and "D. Dewer," twisted petals, all single varieties, 5 ft. to 6 ft.

Helichrysum (Everlasting Flower). The annual varieties are sold in separate colours; yellow and orange are to be had, such as "Golden Globe," etc. The stiff flowers are useful for vases, bowls, etc., in winter. Pick when the blooms are at their best, tie into bunches, and hang up to dry before using for decoration. Seed may be sown under glass in March, or outdoors late April. Summer, 2 ft. to 3 ft. (May be had also in crimson, pink, and white.)

Heliopsis. Vigorous sunflower-like perennials, thriving in rich soil, useful for borders and shrubberies, blooming July to September. Sun. Division spring or autumn. Orange-gold colour.

H. scabra, single, 4 ft., and its fine variety *incomparabilis*. *H. imbricatum*, semi-double, 3 ft. *H. zinniaeflora*, large flowers, free, 3½ ft. "Orange King" and "B. Ladhams" are good varieties, 4 ft.

Hemerocallis (Day Lily). Hardy lily-like herbaceous plants, handsome in flower and foliage, which forms a large dense clump. Best divided autumn; may be done spring. Excellent for cutting, for although blossoms are fleeting, every bud opens over a long period; all are more or less fragrant. Good pot plants; also for towns, for big borders, naturalizing by waterside or wherever there is some moisture and shade. Make fine groups on lawn. No staking; will look after themselves for years.

H. aurantiaca and var. *major*, large orange flowers, June to July, 2 ft. to 3 ft. *H. flava* (Plate VIII., No. 3), dainty, golden flowers, 2 ft. to 3 ft., June. *H. fulva*, big, orange and copper flowers and broad leaves, June to July, 4 ft. The double variety, *Kwanso plena*, is bronzy-red, free and handsome in July to August. *H. Dumortieri*, yellow and orange, 1 ft. to 2 ft., May to June. The following is a selection among many lovely hybrids: "Apricot," May to June, 2½ ft.; "Citrina," pale yellow; "Luteola," golden, large flowers, very free, 3 ft. to 4 ft.; "Hyperion," lemon, July to August, 3 ft.; "Margaret Perry," orange and scarlet, free, 3 ft.; "Iris Perry," orangy-bronze; "Byng of Vimy," 4 ft., terra-cotta; "Helen Campbell," 4 ft., black stems, orange; "Sir M. Foster," 3 ft., lemon; "Queen of May," 2 ft. to 3 ft., apricot-orange, early.

Heron's Bill. See **Erodium**.

Hieracium (Hawkweed). Though weed-like, precious for vivid sheets of colour in June to August. Hardy perennials of easiest culture anywhere in the rock-garden, in sun, on dry ledges. Division or seed.

H. lanatum, golden, 1 ft., woolly foliage. *H. villosum*, golden, silvery foliage, 1 ft. *H. aurantiacum*, red-orange, 1 ft., apt to spread by seeds.

Hippocrepis (Horseshoe Vetch). *H. comosa*, prostrate habit, evergreen fern-like foliage. Charming little native perennial, giving brilliant orange-yellow sheets of colour, May to August. Increase by division in spring, or easily raised from seed. Likes dry ledges in rocky and chalky soil. Tiny pea-flowers in clusters.

Hippophaë (Sea Buckthorn). *H. rhamnoides*, a deciduous shrub, usually not more than 8 ft. to 12 ft., occasionally up to 20 ft., willow-like, silvery leaves. Flowers inconspicuous in April. Great beauty lies in the clusters of brilliant orange berries from autumn to February; these are only produced on the female bushes, and a male must be planted nearby so that the flowers may be pollinated, in groups of one male to about six female bushes. Grows well in ordinary soil anywhere, but loves to be in moisture by the waterside. A good seaside shrub. A most attractive shrub for any purpose, and can be grown as a hedge. Increase by suckers or layers.

PALE OR BRIGHT YELLOW AND ORANGE; ALSO BUFF AND APRICOT

Holly. See *Ilex*.

Hollyhock. See *Althaea*.

Honeysuckle. See *Lonicera*.

Horseshoe Vetch. See *Hippocrepis*.

House-Leek. See *Sempervivum*.

Hypericum (St. John's Wort). Shrubs and perennials of simplest culture, thriving in poorest soil and almost any situation. Good for towns. Increase by seeds; cuttings in a frame in summer; the perennials by division. Prune the shrubby species hard in February or March. All bear bright, rather crude yellow flowers in July to August or September. Do well in shade.

H. Androsaemum, 2 ft. to 3 ft. Forms a rounded deciduous shrub called "Tutsan," from the French "Toute saine," as the leaves were supposed to heal wounds. Purplish fruits in autumn. Edges of shrubberies or big borders. *H. calycinum*, the "Rose of Sharon," sub-evergreen carpeting shrub, does well for covering ground under trees, banks, shrubberies. Large showy flowers, 1 ft. *H. Hookerianum*, shrub up to 6 ft., blooming August to October, hardy and good. *H. olympicum*, handsome flowers, tufted evergreen glaucous foliage, border or rockery, 1 ft., very desirable. *H. Moserianum*, spreading and evergreen, large flowers continuously produced July to September, 1 ft. to 1½ ft. Often killed back in severe winters, but will shoot again from roots. Shrubby or rockery. *H. patulum* (Plate III., No. 3), deciduous shrub up to 6 ft., blooms July to September; not absolutely hardy, but the fine variety, *Henryi*, is more robust, and desirable for shrubberies. The following are pretty and long-blooming for the rockery: *H. reptans*, *H. fragile*, and *H. polyphyllum*.

Ilex (Holly). For culture, see crimson, page 47. Among the best gold-leaved varieties are *Aurea picta*, the "Golden Milkmaid," and *Aurea regina*, the "Golden Queen."

Indian Bean Tree. See *Catalpa*.

Indian Cress. See *Nasturtium* and *Tropaeolum*.

Indian Yellow Jasmine. See *Jasmine humile*.

Inula (Fleabane). Showy, coarse-growing perennials, bold in flower and foliage; good for big borders, shrubberies, and naturalizing. Do well in shade among trees and shrubs. Orange-yellow, late June to August or September. Good for cutting for big vases. No staking. Division autumn, also quickly raised from seed.

I. orientalis (syn. *glandulosa*) (Plate X., No. 1), 2 ft. Good varieties are "Golden Beauty" and "Superba." *I. Helenium* or "Elecampane" is British, 4 ft. to 6 ft. *I. ensifolia*, 6 in.; *I. Royleana*, 1½ ft.; *I. montana*, 9 in.; *I. Hookeriana*, 1 ft. to 2 ft., pale yellow, are four species useful for large rock-gardens.

Iris. For culture of the various groups and different roots, see page 106, blue; for pink, page 81; for lilac, mauve, purple, etc., page 94; for white, page 65. A selection in various shades of yellow for various purposes:

I. aurea, species from the Himalaya called the "Golden Flag," thrives in borders, among shrubs, or near water; loamy soil; tall, handsome, and hardy anywhere, 4 ft. to 5 ft., June to July (rhizomatous). *I. bucharia* (Plate IX., No. 2), white and yellow, 1½ ft., April. Likes sunny well-drained position; lime and sandy loam; arching leaves (bulbous). Good for pots and cold greenhouse. *I. ochroleuca* or *orientalis*, tall and vigorous, forming big clumps; borders, shrubbery, or near water. White blotched and striped orange yellow, 4 ft. Likes good moist soil, but does well in sunny dry places if required. Very free and lovely. The varieties *gigantea* and "Shelford Giant" are taller, 5 ft. to 6 ft., June to July. *I. monnieri*, similar to *aurea*, rather later, paler flowers, fragrant, 4 ft., Crete. *I. xiphium*, the Spanish Iris, of which there are varieties such as "Golden Glory," "Yellow Queen," "Cajanus," "Thunderbolt," "Citron Queen," etc., 1½ ft., June (bulbous). Warm sunny dry beds and borders; dainty.

Hybrids and varieties of bearded "Flag Iris" (rhizomatous) are as follows: the early dwarf March to April flowering kinds are classed as *Iris Pumila*, and "Lutea," "Orange Queen," "Regatta" are 6 in. to 12 in., pretty for edgings or the rockery. The following are May flowering, 1½ ft. to 2 ft.: "Etta," cream-yellow; "Soledad," amber; "Gloaming," russet-orange; "Sun-beam," very fragrant, yellow. June flowering: "Golden Hind," pure yellow, 3 ft.; "Flaming Sword," gold and maroon, 2½ ft.; "Daffodil," canary, 3½ ft.; "Amber," bright yellow, 3 ft.;



PLATE VII.—1. *Jasminum nudiflorum* (*Winter-flowering Jasmine*), p. 27. 2. *Jasminum primulinum*, p. 27. 3. *Corylopsis Veitchiana*, p. 20. 4. *Forsythia suspensa* (*Japanese Golden Ball Tree*), p. 23. 5. *Cytisus kewensis* (*The Kew Broom*), p. 20. 6. *Hamelis Japonica*, var. *arborea* (*Witch Hazel*), p. 24.

JAPANESE CHERRY

"Flavescens," primrose, an old kind, 2½ ft.; "Afterglow," bronzy-lilac shot amber, 3 ft.; "G. P. Baker," soft yellow self, 3 ft. The following are yellow blends with other colours: "Maori King" (Plate X., No. 5); "Mrs. Valerie West," 3½ ft.; "Torchlight," 3½ ft.; "Lux," 3½ ft., good in shade; "King Midas," 2¾ ft.; "Regency," 3 ft.

Japanese Cherry. See *Prunus*.

Japanese Maple. See *Acer*.

Jasminum (Jasmine). For white, see page 65. Climbing shrubs, the following bear yellow flowers in abundance. Good for towns. Layers in summer, or cuttings in cold frame autumn. Prune directly after flowering. Any good soil; a mulch of manure is very beneficial. Excellent for pots and cold greenhouse.

J. humile (Plate IV., No. 2), the Indian Yellow Jasmine, requires sheltered spot or wall, non-climbing shrub, blooms late summer to autumn. *J. nudiflorum* (Plate VII., No. 1), beautiful and most precious winter-blooming climber, up to 15 ft.; evergreen in appearance, hardy, any position or aspect; November to March. *J. primulinum* (Plate VII., No. 2), tender climber, very showy; give shelter against a sunny wall or under glass if possible, May to June.

Jerusalem Sage. See *Phlomis*.

Jerusalem Willow. See *Elaeagnus augustifolia*.

Jew's Mallow. See *Kerria*.

Jonquil. See *Narcissus jonquilla*.

Kerria (Jew's Mallow). *K. Japonica* is a hardy deciduous shrub, with graceful upright stems, vivid green all winter. Golden flowers, April to June, 5 ft. to 6 ft. Division of underground suckers almost any time. The double variety, *flore plena* (Plate IV., No. 3), is showy and the most commonly grown. Good for walls, fences, large pots, tubs, the cold greenhouse and borders.

Kingcup. See *Caltha*.

Knapweed. See *Centaurea*.

Kniphofia (syn. *Tritoma*) (Red Hot Poker; Torch Lily). For culture and scarlet, see page 47. The following open in July or August, and last till September, often into October or November.

K. paucifolia, *K. rufa* (Plate XI., No. 5), both slender, dainty, yellow, 1½ ft. to 2 ft. Some good hybrids: "Goldelse," slender, 2 ft. to 2½ ft., deep gold; "Osiris," large orange, 5 ft.; "Solfatarre," yellow-bronze, 3 ft. to 4 ft.; "Sulphur Spire," citron, 5 ft.; "Obelisk," robust, yellow, 5 ft.; "Star of Baden-Baden," gold-bronze, 5 ft.

Laburnum (Golden Rain). Small, hardy trees, 10 ft. up to 20 ft. or more, deciduous but with pleasant green stems which, being slender and pliable, are often used to form arches, pergolas, pleached alleys, etc. Grow any soil, however poor; good on lime and in towns. Remove seed-pods to prolong life; very freely raised from seed; also cuttings. Golden, drooping flowers.

L. alpinum, June. *L. vulgare*, end May into June. Good hybrids are "Vossi" and "Watereri."

Lady's Slipper Orchid. See *Cypripedium*.

Lathyrus (including *Orobus*). For mauve, lilac, purple, page 95; for crimson-scarlet, page 47; for white, page 65; for pink, page 95. Annual and perennial plants with pea-shaped flowers.

L. huteus, hardy perennial for border or growing among shrubs or rockery, 1½ ft. to 2 ft., with yellow flowers, May to June. The variety *aureus*, syn. *Orobus aurantius*, is handsome, tinted with orange (Plate V., No. 5). Increase by seed or division. *L. odoratus* (Sweet Pea), the well-known annual of great beauty and fragrance. For culture, see page 95. There are bright orange varieties, such as "Celebrity," "Royal Sovereign," and "Orange Flame."

Lavender Cotton. See *Santolina*.

Leopard's Bane. See *Doronicum*.

Leptosyne. Californian plants which should be treated as annuals, with yellow daisy-like flowers, 1 ft. Light good soil, sunny position. Sow under glass in February, or outdoors in April to May.

L. maritima, large and showy. *L. Stillmanni*, smaller, but a very quick grower.

Ligustrum (Privet). *L. ovalifolium aureum* and *L. o. variegatum* are known as the Golden-leaved Privet, the leaves bordered with rich yellow, giving a highly ornamental effect. These shrubs are

PALE OR BRIGHT YELLOW AND ORANGE; ALSO BUFF AND APRICOT

semi-evergreen, but in a good soil and situation retain most of their foliage all the year, especially if clipped in July or August, and are particularly useful as small bushes or hedges in towns, also for window-boxes, where they bring colour to many dull places. Easily raised from cuttings in autumn outdoors or in a cold frame. Splendid for cutting, to give colour indoors.

Lilium (Lily). See also scarlet, page 48; white, page 65; pink, page 82. Bulbous plants of great beauty and fragrance. Excellent for towns. Do well planted among low shrubs (such as Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Heaths, etc.). Lovers of leaf mould and good drainage; it is advisable to surround the bulbs with sand when planting. Mostly dislike lime, and manure causes disease.

L. auratum, the "Golden-rayed Lily of Japan," white, banded with gold, August to September, 5 ft. to 8 ft. Plant autumn or spring, 9 in. to 12 in. deep. Likes some shade, and moist deep soil with plenty of leaf mould and sand. Best among shrubs; good for pots and the cold greenhouse. *L. croceum*, the "Orange Lily" of cottage gardens (Plate VIII., No. 4). Sturdy, hardy, easily grown in any soil, even a chalky one. Sun or shade, beds, borders, shrubbery. Plant 4 in. to 5 in. deep in autumn. Bright orange, June to July, 3 ft. to 6 ft. *L. Hansoni*, an easily grown Korean Lily, orange-yellow spotted maroon, June to July, 3 ft. to 5 ft. Plant 8 in. to 10 in., autumn or spring. *L. Henryi*, vigorous, does well in loam and almost any position, orange-yellow, 6 ft. to 8 ft., August to September. Borders, shrubbery; also for pots and the cold greenhouse. Plant 9 in. to 10 in. deep, autumn or spring. *L. pardalinum*, the "Panther Lily," from California. Loves shade, moisture, and leaf mould; borders, shrubbery, and waterside. Orange spotted crimson, 6 ft. to 7 ft., July. Plant 5 in. deep, autumn or spring. *L. testaceum*, the "Nankeen Lily," of charming growth and colour, soft apricot, June to July, 4 ft. to 6 ft. Likes loam with a little mortar or lime. Borders, shrubbery, pots, and cold greenhouse. Plant 3 in. to 4 in. deep, August to September. *L. Thunbergianum* (syn. *elegans*), dwarf lilies in various shades of yellow to orange, charming in big groups in borders or among shrubs; good for pots and cold greenhouse. Upright, cup-shaped; June to July, 1 ft. to 1½ ft. Plant 5 in. deep in autumn; almost any soil, and in sun or shade. Some varieties: "Orange Queen"; "Alice Wilson," lemon; "Prince of Orange," etc. See also crimson section, page 48. *L. umbellatum* (syn. *Davuricum*), very similar to above, also as to culture and uses, 2 ft. to 2½ ft. Most varieties are nearer crimson-scarlet (see page 48), except such as "Golden Fleece," "Prince of Wales," which are yellow flushed red; June.

Limnathes. Robust dwarf annuals, beloved of bees. Thrive any soil; sow seed outdoors autumn or spring; beds or borders. *L. Douglasii*, lemon and white, very hardy, 6 in., showy and long-blooming.

Linaria (Toadflax). For white, see page 66; for mauve and purple, page 95. Valuable hardy perennials and annuals; small snapdragon-like flowers in spikes, splendid for cutting. Grow in any soil or position; quickly increased by seeds; good for towns.

L. dalmatica, sulphur-yellow, late May to September, often later, 3 ft. to 4 ft. Pleasant glaucous foliage persists through winter. Sow July to August, or may be divided or moved almost any time, even in flower; should be used for "bedding out," also borders, rockery, edges of shrubbery, and naturalizing. *L. macedonica* is similar with broader leaves. The annual kinds, from Morocco, such as *L. multipuncta* (Plate VI., No. 2), orange spotted maroon, and its varieties like "Sutton's Golden Gem," "Crimson and Gold," etc., are quickly raised from seed sown outdoors March to April, or July to September, 1 ft., on light soil and sunny situation.

Linum (Flax). For culture and blue, see page 107; for crimson, page 48. The following species bear yellow flowers, June to September: *L. arboreum*, the Tree Flax, from Crete. A shrubby, vividly glaucous evergreen, 1 ft. to 2 ft., not hardy everywhere, but very gay; not long lived, but easily increased by seed or cuttings of soft shoots in heat. Plant in full sun, in warm corner of rockery. *L. flavum* and *L. campanulatum* are perennial plants, hardy and free, for border or rockery, 1 ft. to 1½ ft. Divide in spring.

Liriodendron (Tulip Tree). *L. tulipiferum*, a noble deciduous tree, cup-shaped, fragrant flowers, not showy, greenish-yellow in June to July, good for cutting, 50 ft. to 80 ft. Dislikes transplanting, which is best done when young in April to May. Seeds or cuttings. Foliage turns rich yellow in autumn.

Lonicera (Honeysuckle). For scarlet, see page 48. The following selection are woody-stemmed climbers; prefer a cool moist soil and an open position. Suitable for training over poles, tree-stumps, pergolas, and garden houses and walls. Increase by cuttings of half-ripened shoots



PLATE VIII.—1. *Meconopsis integrifolia* (*Indian Poppy*), p. 29. 2. *Dimorphotheca aurantiaca* (*Star of the Veldt*), p. 21. 3. *Hemerocallis flava* (*Yellow Day-lily*), p. 25. 4. *Lilium croceum* (*Orange Lily*), p. 28. 5. *Montbretia*, “*Lord Nelson*,” p. 30. 6. *Centaurea macrocephala* (*Great Knapweed*), p. 18.

LUPIN

under a hand-light, August. Flowers very fragrant. Cut out old stems after blooming to encourage new growth.

L. caprifolium, creamy yellow, and its variety "Early Cream," May to June. *L. periclymenum*, and its varieties "Belgica" or "Early Dutch," and "Serotina" or "Late Dutch," both yellow, tipped red. *L. splendida*, from Spain, said to be hardy and very handsome. These are all deciduous. *L. japonica* is almost evergreen, with small pale yellow flowers, June and July. *L. Heckrottii* is a hybrid of merit, 6 ft. to 10 ft., can be grown on wall or as a spreading bush, pinky-yellow flowers, June to October. There are gold-leaved variegated forms.

Lupin. See **Lupinus**.

Lupin, False. See **Thermopsis**.

Lupinus (Lupin). For mauve, lilac, and purple, see page 96; for pink, page 82; for white, page 66; for blue, page 107; for crimson, page 48. Beautiful plants and shrubs with fragrant, pea-shaped flowers.

L. arboreus, the Tree Lupin, an evergreen rounded shrub, 3 ft. to 6 ft.; hardy, but old plants apt to die out, especially in severe winters. Pick off seed-pods. Increased easily by seeds, or cuttings under glass, July to August, taken with a "heel." Light soil and sun; excellent for hot dry places, border, shrubbery, and wild-garden; makes a nice low hedge. Soft yellow, May to June. There are some fine hybrids, such as "Primrose Dame," "Sunshine," etc.

L. polyphyllus. This is a perennial, herbaceous species, and forms a big clump 3 ft. to 5 ft. Flowers June. There are now lovely shades of yellow, apricot, and bronze, such as "Sunshine," gold; "C. M. Prichard," buff and yellow; "Codsall Orange," yellow-tipped chocolate; "Mermaid," apricot; "Craigwell," salmon-buff; "Gold Crest," gold and apricot, etc. Easily raised from seed sown outdoors June to July, or division spring or autumn. They are precious for borders, also in bold drifts in the wild-garden and shrubbery. The annual kinds are charming, and can be sown outdoors April to early June. *Sulphureus*, *luteus*, and its variety "Romulus," are all soft yellow, 1 ft. to 2 ft. July to August. Borders and shrubbery.

Lysimachia (Loosestrife). Hardy perennials of easiest culture, growing anywhere. Division spring or autumn. Do best in shade and north aspects.

L. nummularia, "Creeping Jenny," is well known for its long, trailing shoots, studded bright yellow flowers, June to September. Creeps over rocks, walls, edges of borders; excellent in towns and for window-boxes. *Aurea* is a variety with yellow leaves. *L. punctata*, *L. Fortunei*, *L. verticillata* are of upright habit, 2 ft. to 3 ft., with spikes of rather crude yellow flowers, late July to September. Like moisture; big borders, shrubbery, wild-garden, and waterside.

Macrotomia. See **Arnebia**.

Madwort. See **Alyssum**.

Marigold, African or French. See **Tagetes**.

Marigold, Cape. See **Dimorphotheca**.

Marigold, Pot or Scotch. See **Calendula**.

Marsh Marigold. See **Caltha**.

Meconopsis. For blue, see page 107. *M. cambrica*, the "Welsh Poppy," a hardy perennial, grows well anywhere. It loves to be naturalized in shady places; does well also in borders, rock-garden, and shrubbery. The cheerful yellow flowers appear continuously spring to autumn; both the type and varieties spread freely by seed. *Aurantiaca* and the double *plena* (Plate VI., No. 4) are splashed with orange and are very showy and desirable; 1 ft. Prefers moisture.

M. integrifolia (Plate VIII., No. 1), an "Indian Poppy" from Tibet, is a handsome hardy biennial, with large lemon globular flowers on a bold upright stem; May to June. 2 ft. to 2½ ft. Likes damp, well-drained soil, leaf-mould, and some shade. Best grown among shrubs like *Rhododendrons*, etc. This, and the taller golden *M. paniculata*, also a biennial, are easily raised from seed sown in spring under glass, putting the seedlings outdoors in April.

Michaelmas Daisy. See **Aster**.

Mignonette. See **Reseda**.

Milfoil. See **Achillea**.

Mimulus (Monkey Flower; Musk). For scarlet, see page 49; pink, page 83; purple, page 96. Free-flowering showy perennials, liking moisture and suited for water and bog gardens; also

PALE OR BRIGHT YELLOW AND ORANGE; ALSO BUFF AND APRICOT

do well in shaded damp borders, shrubbery, and rockery. Quickly raised from seed, or divided spring or autumn. When sowing, do not cover seed, merely sprinkle it on surface of the soil, and water. A selection: *M. primuloides*, yellow, creeping, 3 in. The following grow 1 in. to 1½ ft., and all bloom July to September; *M. cupreus maculatus* and "Leopard," both yellow, brown spots. "A. T. Johnson," yellow, crimson spots; *M. luteus*, yellow; *M. moschatus*, the common Musk.

Missouri Silver Tree. See *Elæagnus*.

Monkey Flower. See *Mimulus*.

Monkshood. See *Aconitum*.

Montbretia (syn. *Tritonia*). For culture and scarlet, see page 49. Graceful bulbous plants from S. Africa. The species *crocsmiaeflora* and *Pottsii* are gay and pretty, but many brilliant hybrids with larger flowers have been evolved; the following is a short selection; all are valuable for beds and borders, and look well among shrubs; excellent for cutting; August to October; no staking: "Star of the East," lemon and orange, very hardy, 2½ ft.; "Lady Wilson," extra large, yellow-orange, 4 ft.; "Tangerine," 3 ft.; "Lord Nelson" (Plate VIII., No. 5), orange-scarlet, 3 ft.; "Messidor," creamy-yellow, 2½ ft.; "Lady Hamilton," apricot, 3½ ft.; "Golden West," pure gold, 2½ ft. "Solfatare," old, small gold, 1½ ft., and "Marjorie," gold-orange, are very late.

Mullein. See *Verbascum*.

Musk. See *Mimulus*.

Narcissus (Daffodil). For white, see page 67. These delightful bulbous plants can be used for many purposes. There are innumerable varieties now, and only a few can be given here as examples. They thrive in any good soil, and many are well suited for naturalizing. Planting is best done in autumn, as early as possible, when they may also be increased by separating the bulblets. A good rule to follow is to cover the bulb with soil, one and a half to twice its own depth, measuring from base to shoulder. They do not like a wet, badly-drained soil, or new manure. Splendid for towns and shaded positions. Species: *N. cyclamineus* (Plate II., No. 1), the yellow cyclamen-leaved Daffodil, quaintly reflexed guard-petals, charming for edges of beds and rockery, or pots and cold greenhouse; mid-February; 6 in. *N. pseudo-Narcissus*, the British wild Daffodil, and chief origin of many "trumpet" varieties; yellow; 12 in. *N. triandrus*, the "Angel's Tears" Daffodil, is most lovely creamy miniature; March; 7 in. Some larger hybrids: "Red Cross," "Crocus," "Helios," and "Yellow Poppy." There is a fine hybrid called *Johnstoni*, "Queen of Spain" (Plate IX., No. 6); soft yellow; 12 in., which has reflexed petals, and does well in the rockery, in short grass, or in pans in the cold greenhouse.

Among the garden hybrids the following, though old, are still among the most useful for borders, naturalizing, and pots: "Emperor," self yellow, long trumpet, and "Horsfieldii," a bicolor; "Sir Watkin" and "Conspicuous," short-cupped, starry flowers; "Sulphur Phoenix," a double primrose, and "Telemonius Plenus" or "van Sion," the old yellow double; "Jonquilla odorus campernelle," the sweet-scented Jonquil, with clusters of yellow flowers in April to May.

Nasturtium. See *Tropæolum*.

Nemesia. For blue, see page 108; for scarlet, page 49. Useful half-hardy annual for its brilliant colouring and long blooming. Sow under glass March to April, to plant out June. Can be sown outdoors in May, and also at intervals during the summer for pots and cold greenhouse. *N. strumosa Suttoni* is a fine variety; may be had in separate colours of yellow, orange, and bronze; 15 in. Much used for "bedding out."

Oenothera (Evening Primrose). For pink, see page 83. The following selection of species and varieties bear showy yellow flowers; quickly raised from seed; must have sunny, dry situations. Nearly all are fragrant.

O. biennis, the old-fashioned, biennial kind, with tall 3 ft. to 4 ft. stems, opening best in evening or dull days. The variety *Lamarckiana* bears larger flowers. Fine among shrubs and in wild-garden. July to October. *O. Fraseri* and its variety *Youngii*, *O. fruticosa* and variety *major*, and *O. riparia* (Plate II., No. 5), are invaluable hardy perennials for small beds, edgings, carpeting taller plants and the rockery; bloom continuously June to late autumn, 1½ ft. to 2 ft. Easily divided in spring. *O. missouriensis* is prostrate, with long trailing shoots smothered in blooms of huge size, June to October; conspicuous seed-pods; best for rockery; division or cuttings, April.

OLD MAN

Old Man. See *Artemisia abrotanum*.

Oleaster. See *Elæagnus*.

Onosma (Golden Drop). *O. echiioides* (syn. *O. tauricum*) (Plate I., No. 1), a dainty evergreen perennial, best suited for dry, sunny ledges in rockery or walls. Drooping tubular yellow flowers, mid-May to August; 6 in. to 8 in. Almond-scented. Likes sandy loam and grit. Increase by seed in spring or cuttings or layers in summer. (There is a pink species, *albo-roseum*.)

Orange-Ball Tree. See *Buddleia globosa*.

Orange Daisy. See *Erigeron aurantiacus*.

Orchid. See *Cypripedium*.

Orobis. See *Lathyrus*.

Ox-Eye. See *Adonis*.

Pæonia (Pæony). For culture and crimson and scarlet, see page 50; pink, page 83; white, page 67; mauve, page 97. *P. lutea*, a deciduous shrub, *P. Mlokosiewiczii*, herbaceous perennial, are two species with good single yellow flowers. Good double hybrids are "Primevere," cream, herbaceous; "La Lorraine," "Chromatella," both sulphur, and "Souvenir de Maxime Cornu," yellow to orange-salmon, of the Tree or *Pæonia moutan* class; 3 ft. to 4 ft.; all bloom May to June.

Palm. See *Salix caprea*.

Pansy. See *Viola tricolor*.

Papaver (Poppy). For pink, see page 84; for crimson and scarlet, page 50; for white, page 67. All are quickly and freely raised by seed. Sown very thinly and barely covered with soil, April, outdoors. The perennials may be divided early in autumn.

P. alpinum, yellow, 4 in. to 6 in., has orange pink and white varieties, May to August: rock-garden. *P. nudicaule*, the "Iceland Poppy," also in same shades, some being most vivid, 1½ ft. to 2 ft., border or rock-garden. Treat these as annuals, sowing in spring, or July to August. *P. pilosum*, *P. rupifragrum*, and the cross "hybridum," are little perennials of dainty growth, salmon to reddish-orange, 1½ ft. to 2 ft., excellent for borders, rockery, and wild-garden. All last long when cut if the ends of the stems are at once burnt.

Peruvian Lily. See *Alstroemeria*.

Phlomis. *P. fruticosa*, the "Jerusalem Sage," is an attractive, grey, woolly-leaved evergreen shrub, tender in cold districts; succeeds on dry gravelly soil, and sunny positions; yellow flowers in circles, July to August. Excellent for terraces, tops of banks, walls, big rock-gardens; 4 ft. Seeds or cuttings in late summer. (See also mauve, page 97.)

Pincushion Flower. See *Scabiosa*.

Plume Poppy. See *Bocconia*.

Polyanthus. See *Primula polyanthus*.

Poppy. See *Papaver*.

Poppy, Iceland. See *Papaver nudicaule*.

Populus (Poplar). Graceful trees, deciduous, hardy, easily grown anywhere, preferring moist conditions. Plant November to February. Cuttings strike readily in autumn in a cold frame or outdoors. Golden-leaved forms: *P. alba Richardii*; *P. serotina aurea*, or "van Geertii."

Potentilla (Cinquefoil). For crimson, scarlet, maroon, see page 51; for pink, page 84. Very easily grown in almost any soil or position; splendid for towns. The following are among the best perennials, with charming, evergreen foliage, hardy; long-blooming and showy; rockery or border; no staking; increase by seed or division, spring or autumn: *P. alpestris* and *P. pyrenaica*, similar, golden, May to July; 8 in.; tufted. *P. alba*, 6 in., white, yellow ring, March to August. *P. ambigua*, yellow, 6 in., creeping, June to August. *P. Tonguei*, flame, May to October, often later; 6 in. *P. argyrophylla*, orange-yellow, July to August, 1 ft. to 1½ ft., silvery foliage. The following are some showy double hybrids for borders; 2 ft., July to August: "W. Rollison," orange; "Chrysantha," pale yellow; "Phœbus," bright yellow, etc.

Some shrubby kinds, valuable for their yellow bloom, July to October, are *P. fruticosa* and its many varieties, 2 ft. to 4 ft. One called *nana argentea* or *Beesii* is delightful, with silvery leaves.

PALE OR BRIGHT YELLOW AND ORANGE; ALSO BUFF AND APRICOT

It is only 1 ft. Taller, in shades of yellow, are *P. Friedrichseni* (Plate III., No. 1), 4 ft.; *P. Purdomi*, 2 ft. *P. parviflora*, 2 ft., and the creamy, *P. Vilmoriniana*, 4 ft. Increase by cuttings.

Primula (Primrose). For crimson, see page 51; for pink, page 84; for blue, page 109; for mauve, purple, page 98; for white, page 68. Prefer moist, shaded conditions with sandy loam and leaf mould. Freely raised from seed best sown as soon as ripe, kept moist and shaded; divide readily in early autumn, also directly after blooming. A selection:

P. auricula, "Dusty Miller," popular for beds and pots, does extremely well in cold greenhouse. Excellent for towns; good for edging north borders; the fleshy leaves are pleasant all the year round. Many colours and hybrids, of which the variety "S. Robinson" (Plate II., No. 6), yellow, is a good example; 6 in.; May to June. *P. elatior*, the "Oxlip," and *P. officinalis*, the "Cowslip," have given rise to gorgeously coloured garden varieties in separate shades from yellow to orange. Suited for borders, shrubbery, and wild-gardening. *P. Bulleyana* (Plate X., No. 6), from China, with flowers in tiers, of vivid orange-buff. Strong grower, and does well in boggy ground by water, also borders that have rich retentive soil. June to July; 2 ft. *P. Cockburniana* (Plate VI., No. 3), also from China, also in tiers, is orange-scarlet, very bright and dainty, June to July; 1 ft. to 1½ ft.; rather shy bloomer; good for pots and rockery outdoors; likes somewhat light soil. *P. luteola*, yellow flowers in tiers, April to June, 1½ ft. to 2 ft., loves shade and moisture in borders or waterside; robust. *P. Palinuri*, from Italy, yellow, cowslip-like, March to May, 10 in.; vigorous. *P. sikkimensis*, the "Himalayan Cowslip," very free; lovely soft yellow; May to July; 1½ ft. to 2 ft. So useful, it is much used in parks, round ponds, borders under trees, moist parts of rock-garden or wild-garden. *P. Florindae*, 3 ft., equally valuable.

The Polyanthus is generally considered to be a form of *P. vulgaris*, the common Primrose; both are invaluable for garden decoration for almost any purpose, particularly for carpeting ground among shrubs and under trees. They are splendid for pots and the cold greenhouse. Their colours are most varied, from yellow to orange and crimson. There are "Gold-laced" Polyanthuses, the fine single "Barrowby Gem," the old-fashioned double "Tortoiseshell," and the Hose-in-Hose called "Canary Bird"; double varieties of Primroses, in various colours, as "Sulphur" and "Cloth of Gold"; fragrant; December (in warm places) to June.

Privet, Golden. See *Ligustrum*.

Prophet Flower. See *Arnebia*.

Prunus. *P. Lannesiana grandiflora* is a beautiful Japanese Cherry, known also as "Ukon"; flowers a unique "eau-de-nil" yellow, late April to May; young foliage bronze. Forms a small spreading tree. (For culture, see pink, page 85; for white, page 68.)

Ragwort. See *Senecio*.

Ranunculus (Buttercup; Crowfoot). For white, page 68. The two following hardy perennials are of easiest culture, loving moisture; particularly suited for rough borders, wild-gardening, and by streams. *R. acris flore pleno*, or Bachelor's Buttons, yellow, 2½ ft., June to July. *R. lingua*, the great spearwort, a British water-plant with large yellow flowers, good for cutting, 2 ft. to 3 ft., July to September. Plant in mud, edges of water. Both divide well in March.

R. asiaticus is the parent of the garden "Ranunculus," in varieties as Turban, Persian, French, etc., in all shades of yellow, orange, red, puce, white, and pink, double and semi-double. They have curious tuberous roots, best planted claws downwards, in late February to March, in loam, old manure, and sand, cover 2 in. deep. Beds, borders, cold greenhouse; good for cutting.

Red-hot Poker. See *Kniphofia*.

Reseda (Mignonette), favourite annual that has been much improved in size. Some varieties are yellow or buff; 1 ft. to 1½ ft. Sow outdoors, March to June, also later in pots for rooms or the cold greenhouse. A selection: "Giant Yellow," "Cloth of Gold," "Orange Queen," "Mile's Spiral." Likes plenty of mortar-rubble in the soil.

Rhododendron, including *Azalea*. For culture and crimson and scarlet, see page 52; for mauve, purple, page 98; for white, page 69; for pink, page 85.

A selection: *Rh. ambiguum*, greenish-yellow, April to May, bushy evergreen, 5 ft. *Rh. campylocarpum*, primrose-yellow, April to May; evergreen, dense, bushy; 4 ft. to 6 ft. *Rh. caucasicum stramineum* and var. *sulphureum*; pale yellow, May; dense evergreen; 4 ft. to 5 ft. *Rh. flavidum*, syn. *Rh. primulinum*, primrose-yellow, March to April; slender, upright evergreen; 2 ft. *Rh. flavum* (or *Azalea pontica*), rich yellow, very fragrant; May; deciduous; dense,



PLATE IX.—1. Gaillardia, "Lady Rolleston" (*Blanket Flower*), p. 23. 2. Iris bucharica, p. 26. 3. Doronicum plantagineum (*Plantain-leaved Leopard's-bane*), p. 21. 4. Euphorbia epithymoides (*Spurge*), p. 23. 5. Uvularia grandiflora (*Large-flowered Bellwort*), p. 37. 6. Narcissus Johnstonii, "Queen of Spain," p. 30.

RIBES

bushy habit; 6 ft. to 10 ft. *Rh. molle* (or *Azalea mollis*), yellow, fragrant, slender, erect, deciduous, bushy; May; 4 ft. to 8 ft. Some good hybrids: *Broughtonii aureum*, primrose, reddish spots; May; dense evergreen; 2 ft. to 3 ft. "Goldsworth Yellow," "Sea Shell," "Lady Primrose," "Souvenir of W. C. Slocock," etc., all various shades of soft yellow or apricot.

Azalea mollis, *A. sinense*, *A. pontica*, and *A. occidentalis* form the parentage of the numerous lovely *Azalea* hybrids of to-day, including the "Ghent" and "Rustica" varieties, with both double or single flowers. A typical selection: "Anthony Koster," rich yellow; "Baron C. de Rebeque," nankeen; "Altaclarence Sunbeam," large yellow; "Daviesii," white and yellow; "Coccinea speciosa," orange-red; "Phœbe," double sulphur; "B. Lazzari," double orange; "Hugo Koster," orange-salmon; etc. They are deciduous, bloom May to July, fragrant and hardy. The dainty little *Rhododendron lutescens* is precious for its bloom in February.

Ribes (Flowering Currant). For culture and crimson, see page 52; for pink, page 86. *R. aureum* (Plate IV., No. 1), the Golden Currant of N. America, bears golden fragrant flowers in May; very hardy, bushy, deciduous shrub, 5 ft. to 6 ft. The variety *aurantiacum* is of a more orange colour. *R. Gordonianum*, a pretty hybrid, curious yellow-crimson colour; March to May.

Rock Foil. See *Saxifraga*.

Rock Madwort. See *Alyssum saxatile*.

Rosa (Rose). For uses, culture, and crimson, see page 53; for white, page 69; for pink, page 86. Among the numerous garden types there is every shade of yellow to orange, both bush and climbing; flowering from June into late autumn. A few useful species are:

R. Hugonis, from China, arching shoots set single; yellow flowers; Mid-May to June; feathery foliage, forms vigorous rounded bush up to 8 ft. *R. lutea*, the Austrian Briar, single yellow flowers; June. The varieties known as "Austrian Copper," single copper; "Persian Yellow" and "Harrisonii" are all double yellow. They form rounded bushes 3 ft. to 5 ft. *R. rubiginosa*, the Sweet Briar, has some fine hybrids called "Lord Penzance" and "Lady Penzance," which grow into large bushes, covered with pretty fawn and coppery flowers; June to July. *R. spinosissima*, the Scotch or Burnet Rose, has a semi-double yellow variety. It is useful for low hedges or rockery, forms a dense little bush, 3 ft. to 4 ft., with creeping roots. *R. xanthima*, a single yellow; May; forms a pretty bush, 6 ft., with tiny leaves and reddish stems.

These Rose species, also many of the free-growing garden varieties like "Danæ," "Eugenie Lamesch," "Jersey Beauty," "Phyllis Bide," "Mrs. Oakley Fisher," etc., can be used on poles in shrubberies, or big beds in grass with bulbs underneath, or as screens or hedges, low or tall, to break up the garden. Among the bush hybrid Teas for formal beds are "Lilian," "Lady Forteviot," etc.; the lovely creamy single "Mermaid" is a good climber for walls or posts.

Rose of Sharon. See *Hypericum calycinum*.

Rudbeckia (Cone Flower). For purple, see page 98. Handsome perennials and annuals; robust, rather coarse growth; thrive anywhere; good for big borders, shrubbery, and wild-garden. Divide autumn or spring; easily raised from seed. They bear large, golden, daisy-shaped flowers, with high cone-like centres; late July to October.

R. laciniata, grows 6 ft. to 7 ft. The double variety, *flore pleno*, is known also as "Golden Glow." *R. californica* has enormous flowers, 4 ft. *R. speciosa* or *Newmanni* (Plate X., No. 4), pretty, smallish flowers, 2 ft. A hybrid called "Herbststone" or "Autumn Sun" is showy and tall, 6 ft. There is an excellent new annual kind, gold and brown, 3 ft., called "Kelvedon Star." Sow under glass March, or outdoors April.

St. John's Wort. See *Hypericum*.

Salix (Willow). Beautiful trees and shrubs, especially suited for waterside planting, but thriving well also in any moist place, and good for towns. Easily struck by cuttings taken November to March outdoors. Must be transplanted young.

The following are very ornamental: *S. Bockii*, a neat Chinese shrub, 3 ft. to 4 ft.; showy catkins in October. *S. caprea*, the Goat Willow Palm or Sallow of our hedgerows; pretty catkins in March to April. *S. Smithiana*, a hybrid bearing quantities of catkins, March. All the above do well on chalky soil, and their branches are charming when cut for vases. *S. vitellina*, the Golden Willow, is precious for its bright yellow bark in winter; there is also a weeping form, *pendula* (syn. *babylonica ramulis aureis*). The variety *britzensis* has bright orange bark.

Salpiglossis. For violet, see page 99; pink, page 86. Half-hardy annuals of unusual colour and veining of the large open, tubular flowers. Sow under glass in March to April for planting

PALE OR BRIGHT YELLOW AND ORANGE ; ALSO BUFF AND APRICOT

out in May to June. In southern districts sow outdoors late April and May. Bloom continuously July to October. Separate colours of yellow and bronze, or mixtures. Make good pot plants.

Santolina (Lavender Cotton). *S. incana* (syn. *chamaecyparissus*) is a dwarf shrub with silvery evergreen leaves, scented ; pretty for edgings or the rock-garden. Likes a dry soil and sun. Yellow flowers in July. 1 ft. to 2 ft. Division, or cuttings, spring or autumn.

Saxifraga (Rockfoil ; Saxifrage). For culture and pink, see page 87 ; for white, page 70 ; for crimson, page 53. Hardy perennial border and rock-plants of great value. A selection : *S. aizoon lutea*, silvery rosettes ; sprays of little sulphur flowers ; June ; 6 in. *S. apiculata*, dark-green tufted rosettes ; spreads quickly, blooms freely ; sulphur ; 4 in. ; late February to April. *S. sancta*, similar, deep yellow, smaller. *S. Paulineæ*, *S. Elizabethæ*, *S. "Falconside"* are good hybrids, larger yellow flowers, 2 in. to 3 in., March to April. *S. Haagii* (Plate XI., No. 1) is a very good, free, sturdy hybrid, orangy-yellow, February to March, 3 in. *Boydii* "Cherry Trees," grey foliage, yellow flowers, 4 in., February to March. All the above are best grown in the rock-garden ; well-drained sunny position, and like gritty, limy soil. Excellent for the cold greenhouse. Many other new hybrids of much beauty.

Scabiosa (Pincushion Flower). For blue see page 110 ; for pink, page 87 ; for mauve, page 99. *S. Tartarica* (syn. *S. lutea* and *Cephalaria tartarica*). Bold-growing, hardy perennial, forming a large clump of evergreen foliage from which spring tall wiry stems, 6 ft., with numerous pale yellow scabious-like flowers ; July to August. Big borders, shrubbery, and wild-garden ; quickly raised from seed ; divide almost any time.

Scorpion Senna. See **Coronilla**.

Scotch Marigold. See **Calendula**.

Sea Buckthorn. See **Hippophosë**.

Sea Lavender. See **Statice**.

Sedum (Stonecrop). For pink, see page 87. The following are hardy perennials of creeping habit, suited for rockery and old or "dry" walls, and between paving stones, etc. The evergreen, glaucous foliage is charming, and all spread quickly, easily increased by division or seed. They have bright yellow flowers, July to August : *S. acre*, the "Wall Pepper," 4 in. ; the variety *aureum* has golden leaves ; *S. aizoon*, 12 in. ; *S. obtusatum*, bronzy foliage, 4 in. ; *S. spathulifolium*, grey foliage ; the variety *purpureum* has effective purple foliage, 6 in. ; *S. rupestre*, 6 in. ; *S. Kamptschaticum*, broad leaves, 6 in. Many others. Can be used for carpeting or edging beds.

Sempervivum (House-leek). For red, see page 54. Curious fleshy, evergreen-leaved, perennials, forming attractive rosettes ; useful on old or "dry" walls, the rockery, between paving ; needing little soil, liking a dry, sunny, well-drained position pushed in between cracks of stone or brick. Spread engagingly by off-sets, which may be divided almost any time. Excellent in towns and for cold greenhouse. A selection with palish yellow flowers, June to July ; 3 in. to 10 in. : *S. arenarium*, *S. Pittonii*, *S. hirtum*, *S. globiferum*, the "Hen and Chickens" House-leek.

Senecio (Groundsel ; Ragwort). The following selection of perennial species will be found useful for large borders, shrubberies, wild-garden, and particularly near water in moist places, such as a bog-garden. Showy, but somewhat coarse appearance ; hardy, easily grown and raised from seed or by division in spring.

S. tyrolensis, ferny foliage ; orange, daisy-like, July ; 6 in. to 10 in. *S. clivorum*, branching heads, orange-yellow, August to September ; large leaves, August to September, 5 ft. *S. japonicus*, very large in foliage and flower, orange, August, 5 ft., wild-garden or stream-side only. *S. tanghutsicus*, graceful leaves, numerous small yellow flowers, August to September, 4 ft. ; charming seed-heads. *S. Veitchianus*, large foliage, bold spikes, yellow flowers, July to August, 5 ft. *S. Greyii* is a rounded neat shrub, 3 ft. to 4 ft., valuable chiefly for its pretty silvery foliage ; small yellow flowers, July. Rather tender ; give sandy soil, well-drained position.

Silphium. Stout N. American, sunflower-like perennials, most suitable for shrubberies and wild-garden, where they grow best in sun. Divide, autumn. *S. laciniatum*, the Compass Plant, is interesting for its pale yellow flowers, in August, which are said to face east, while the foliage points north and south ; 7 ft. to 8 ft.

Slipperwort. See **Calceolaria**.

Snappedragon. See **Antirrhinum**.



PLATE X.—1. *Inula orientalis* (syn. *glandulosa*) (*Georgian Flea-bane*), p. 26. 2. *Helennium pumitum* (*Sneezerwort*), p. 24. 3. *Coreopsis grandiflora* (*Large-flowered Tickseed*), p. 19. 4. *Rudbeckia speciosa* (*Showy Cone Flower*), p. 33. 5. *Iris*, "Maori King," p. 27. 6. *Primula Bulleyana*, p. 32.

SNEEZEWORT

Sneezewort. See **Helenium**.

Solidago (Golden Rod). Hardy perennials, thriving anywhere, coarse grower, and suited for big borders, shrubbery, or wild-garden, especially among trees in poor soil; the dwarf kinds for large rockeries. Useful for autumn colour and pretty seed-heads in winter, all blooming late July to September. Increase by division almost any time.

S. Buckleyi, glaucous foliage, orange-yellow, 1 ft.; *S. brachystachys*, lemon-yellow, 6 in.; *S. missouriensis*, syn. *Aster luteus*, the pretty little "Golden Michaelmas Daisy," 2 ft.; taller kinds, from 3 ft. to 5 ft., are *S. Shortii*, *S. lanceolata* (Plate XI., No. 3), and hybrids such as "Golden Wings," "Mimosa," and "Sunshine," all yellow

Spanish Broom. See **Spartium junceum**.

Spanish Gorse. See **Genista Hispanica**.

Spanish Iris. See **Iris xiphium**.

Spartium junceum (Spanish Broom). A slender broom-like shrub with green stems that are pleasant all the year, but almost leafless. Large golden flowers, June to September, showy, 6 ft. to 10 ft. Useful for sunny, dry stony places, such as banks, shrubbery, and wild-garden; must have sun. Best raised from seed sown as soon as ripe outdoors; cuttings of half-ripened shoots may be struck under a hand-light. Transplants badly. Habit rather straggly; may be clipped in spring, or pruned directly after blooming.

Spearwort. See **Ranunculus lingua**.

Spurge. See **Euphorbia**.

Stachyurus. *S. praecox* is a spreading deciduous shrub, up to 10 ft. Bears greenish-yellow catkin-like flowers drooping from the bare branches, February to March. Hardy except in cold districts, where it should have a warm wall. Cuttings with a "heel" taken in July of half-ripe shoots strike under glass in gentle heat. Likes peat and leaf-mould.

Staff Vine. See **Celastrum**.

Star of the Veldt. See **Dimorphotheca**.

Star Tulip. See **Calochortus**.

Statice (Sea Lavender). For culture and mauve, see page 99. *S. Bonduelli* (Plate XI., No. 2) is a good half-hardy annual with golden flowers, July to August, useful for drying like "Everlastings" for winter decoration. Can be grown outdoors or in pots in a cold greenhouse. Sow seed in spring under glass, plant out when large enough.

Sternbergia (Lily of the Field; Autumn Daffodil). Hardy bulbous plants, handsome, golden, crocus-like flowers. Divide, or plant 6 in. deep in July to August; leave undisturbed whenever possible. In cold districts cover with dry litter in winter. Soil, sandy loam and lime. *S. lutea* and its fine variety *major*, September to October, 1 ft. *S. Fischeriana* blooms January to February, or earlier in a cold greenhouse, for which treatment all species are well suited.

Stonecrop. See **Sedum**.

Sunflower. See **Helianthus**.

Sunrose. See **Helianthemum**.

Southernwood. See **Artemisia**.

Swallow-wort. See **Asclepias**.

Sweet Briar. See **Rosa rubiginosa**.

Sycamore. See **Acer**.

Tagetes (Marigold). Half-hardy annuals useful for beds, borders, and cutting late July to September. Sow seed under glass, in heat, March; or in a cold frame, April.

T. erecta, the African Marigold, large ball-like heads in orange or lemon; 1½ ft. to 2½ ft. *T. patula*, the French Marigold, has feathery leaves, smaller rounded heads of rich yellow, often striped and mottled brown; 9 in. to 1½ ft. *T. signata*, the Mexican Marigold, has tiny golden single flowers, 6 in. A good variety is "Golden Gem," very long and free-blooming. All these Marigolds stand drought well, and will grow in the poorest soil, where they flower most freely.

Taxus (Yew). Well-known evergreen trees; hardy; enjoying moist rich soil, will grow on lime, and likes manure which will encourage its slow growth. Seed, or cuttings taken late July

PALE OR BRIGHT YELLOW AND ORANGE; ALSO BUFF AND APRICOT

and August in a cold frame. Plant bushes in showery weather, September or April to May, and water well. Some golden variegated forms: *T. baccata aurea*, *T. fastigiata aurea*, *T. fastigiata semper-aurea*. The green-leaved kinds are well known for various purposes.

Telekia. See **Buphthalmum**.

Thalictrum (Meadow Rue). For mauve, see page 100. Hardy perennials, very easily grown if given moist soil and partial shade. Big borders and wild-garden, near water or in bog-garden. They all have charming maidenhair-like foliage on stiff stems which need no staking. The following species pale yellow, fluffy flowers, June to July. Divide in spring. *T. glaucum*, 5 ft. to 6 ft. *T. flavum*, 4 ft. to 5 ft., and *T. alpinum*, 6 in., a "tiny" for the rockery.

Thermopsis (False Lupin). Strong, hardy perennials, with yellow lupine-like flowers. Light rich soil; open situation, sheltered from cold winds. Increase by division in spring, but leave undisturbed when possible. Seed germinates slowly.

T. caroliniana, 5 ft. to 6 ft., July to August. *T. montana*, 2 ft. to 3 ft., May to July. *T. fabacea*, 3 ft., June to July, free-blooming.

Tickseed. See **Coreopsis**.

Toadflax. See **Linaria**.

Torch Lily. See **Kniphofia**.

Tree Lupin. See **Lupinus arborea**.

Tree Pæony. See **Pæonia montan.**

Tree Poppy. See **Dendromicum**.

Tritonia. See **Montbretia**.

Tritoma. See **Kniphofia**.

Trollius (Globe Flower). Stout, erect, hardy perennials; large, showy buttercup-like flowers, April to June. Must have plenty of moisture and prefer shade. Borders, or wild-garden, especially near water, and the bog-garden. No staking; no attention. Divide almost any time in showery weather; may even be moved in bud or bloom. A selection: *T. asiaticus*, orange-yellow, 2 ft.; *T. europæus* (Plate V., No. 2), yellow, 15 in.; *T. pumilus* and *T. yunnanensis* are suitable for the rockery; 6 in. Good hybrids: "Empire Day," brilliant orange, 2½ ft.; "Canary Bird," pale yellow, 2 ft.; "Golden Wonder," orange, 2 ft., late; "Newry Giant," orange, 3 ft.

Tropæolum (Nasturtium; Indian Cress). For crimson, scarlet, see page 54; for white, page 71; for pink, page 89.

The following annual varieties are derived from *T. Lobbianum* and *T. majus*, which are climbers, and *T. minor* or *nanus*, which are the dwarf kinds so well-known in gardens for their gay flowers till cut by frost. Seeds sown outdoors in April, May, and June quickly produce flowering plants. Among the climbers are shades of bright and pale yellow, and among the latter a wider range, such as "Sunset" orange; "Golden King," yellow; "Pearl," cream; "Crystal Palace Gem," primrose and maroon, etc. "Golden Gleam" is a golden double of great merit; half-climbing habit. *T. aduncum*, often called *T. canariense*, is the well-known Canary Creeper, also an annual, and raised from seed in the same way. All the above are excellent for window-boxes and pots; will flower best in poor, dry soil and any aspect, even a north one.

Tulipa (Tulip). For uses and culture, also crimson, scarlet, see page 55; for pink, page 89; for mauve, purple, violet, page 100; for white, page 71.

The numerous showy florists' varieties may be had in almost every shade of yellow and orange, also lovely combinations of two or more colours, "shot" with pink, purple, or bronze. The usual flowering time is May and June; and height, 1 ft. to 2½ ft. Some of the useful older kinds, like "Bouton d'Or" and "Golden Crown," that come up every year without lifting should not be forgotten; associate well with shrubs, like Azaleas, or plants like *Centaurea montana*, the perennial blue Cornflower or *Nepeta*, as a change from more usual bedding schemes.

The following are a few species suited for the edges of beds, borders, or the rock-garden: *T. Batalini*, distinct and attractive; yellow; 4 in. to 6 in.; April to May. *T. dasystemon*, free and showy, yellow and white; 6 in.; May. *T. Kaufmanniana*, the Water-lily Tulip, blooms open flat in the sun, yellow tinged red; 12 in.; very good; March to April. *T. persica*, bright yellow; 3 in.; May. *T. sylvestris*, pale yellow, fragrant, British species, 18 in.; April to May; good for wild-garden. *T. vitellina*, large, pale yellow, sturdy; 18 in. *T. gesneriana*



PLATE XI.—1. *Saxifraga Haagii*, p. 34. 2. *Statice Bonduellii*, p. 35. 3. *Solidago lanceolata* (*Golden Rod*), p. 35. 4. *Helenium autumnale*, var. *cupreum* (*Autumn Sneezewort*), p. 24. 5. *Kniphofia rufa*, p. 27. 6. *Helianthus tomentosus* (*Sunflower*), p. 25.

TULIP TREE

lutea is a fine variety, bold yellow flowers on long 2 ft. stems, fragrant, comes up year after year; excellent in shrubbery or big beds and borders; May.

Tulip Tree. See *Liriodendron*.

Turban Flower. See *Ranunculus*.

Tutsan. See *Hypericum*.

Ulex (Gorse; Furse). Hardy, prickly shrubs delighting in a sunny position. They must have poor stony soil, or they grow lanky and bloom sparsely. Excellent for the wild-garden, where it may also be used to form hedges. Seeds should be sown, when possible, outdoors where the plants are to stay, as they move badly. Cuttings of young shoots, 3 in. to 4 in. long, will strike in a cold frame in August. *U. europæus*, 4 ft. to 5 ft., golden flowers, April to May, also at intervals throughout the year. The double variety, *flore pleno*, is superior in every way. *U. nanus*, usually under 2 ft., flowers best in September.

Uvularia (Bellwort). *U. grandiflora* (Plate IX., No. 5). A pretty, tufted plant, with slender stems and drooping yellow bell-flowers; 1 ft. to 2 ft.; May to June. Best suited for shrubbery and wild-garden, or big borders; likes moist conditions and shade. Division in autumn.

Verbascum (Mullein). Handsome and very useful plants, usually with attractive rosettes of woolly evergreen foliage. All are quickly and most easily raised from seed, which may be sown outdoors May to August. Once planted, usually come up everywhere from self-sown seed. The following selection are perennials, and may be divided, best done early autumn or spring:

V. Chaixii, also called *vernale*, lemon-yellow, much-branched spikes; 4 ft. to 6 ft.; June to August. Large beds in grass, shrubbery, wild-garden, big borders. *V. densiflorum*, branching spikes, bronzy-yellow, most attractive and useful plant for any purpose; 3 ft. to 4 ft.; June to August. All do well in shade or a north aspect, where they bloom longer.

Some good hybrids, blooming June to August very freely, are: "Gainsborough," yellow, 3 ft.; "Cotswold Gem," pale copper, 4 ft.; "Broussa," rich yellow, tall and stout, 6 ft.; "Cotswold Queen," buff-copper, 4 ft. (There is a pink hybrid, "Pink Domino"; a white, "Miss Willmott.")

Vetch. See *Hippocrepis*, *Coronilla*, and *Lathyrus*.

Viola (Violet; Pansy). For mauve, violet, see page 100; for pink, page 89; for crimson, page 55; for blue, page 111; for white, page 71. These dwarf hardy plants are precious for giving sheets of colour in beds, borders, and rock-garden. They all like a moist, rather rich soil, and do well in partial shade and north, north-west, and south-west aspects. If the seed-heads are picked off as they appear the plants bloom over a very long period. Easily raised from seed sown May to June outdoors, or July under glass. May also be increased by division and by "runners" in spring. The following are a useful selection of species, hybrids, and varieties for the Rockery:

V. biflora, the two-flowered yellow Violet from the Alps, yellow; 4 in.; creeping habit. March to June. *V. gracilis lutea*, syn. "Golden Wave," a pretty yellow variety, excellent also for edges of beds; 6 in.; April to May. "Loddon Primrose" is a primrose colour. *V. lutea*, a very free-flowering native species, golden, 6 in., April to September.

V. tricolor. This species is generally considered the parent of the florists' Pansy, of which there are numerous large-flowered varieties, self-coloured, or blotched with other colours. They include yellow, orange, apricot, bronze, and chestnut. "Apricot Queen," "Ivanhoe," and "Orange King" may be taken as examples. They are not true perennials, and are apt to die out, so it is best to raise a stock each year from seed or cuttings. A new race, lately developed, are called "Winter-flowering"; of these "Winter Sun" is golden with dark markings.

The following is a selection of hybrid Violas, used so much for bedding purposes, so welcome for the massed colour-effects they will produce. As they do not come perfectly true to seed, it is usual to take cuttings, in cold frames, in September. Old clumps may be divided in spring. "Moseley Perfection," richest yellow; "Primrose Dame," are examples of merit. Violettas are miniatures; of sturdy, very compact habit. "Sunshine," bright lemon-yellow, is one of the freest and best, and blooms nearly all the year; "Yellow Gem" is clear yellow.

Virgin's Bower. See *Clematis*.

Wallflower. See *Cheiranthus*, and *Erysimum*.

Welsh Poppy. See *Meconopsis cambrica*.

Willow. See *Salix*.

Winter Aconite. See *Eranthis*.

PALE OR BRIGHT YELLOW AND ORANGE; ALSO BUFF AND APRICOT

Winter Daffodil. See *Sternbergia*.

Winter Flowering Jasmine. See *Jasmine nudiflorum*.

Winter Sweet. *Chimonanthus fragrans*.

Witch Hazel. See *Hamamelis*.

Wolf's Bane. See *Aconitum*.

Woolley Knotweed. See *Eriogonum*.

Wormwood. See *Artemisia*.

Yarrow. See *Achillea*.

Yew, Golden. See *Taxus*.

Zinnia. (Youth and Old Age.) For culture and crimson, page 56; for pink, page 89; for purple, page 101; for white, page 72. Among Bodger's strain are named kinds, as "Buttercup," "Old Gold," "Lemon Beauty," "Oriole," etc.

ADDENDA

Anthemis. (See page 14.) It is worth remembering to cut off the first crop of flowers when over, as this gives a better second crop again in late autumn. One of the longest-lasting flowers for cutting, especially if done in full sun. Some newer varieties are: "Roger" and "Thelma Perry," in shades of orange-yellow.

Berberis. (See page 15.) Some beautiful introductions are: *B. rubrostilla*, notable for its masses of coral fruit. *B. Fortunei*, evergreen, yellow flowers in late autumn. *B. lomariaefolia*, *B. linearifolia* and *B. lologensis*, all handsome evergreens with orangy flowers in spring.

Chrysanthemum. (See pages 18, 42, 60, 72.) The introduction of the Korean varieties has given us splendid hardy perennials for our borders and for cutting, indoors. In a wide range of colours they start blooming in September or October, the later kinds being more suitable for cold greenhouse culture in northern districts, where they may be lifted from the border, potted, and brought under glass. Easily increased by division in April, or by cuttings in a cold frame in March. Examples: single, "Saturn," soft orangy-bronze, early; "Orion," yellow, late; double, "King Midas," bronze.

Ferula (Giant Fennel). *F. communis*, *F. glauca*, and *F. tingitana* are hardy perennials with handsome foliage and yellow flowers in June and July, 6 ft. to 8 ft. high, suited to big borders, shrubbery or wild-garden. Plant or divide autumn or spring.

Isatis (Woad). *I. glauca* is a larger and bolder counterpart of our native plant, and makes a good and valuable show in late spring with its shrill yellow flowers followed by numerous dark seed-heads; both good for cutting. Hardy, perennial, liking moist soil; divide in autumn; border or wild-garden.

Lonicera (Honeysuckle). See page 28. Noteworthy additions among the climbing kinds are: *L. tragophylla*, large golden flowers, June-July; *L. japonica Halliana*, evergreen, palest yellow flowers in great profusion into late autumn. A quick and rampant grower, doing well in a north aspect. The bushy *L. nitida* is now prized for its evergreen, box-like foliage, making it very suitable for medium-height hedges. A very quick grower. Cuttings root most freely, out-doors, August-September.

Sisyrinchium. (See pages 101, 113.) *S. striatum*, yellow, 12 in., is a hardy perennial, useful for edging beds or for the rockery. June onwards.

II

FLOWERS RED

PURPLE-CRIMSON, CRIMSON, SCARLET, MAROON

Acæna (Burweed). Pretty, creeping, hardy perennials; excellent for rockery, between paving-stones, on "dry walls"; charming evergreen foliage. Easily increased almost any time by division, or by cuttings and seeds. Apt to spread far and wide.

A. glauca, green glaucous foliage. *A. Buchananii*, glaucous foliage and ornamental seed-heads. *A. microphylla*, bronzy foliage, red, spiny fruits; perhaps the best. All are 2 in. to 3 in.; flowers inconspicuous.

Acer (Maple; Sycamore). For culture and uses, see yellow, page 13. The following have brilliantly red- or scarlet-tinted leaves in autumn: *A. circinatum*, the Japanese Vine Maple. *A. ginnala*, small tree or shrub, highly ornamental; the white flowers in May are very fragrant. *A. griseum*, will form a small tree; fine foliage tints and coloured bark. *A. platinoides*, var. *Reiteubachii*, the Purple Norway Maple. Of the Japanese Maples, *A. palmatum atropurpureum* and other similar varieties are richly coloured.

Achillea (Milfoil; Yarrow). For culture, see yellow, page 13; for white, page 50; for pink, page 73. *A. millefolium Kelwayi* is a fine variety with deep carmine-red flowers, 2 ft. to 3 ft.; May to October. A very useful border plant, or for shrubbery and wild-garden.

Æsculus (Horse-Chestnut; Buckeye). For white, see page 57. Deciduous trees which flower quite young, and are well-known for their beauty. Plant November to February. Seeds may be sown as soon as ripe; do not cover deeply. Bloom, May and June.

Æ. carnea, the Red Horse-Chestnut, is a hybrid; also the deeper coloured *Brioti*.

Agrostemma. See *Lychnis coronaria*.

Allium (Garlic). For culture, see yellow, page 13; for pink, page 73; for white, page 57; for mauve, page 90; for blue, page 102. *A. sphærocephalum* (Plate XIX., No. 3), reddish-maroon ball-like flowers; 2 ft. to 2½ ft.; July to August; hardy, grows anywhere; borders, rockery, or shrubbery, sun or shade.

Althæa (Hollyhock). For yellow, see page 14; for pink, page 73. *A. rosea* (Plate XIII., No. 6). This stately plant is delightful for big borders or grouped among shrubs. They like a rich, deeply-dug soil, and have a curious habit of doing well in some gardens and not in others, where they sometimes contract the Hollyhock fungus, *Puccinia malvacearum*, and die out. This disease, if caught early, may be checked by this prescription: Slake one bushel of lime, and when cool add one bushel of soot, 4 lb. of flowers of sulphur, and 2 oz. sulphate of copper finely powdered. Pass mixture through a sieve, dust plant well three or four times during growing season when leaves are wet. Hollyhocks can be increased by cuttings of young shoots in spring in gentle heat. They are easily raised from seed, usually sown in boxes or outdoors May to June. The annual varieties will bloom the same summer if sown in March under glass, or outdoors in April. Crimson varieties, both double and single, may be had separately.

Alum Root. See *Heuchera*.

Amaranthus. These old-fashioned annuals are not often grown nowadays. They are essentially for "bedding-out," and tropical effects with Cannas, Begonias, etc. Sow seed in heat in March; prick off, harden, and plant out May to June. Give rich soil.

A. cordatus (Love-lies-bleeding), long drooping "tails" of crimson; 2 ft. to 3 ft.; July to October. *A. hypochondriacus*, Prince's Feather, erect spikes of crimson; 3 ft. to 4 ft. July to September. There are also white varieties of both kinds.

Anemone (Windflower). For pink, see page 73; for mauve, violet, page 90; for blue, page 102; for white, page 57. Tuberos and herbaceous plants, hardy and useful for many purposes.

A. coronaria (the Poppy Anemone), of which there are many varieties, single and double; the colours most vivid and intense, fine for cutting. They do best in beds by themselves, or

RED, PURPLE-CRIMSON, CRIMSON, SCARLET, MAROON

edging shrubberies, liking light sandy soil with leaf mould, in a sunny place. Seed may be sown outdoors, April to May, to flower following spring. Tubers planted 2 in. to 3 in. deep, October to April, give a succession of bloom, January to June. There are beautiful rich crimson colours in such as the French, Caen, and St. Brigid strains; also "Scarlet King," "His Excellency," and "Chapeau de Cardinal." Excellent for the cold greenhouse.

A. fulgens has starry scarlet flowers of great beauty and lasting when cut; 9 in. to 10 in.; March to May. Plant the tubers August to September, in a north or shaded aspect, but the soil must be well drained, preferably a rich loam. Good varieties are *grandiflora græca* and the "St. Bavo" hybrids.

A. Japonica (Japanese Anemone). A beautiful hardy perennial, with upright slender stems which need no staking, and graceful foliage. It loves good, moist, rich soil and leaf mould, to be left undisturbed, and is invaluable for beds, borders, shrubberies. Excellent subject for north aspects and shaded positions, also in towns. There are crimson varieties as "Prince Henry" and *rubra*, both 2 ft., August to October. They are all useful for association with spring bulbs, as their blanks in summer are filled by the foliage of the Anemones, which appear late, about May. (See also under white, page 57; and pink, page 73.)

Ampelopsis. See *Vitis Veitchii*.

Anthyllis (Kidney Vetch). For pink, see page 73. *A. montana*, var. *atro-rubens* (Plate XX., No. 6), is a fine crimson variety of the pink, clover-flowered species; charming rock-plant; a prostrate mat of woolly leaves. May to June; 6 in. Very hardy, good anywhere, especially so in towns. Easily raised from seed sown spring, or division or cuttings in July.

Antirrhinum (Snapdragon) (Plate XII., No. 2). For yellow, see page 14; for pink, page 74; for white, page 58. These perennials are usually treated as annuals. Seed can be sown in boxes or outdoors, July to August; pricked into cold frames for winter and put outdoors, April to May. Or seed sown February to March, pricked out, hardened off, may be planted out May to June. Cuttings strike readily in a cold frame in September. There is no more showy or useful "bedding-out" plant; also looks well grouped in borders for filling blanks after early bulbs. Bloom June to August, and, if dead flowers are picked off regularly, another crop of bloom will be produced September to October, often later. Among many lovely colours are crimsons and vivid scarlets, 1 ft. to 3 ft., as "Fire King," "Crimson King," "Maroon King," "Tom Thumb crimson," "His Excellency," "Dazzler," etc.

Aquilegia (Columbine). For culture and blue, see page 103; for yellow, page 14; for mauve, violet, page 90; for white, page 58; for pink, page 74. *A. canadensis*, yellow with scarlet spurs; 1 ft.; dainty species for rock-garden. Late April to June. The garden variety "Crimson Star," white, with crimson spurs, is pretty and free-flowering; also "Crimson and Gold."

Armeria (Sea Pink; Thrift). For culture and uses, see pink, page 74. The varieties called "Bee's Ruby," 18 in., June to July, and "Vindictive," 9 in., May to June, have good bright crimson flowers.

Aster (Michaelmas Daisy). For culture and uses, see mauve, violet, page 90; for pink, page 74; for white, page 58; for blue, page 103; for yellow, page 15. There are a few garden varieties with claret-crimson flowers, as "Beechwood Ray," 3½ ft.; "Beechwood Challenger," 3 ft.; "Richness," 4 ft., and "Mulberry," 5 ft.

Aster, China. See *Callistephus*.

Astilbe (Goat's Beard). For culture, uses, and pink, see page 74; for white, page 58. Some garden hybrids: "G. Brix," 18 in.; "W. Reeves," 2½ ft.; "Granat," 3 ft.; "Salland," 5 ft. to 6 ft.; *Davidii*, 4 ft. to 5 ft. Bloom, July to August.

Aubretia (Purple Rock Cress). For culture, uses, and mauve, see page 91; for pink, page 74. Some garden forms with crimson-purple flowers giving rich sheets of colour, February to May, 6 in.: "Fire King," "Russell's Crimson," "Vindictive," etc.

Avens. See *Geum*.

Barrenwort. See *Epimedium*.

Beard Tongue. See *Pentstemon*.

Bee Balm. See *Monarda*.

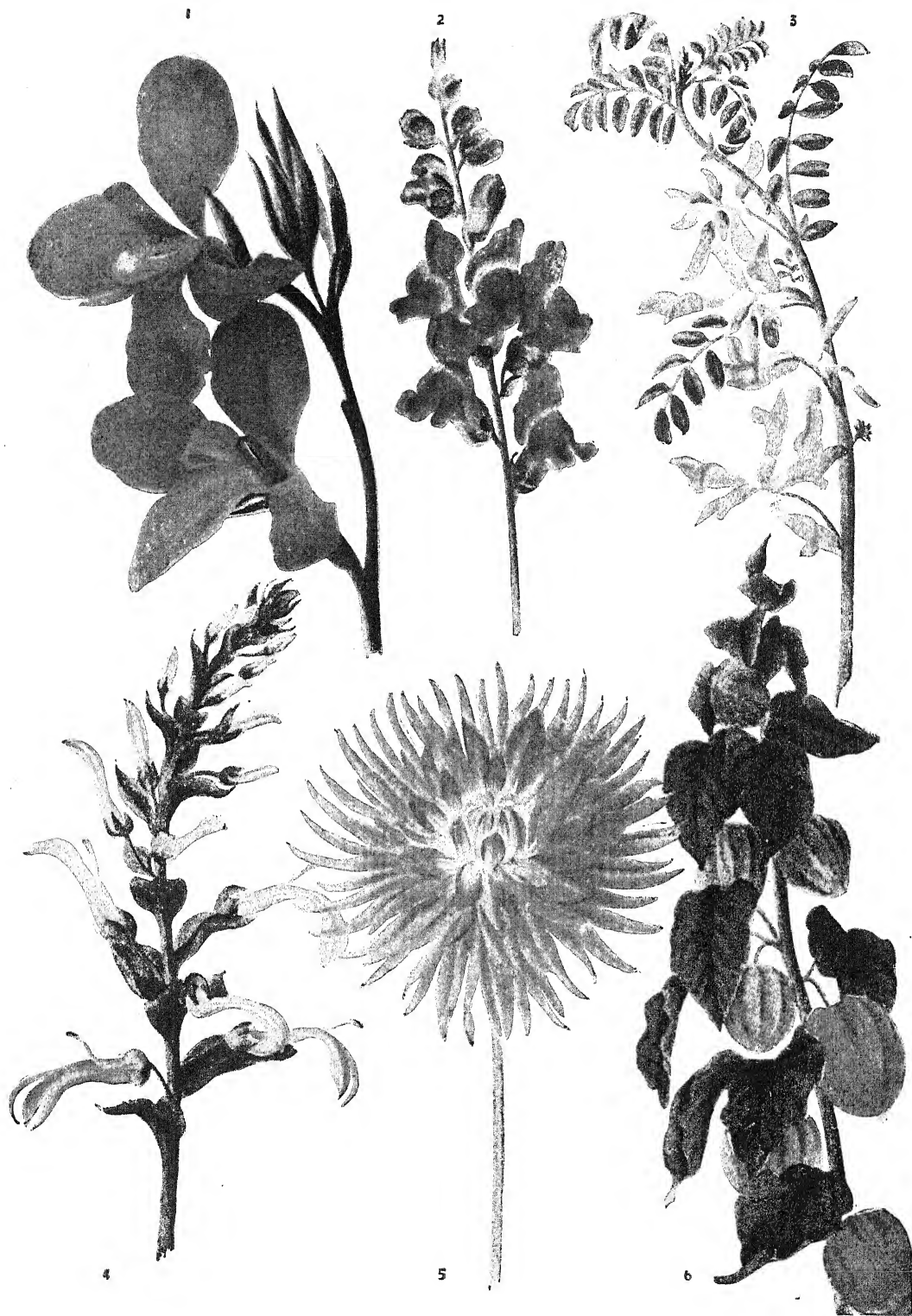


PLATE XII.—1. *Canna*, garden variety (*Indian Shot*), p. 41. 2. *Antirrhinum*, garden form (*Snapdragon*), p. 40. 3. *Sutherlandia frutescens* (*Cape Bladder Senna*), p. 54. 4. *Lobelia Tupa* (*Mullein-leaved Lobelia*), p. 48. 5. *Dahlia*, cactus type, p. 44. 6. *Physalis Alkekengii* (*Winter Cherry*), p. 51.



BEGONIA

Begonia (Elephant's Ear). For yellow, orange, see page 15; for pink, page 74. These half-hardy plants are invaluable for "bedding-out," and give long bloom, July to October, and a rich, tropical effect. They love moist, cool conditions, rich soil, and some shade. All are suitable for pots and greenhouse culture. The tuberous-rooted varieties are to be had, double and single, in scarlet and crimson shades, and others. Tubers may be started in heat in March, hardened off and planted outdoors June. Seed of these and the fibrous-rooted kinds, if sown in heat in February to March, pricked out, hardened off, may also be planted out June. With good treatment will bloom within six months. When cut by frost in autumn, Begonia tubers should be lifted, the dead stems twisted off, and the tubers then stored in boxes of sand or coco-nut fibre for the winter in a frost-proof place.

The fibrous-rooted varieties come from *B. semperflorens*, have small leaves and flowers. There are white, pink, crimson, and scarlet shades, such as "Fireball" (Plate XIII., No. 1), "Crimson Bedder," and others. All kinds associate well with *Lobelia cardinalis*.

Bellis (Daisy). For culture and pink, see page 74; for white, page 58. *B. perennis* has produced more garden varieties. The large double-flowered "giant" strains may be had in separate shades of white, pink, and rich crimson, 6 in. The tiny "quilled" are also in various colours and named sorts, as "Rob Roy" and "Etna," 4 in. All bloom February to June.

Berberidopsis (Coral Barbery). *B. corallina* (Plate XXI., No. 6), a somewhat tender evergreen shrub from Chile, of remarkable beauty, best for wall facing east or west, and likes sandy loam with a little peat; hates lime. Drooping coral-red flowers in clusters from July for two or three months. Large spiny leaves. Grows up to 20 ft., and makes an attractive climber for a cold greenhouse. Cuttings of half-ripened shoots in heat, or layers outdoors in September.

Berberis. For culture and yellow, see page 15. *B. Thunbergii atro purpurea*, 2 ft. to 3 ft., and *B. vulgaris purpurea*, 6 ft., are two deciduous shrubs with yellow flowers and lovely purple crimson foliage, splendid as a foil for other plants and shrubs in big borders or the shrubbery. The fruits of *B. vulgaris* are of bright coral-red in autumn, and very gay.

Blanket Flower. See *Gaillardia*.

Broom. See *Cytisus*.

Burweed. See *Acæna*.

Bush Honeysuckle. See *Diervilla*.

Californian Fuchsia. See *Zauschneria*.

Californian Poppy. See *Eschscholtzia*.

Calliopsis. See *Coreopsis*.

Callistephus (China Aster). For culture, uses, and yellow, see page 17; for pink, page 75; for mauve and violet, page 91; for white, page 59. Among the annual garden varieties there are some good crimson shades, and some approaching scarlet, both double and single, in separate colours and under names, as "Beacon," double; "Firefly," "Maréchal Joffre," "Scarlet King," "Glare of the Garden," singles, 1½ ft.

Calluna. See *Erica vulgaris*.

Camellia. *C. japonica* is a half-hardy evergreen shrub from which many varieties have sprung, single and double, white, pink, and crimson. *C. J. Donckelarii* (Plate XXI., No. 2) is an example, crimson with white markings, and is one of the hardiest. *Camillias* can only be grown outdoors in southern districts, where they will sometimes form bushes 20 ft. high. They are usually cultivated either in a cold or slightly heated greenhouse—sufficient to keep out the frost is all that is necessary. Repotting or planting may be done in September. They bloom outdoor, April. (For white, see page 59; for pink, page 75.)

Campion. See *Lychnis*.

Candytuft. See *Iberis*.

Canna (Indian Shot) (Plate XII., No. 1). For yellow, see page 17. These half-hardy perennials are as easy to manage as Dahlias, requiring much the same treatment, and may be associated with them and other similar plants for tropical effects and massed, vivid colour. The foliage of Cannas is highly ornamental, often rich bronze or crimson, the flowers scarlet, pink, or yellow, plain or spotted, 3 ft. to 4 ft. Culture of roots, see as for Dahlia, page 21. Seeds sown in heat,

RED, PURPLE-CRIMSON, CRIMSON, SCARLET, MAROON

February to March, often bloom the same summer; soak the seed in tepid water first for twenty-four hours, and cover with soil $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep. Excellent room and greenhouse plants. Feed with liquid manure at intervals, indoors or out.

Cape Bladder Senna. See *Sutherlandia*.

Cape Figwort. See *Phygelius*.

Cardinal Flower. See *Lobelia fulgens*.

Carnation. See *Dianthus caryophyllus*.

Centranthus (Valerian). For pink, see page 75. *C. ruber coccineus*, crimson flowers, June to September, often later, 2 ft. Will grow in borders; best suited to old or "dry walls," where it soon seeds and spreads happily with no trouble; easily increased by seed sown outdoors, and division spring or autumn. There is a white variety, and a brighter crimson, *coccinea*.

Cheiranthus (Wallflower). For culture and yellow, see page 18. Among the garden varieties are many shades, including blood-red, crimson, and crimson-scarlet in separate colours, also named as "Fire King," "Vulcan," etc., also purples, as "Purple Queen," "Ellen Willmot."

Chelone. See *Pentstemon barbatus*.

China Aster. See *Callistephus*.

Chrysanthemum. For culture and yellow, see page 18; for pink, page 76; for white, page 60. From *C. indicum* there are numerous garden forms to-day in lovely colours, including crimson, chestnut, and crimson-scarlet, both single and double, suitable for outdoor and indoor culture. Examples: "Well's Scarlet," "Phoenix," "R. Holding" (single), "Spitfire," etc.; also Pompom kinds, such as "Crimson Precosite."

Cinquefoil. See *Potentilla*.

Clarkia. For pink, see page 76; for white, page 60. The garden varieties are very free-flowering and gay; good for cutting and easily raised from seed sown outdoors, mid-March to June, for a succession of bloom; also in September in warm districts for early summer flowers next year. To be had in separate colours and named varieties, as "Vesuvius," "Crimson Queen," "Scarlet Queen," etc.

Clematis (Virgin's Bower). For yellow, see page 19; for blue, page 104; for pink, page 76; for white, page 60; for mauve and violet, page 92. Precious climbers for walls, trellis, and posts, blooming over a long period. They should be introduced into big beds and borders and in the shrubbery, on poles or old tree stumps, combining well with climbing roses. Clematis are usually sold in pots, and may be planted autumn or spring—the latter is far the best—and like a situation where their roots will be shaded by some bushy plant or shrub. They like a little peat and leaf-mould with a loamy soil. The "Jackmanni" and "Viticella" types should be pruned hard—to about 1 ft. or 2 ft. from the ground in February. Nearly all the other sections may be treated differently, only lightly pruned in February, chiefly consisting in cutting out dead stems. Colours and blended shades are numerous. They all last well as cut flowers.

C. coccinea is a semi-herbaceous species growing 6 ft. to 10 ft., small, pitcher-shaped flowers, scarlet shaded purple-crimson. *Major* is a finer variety; it is a little tender. Selection of garden hybrids: "Ville de Lyon," "Mme. E. André." Smaller, bell-flowered, "Gravetye Beauty."

Clerodendron. *C. trichotomum* (Plate XXI., No. 4). A tree-like shrub, deciduous, 6 ft. to 8 ft., bearing in August to September bunches of white flowers with brownish-crimson calyxes, fragrant, followed by blue pea-like fruits. Hardy in the south. Increase by suckers or root-cuttings, short pieces put in sandy soil in gentle heat. *C. Fargesii* is also good.

Cnicus (syn. *Erythrolæna*). *C. conspicuus* (Plate XVIII., No. 4). The Plume Thistle, half-hardy biennial which has handsome bright crimson flowers in summer. Sow seed, April and May keep in a cold frame during winter; plant out in May in rich soil

Cobweb House-Leek. See *Sempervivum arachnoideum*.

Columbine. See *Aquilegia*.

Colutea frutescens. See *Sutherlandia*.

Coral Barberry. See *Berberidopsis*.

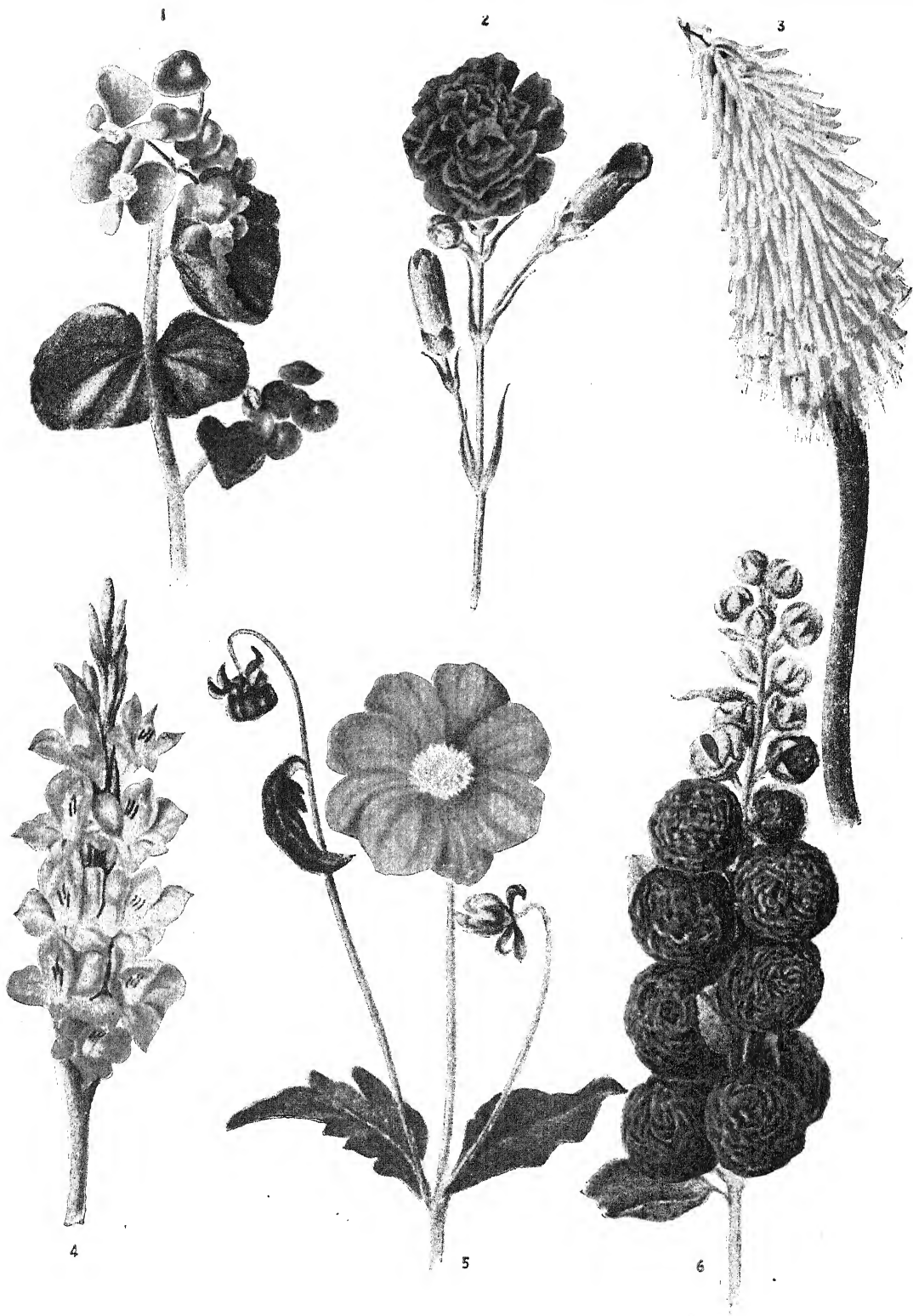


PLATE XIII.—1. *Begonia semperflorens* "Fireball," p. 41. 2. Carnation (*Dianthus*), Border variety, p. 44. 3. *Kniphofia Nelsonii*, p. 47. 4. *Gladiolus brenchleyensis*, a garden hybrid, p. 46. 5. *Dahlia coccinea*, p. 44. 6. Hollyhock (*Althaea*), "Countryside," p. 39.

COREOPSISIS

Coreopsis (Tickseed). For culture and yellow, see page 19. The annual varieties, often classed as Calliopsis, include some crimson and dark shades, such as "Atrosanguinea," "Crimson King," "Evening Star," "Star of Fire," "The Sultan," etc.

Cornus (Dogwood). For culture and yellow, see page 19; for white, page 61. *C. alba*, and its vars. *siberica* and *Spathii*, have reddish bark which is showy in winter when the leaves have fallen. *C. stolonifera* is equally good. Flowers white. To get the best coloured shoots, cut them back hard every spring. Leaves turn crimson in autumn, before falling.

Cotoneaster (Rockspray). For white, see page 61. Hardy shrubs and small trees of simplest culture; they grow anywhere except in wet, boggy soils, and are especially useful for towns and sunless, cold aspects. They bear numerous small white flowers in summer followed by masses of bright scarlet-crimson berries in autumn and winter, which are highly decorative, both in the garden and for cutting. Easily increased by layers or cuttings in early autumn.

A selection: For the rock-garden—*C. Thymæfolia*, evergreen, prostrate; also *C. horizontalis*, 4 ft. to 5 ft., and *C. rotundifolia*, 3 ft. to 4 ft., are all charming. The last two are deciduous, but the foliage turns a fine crimson in autumn. *C. microphylla* (Plate XXII., No. 5), evergreen, is delightful for covering banks, low walls, or even carpeting the ground under trees. *C. buxifolia*, tiny evergreen leaves, grows 8 ft. to 10 ft., and will cover unsightly fences or walls in most difficult places, soon becoming a dense mass. *C. salicifolia* and var. *floccosa* are most charming evergreens, with graceful arching stems; 6 ft. to 10 ft. *C. Simondsii* forms a stiff bush up to 8 ft. to 10 ft.; it makes a particularly firm as well as ornamental hedge; should be largely used for this purpose, especially in towns and cold, windy districts. *C. applanata*, or *Dielsiana*, is a graceful deciduous kind, slender, arching habit, 8 ft. *C. frigida* (Plate XXII., No. 6) forms a bushy tree, 15 ft. or more; large bunches of flowers and fruits. *C. Harroviana* and *C. Henryana* are both graceful evergreens, and *C. pannosa* is also good (Plate XXII., No. 4). Many others of merit.

Cranesbill. See **Geranium**.

Crataegus (Thorn; Hawthorn; May). For white, see page 61; for pink, page 76. Small trees and shrubs useful for their flowers and showy "haws" or fruit. Plant or move November to February. May be increased slowly by seed (which takes about a year to germinate) or by root cuttings in autumn, put upright in the ground and barely covered with soil. Will grow in any soil, do not mind lime, and are excellent for town gardens. Bloom May to June. Among the best are:

C. carrierei, 10 ft. to 15 ft., large bunches of white flowers in summer; fruit showy orange-red. *C. oxyantha*, the pink, crimson, and white "May." Bright crimson varieties may be had, both double and single. *C. monogyna*, the Hawthorn of our hedgerows, is often classed as a subspecies. *C. crus-galli*, the Cockspur Thorn, has long spines; may be grown as a tree or as a hedge. Its white flowers are followed by quantities of bright scarlet fruit; *splendens* is a fine variety. *C. orientalis* and *C. tanacetifolia* are showy, with yellow fruits tinged red. All the above are deciduous. *C. pyracantha* (Plate XXII., No. 2), the Fire Thorn, with white flowers followed by large bunches of orange-scarlet berries, is evergreen. It can be grown as a bush, but is more often seen on walls or fences, where it will do well in a north aspect if required. Slow growing; a mulch of manure is of much benefit. The variety known as *Lalandei* is larger and better. It will climb up to 15 ft. Cuttings of firm shoots will strike in a cold frame in late summer.

Crinodendron Hookerianum. See **Tricuspidaria lanceolata**.

Cydonia (Quince) (syn. *Pyrus cydonia*). For pink, see page 77. Small trees and shrubs, deciduous, hardy, and ornamental. Prefer a rich, loamy soil, moist, or even swampy. Very pretty near ponds. Good in towns. Cuttings root quickly; suckers may be detached in autumn.

C. Japonica, the Japanese Quince, can be grown as a climber or a bush, and was formerly much used as a hedge, for which purpose it is charming. It will grow 10 ft. high, and even more in diameter. If given a sheltered sunny place, the flowers appear early, often early December, and last till March. Branches are invaluable for cutting for indoors. The type is blood-red, but there are many fine varieties, such as *rubra grandiflora*, also "Knap Hill Scarlet," which is a delightful, vivid, and showy kind. (See also under pink.) *C. Maulei* (Plate XIV., No. 4), the Dwarf Quince, forms a neat rounded bush 3 ft. high, scarlet to orange flowers, April to June. Bears handsome fruit in autumn, which is acid, but makes a good preserve.

Cytisus (Broom). For culture, uses, and yellow, see page 20; for pink, page 77; for white, page 61. There are some richly coloured hybrids, 4 ft. to 5 ft., that bloom May and June, as

RED, PURPLE-CRIMSON, CRIMSON, SCARLET, MAROON

"Johnson's Crimson," vivid crimson; "Burkwoodi," mahogany-crimson; "Lord Lambourne," crimson and cream; "Peter Pan," crimson, very dwarf in growth.

Dahlia. For culture, uses, and yellow, see page 21; for pink, page 77; for white, page 61; for mauve, page 92. Most of the garden varieties of to-day have been derived from *D. coccinea* (Plate XIII., No. 5) and *D. variabilis*; and the "Cactus" forms, with pointed petals (Plate XII., No. 5), from *D. Juarezii*. There are now Dahlias to be had in vivid colours in all sections, Pæony, Single, Decorative, Star, Cactus, Pompon, Dwarf Bedding, etc., all amazingly free flowering, with stiff stems holding up even the heaviest blooms well above the foliage. Examples: large, "Lady C. Wigram"; smaller, "Torquay Gem"; dwarf bedding, "Coltness Gem"; pompon, "Tunis."

Daisy. See **Bellis**.

Desfontania. *D. spinosa* (Plate XIV., No. 5) is a holly-like shrub, evergreen, with long, funnel-shaped flowers, scarlet-tipped yellow from late summer onwards. Hardy only in south-western districts and in sheltered positions. 4 ft. to 6 ft. Likes soil mixture of sand and peat.

Dianthus. (Pink.) For yellow, see page 21; for culture, uses, and pink, page 77; for white, page 62; for purple-mauve, page 92. *D. barbatus*, the Sweet William; there are garden varieties in separate colours in pure scarlet and rich crimson, also ringed, or "Auricula-eyed," with white. There is a charming old garden form called *D. barbatus magnificus*, with stout stems and large heads of double crimson flowers, dwarf and tufted. All bloom July to September.

D. caryophyllus (Plate XIII., No. 2), the Carnation, in its various forms, has crimson and scarlet varieties. Among the border kinds good examples are: "Sussex Crimson," "Sussex Scarlet," "Bookham Scarlet," the hardy old "Rifleman," and the new "Cottage Scarlet," and "Cottage Burgundy," both of upright habit, requiring no staking.

D. plumarius is the parent of our garden Pinks in their many forms, single and double. Some of the best in shades of crimson-scarlet, and blooming late May to July, are: *D. Atkinsonii* (Plate XX., No. 1), large single, 6 in. to 9 in.; "Highland Queen," single, 9 in., showy and free; "Crimson Bedder," 1 ft., single; "Spark's Variety," very neat, large flowers and long bloomer; "Napoleon III.," small double, 9 in.; Allwoodii "Barbara," double, 15 in., and "Arthur and Ruth," semi-double. These are all suited to edges of borders, rockery, and "dry" walls; there is also a charming race of little Rock or Alpine hybrids, known as Allwoodii Alpinus; among these "Titania," "Mab," and *Deltoides erecta* are crimson.

Diervilla (Weigela; Bush Honeysuckle). For culture, see pink, page 78; for white, page 62. Among many beautiful garden varieties are "Eva Rahtké" (Plate XV., No. 6), crimson-scarlet, later than most, June to July. "Waterer's Ruby," earlier, a good claret.

Digitalis (Foxglove). For yellow, see page 21; for white, page 62. *D. purpurea*, our British species, is a hardy biennial, easily raised from seed sown May to July outdoors, to bloom the following year. The type is a dull, light crimson-purple; July to August; 3 ft. to 4 ft. There are good varieties, as "Monstrosa," "Giant Spotted," etc., as well as primrose, apricot, rose, and white colours, to be had separately. The "Lutz" hybrids are a pretty salmon-pink.

Dogwood. See **Cornus**.

Embrothium (Fire Bush). *E. coccineum* (Plate XXI., No. 1) is a rather tender evergreen; grows well in the south; forms an erect shrub up to 30 ft., bearing fiery scarlet flowers profusely in May. Cuttings of young shoots strike in heat.

Enkianthus. *E. campanulatus* is a hardy shrub, but often the flowers, in May, get damaged by late frosts; they are small, quiet, creamy-red colour; chief beauty lies in the vivid autumn foliage colouring. 4 ft. to 6 ft. Likes moist soil with leaf-mould and plenty of sun.

Epimedium (Barrenwort). For culture, uses, and yellow, see page 22. *E. rubrum* has pretty red flowers, April to June, 9 in., and bronzy foliage.

Erica (Heath; Heather; Ling). For culture, uses, and pink, see page 78; for white, page 62. Some bright crimson kinds are: *E. cinerea coccinea*, the Scotch Heath, 6 in., July to September, brilliant colour; the variety *atro-purpurea*, 9 in., is also good. *E. carnea* "Vivelli," February to April, 9 in., and another variety, "King George," 6 in., January to March, are most valuable. *E. tetralix rubra*, the cross-leaved Heath, 1½ ft., June to September, and *E. vulgaris Alportii*, a variety of the common Heather, 1½ ft., August to November, are both delightful for their late bloom. (See Plate XXX., No. 5.) "Goldsworth Crimson," also late, has long stems.

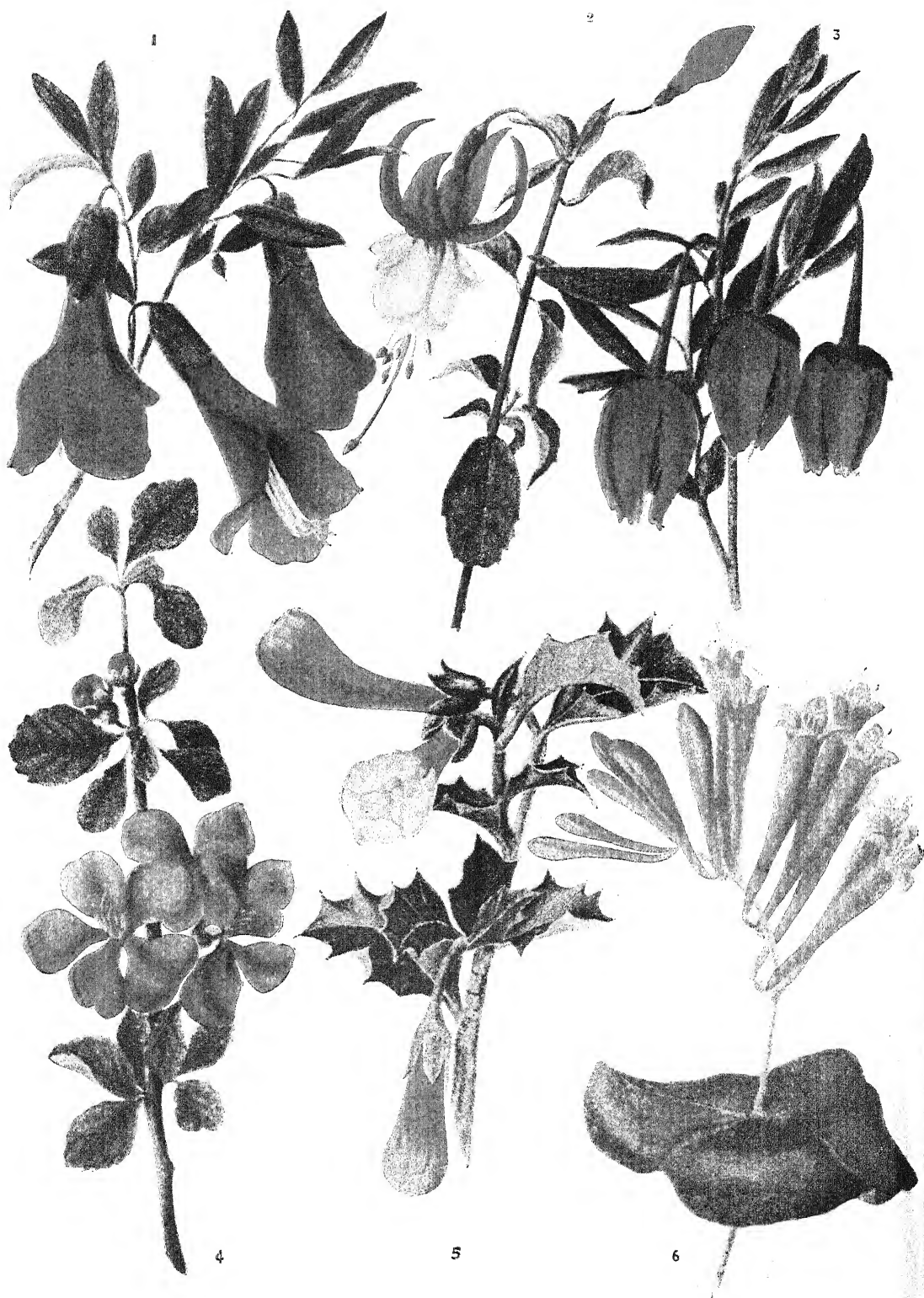


PLATE XIV.—1. *Philesia buxifolia*, p. 51. 2. *Fuchsia*, "Madame Corneillon," p. 45. 3. *Tricuspidaria lanceolata* (syn. *Crinodendron Hookerianum*), p. 54. 4. *Cydonia* (syn. *Pyrus Cydonia*) *Maulei* (*The Dwarf Quince*), p. 43. 5. *Desfontainia spinosa*, p. 44. 6. *Lonicera sempervirens* (*Trumpet Honeysuckle*), p. 48.

ESCALLONIA

Escallonia. For pink, see page 79 ; for white, page 62. Ornamental shrubs requiring shelter in cold districts, often cut to the ground in severe winters, but will shoot again from the roots. Good for walls, trellis, etc. Cuttings strike in August in slight heat. *E. langleyensis* (Plate XV., No. 3) is semi-evergreen, with arching shoots, set carmine flowers, June to August. *E. rubra*, crimson, is possibly the hardiest ; July to September. Fine garden varieties, such as "G. F. Ball," vivid crimson, showy ; "Donard Brilliance," also very bright. They grow 6 ft. to 10 ft., or more.

Eschscholtzia (Californian Poppy). For culture and yellows, see page 22 ; for pink, page 79. Good varieties are "Vesuvius," wallflower-red ; "Ruby King," "Fireflame," and "Dazzler," shades of orange-scarlet ; 9 in. to 12 in.

Figwort, Cape. See **Phygelius**.

Fire Bush. See **Embrothium**.

Fire Thorn. See **Crataegus Pyracantha**.

Flax. See **Linum**.

Flowering Currant. See **Ribes**.

Flowering Nutmeg. See **Leycesteria**.

Fox's Brush. See **Centranthus**.

Fritillaria (Fritillary). For culture, see yellow, page 23 ; for purple, page 93. *F. Imperialis*, the Crown Imperial, may be had in red, as well as yellow and orange. *Maxima rubra* is a fine orange-red variety ; April, 3 ft. to 3½ ft. *F. recurva*, 1 ft. to 2 ft., May, from California, requires a warm sunny place near a wall, and fibry loam. Very showy for the rockery or cold greenhouse ; orange-scarlet.

Fuchsia. For pink, see page 80 ; for mauve-purple, page 93. Ornamental deciduous shrubs that do well in mild districts, especially near the sea. Valuable for bloom, July to October. Cuttings root easily in pots in a greenhouse or frame (preferably heated), spring or late summer. Admirable for window-boxes and roof-gardens in towns ; for "bedding-out" effects, or for pots in the cold greenhouse. The hardier kinds outdoors will, if cut to the ground in severe weather, often spring up again. The florists' varieties with their larger flowers may be stored during winter in a disused room, or cellar, or frost-proof barn, or under the staging of a cold greenhouse. The plants must be kept quite dry, water withheld till warmer weather starts in spring, when they should be repotted, brought gradually into light, and "hardened off."

Species : *F. macrostemma* (Plate XV., No. 5), red and purple, and its forms *corallina* and *gracilis*, 6 ft. to 8 ft. *F. Riccartoni* is considered the hardiest of all. The old hybrid "Madame Cornelson" (Plate XIV., No. 2) is showy, red and white double, and often does splendidly grown entirely out of doors ; excellent "bedder." The tiny *F. pumila* and *F. parviflora* and *F. procumbens* are charming for warm rockeries or the cold greenhouse, where they continue to bloom into November or December. Dwarf habit. Florists' varieties ; examples : "Valliant," "Dainty Lady," "Fascination," etc., also dwarfs like "Mrs. Popple," "Tom Thumb," etc.

Fuchsia, Californian. See **Zauschneria**.

Gaillardia (Blanket Flower). For yellow, see page 23. The hybrid garden varieties are very striking in shades of yellow, orange, scarlet, and copper. They thrive best in sunny, well-drained rich soil, when they bloom over a long period, June to November, and are excellent for cutting. They are perennial except on very cold, wet soils, when they are apt to die out. Increase by seeds, sown May outdoors or under glass ; cuttings in a cold frame, autumn ; division in spring. May be used for bedding, when the stems should be pegged down ; for the mixed border or edges of the shrubbery. Examples : "The King," "Torch," and "Mrs. Lascelles," all red-edged gold, 2 ft. to 2½ ft. There are also annual varieties which may be sown under glass, March, or outdoors, April to May. Examples : *G. Picta*, "Indian Chief," "The Bride" ; all more or less yellow to cream, 1 ft. to 1½ ft. Give fine colour and are good for cutting.

Garlic. See **Allium**.

Geranium (Crane's Bill). For pink, see page 80 ; for purple-blue, page 94. The florists' "Geranium," for pots and bedding-out, see under **Pelargonium**.

The true Geranium is a hardy, easily-grown perennial, useful for big borders, the shrubbery, and wild-garden ; a few make good rock-plants. Increase by seed or division, spring or autumn.

RED, PURPLE-CRIMSON, CRIMSON, SCARLET, MAROON

G. armenum and *G. sanguineum* are two species bearing crimson-purple flowers, a strong, difficult colour, mixing well with violet and other wine shades. They bloom late May to August, often longer in partial shade, but they do well in any aspect; 1 ft. to 2 ft.

Gerbera. *G. Jamesonii* (Plate XVII., No. 4), the "Transvaal Daisy," is hardy, with protection, in southern districts only. It is extremely handsome, large scarlet flowers borne on 1-ft. stalks, July to September. Best for greenhouse culture, and easily raised from seed sown in heat early spring. Water sparingly in winter.

Geum (Avens). For yellow and orange, see page 24. Gay, hardy perennials of easy culture, preferring a moist soil; will grow in north aspects, and have pleasant evergreen foliage, good for edging borders, or the rock-garden. Increase by division almost any time, also seed sown outdoors in May. A selection: *G. Borisii*, 6 in., orange-scarlet, large blooms. *G. minimum*, same colour, 1 ft. Also many showy hybrids, as "Mrs. Bradshaw" (Plate XVI., No. 5), double scarlet; "Fire Opal," orange and scarlet, 2 ft.; "Red Wings," similar, 3 ft. These hybrids are invaluable for beds and borders, blooming over a very long period, May to October, and excellent for cutting. Good town plants.

Gilia. For blue, see page 106. *G. coronopifolia* (syn. *Ipomopsis elegans*) (Plate XVI., No. 6) is a graceful Californian biennial with feathery foliage, scarlet flowers, 2 ft. to 3 ft., chiefly used for bedding-out in summer, as it is not very hardy. Give light, rich soil. Sow seed in heat in spring; winter young plants in a cold frame and plant out following April to May. Likes lime.

Gladiolus (Sword Lily). For yellow, see page 24; for pink, page 80; for lilac-violet, page 94; for white, page 63. Beautiful bulbous plants that should be taken up in autumn, tied together in bunches either hung up or placed in boxes, and kept quite dry in a room, cellar, or frost-proof barn till planting time. This may start in March, and by successional plantings up to June; flowers may be had from July to October. Well-known for their beauty in beds and borders and for cuttings. Excellent town plants; good effects obtained by growing them under a carpet of low plants like *Violas*, dwarf *Antirrhinums*, etc., or grouped in the shrubbery for autumn colour. The late summer and autumn blooming hybrid kinds are usually roughly divided into two classes called "Large Flowering" and "Primulinus," the latter class having smaller, tubular-shaped blooms on slender stems with lovely blends of colour.

Examples: Class I., "Brenchleyensis" (Plate XIII., No. 4), scarlet, early, old kind; "Kassel," scarlet; "Sarasate," madder-red; "Nocturno," maroon. Class II.: "Scarlet Cardinal," "Black Pansy," etc.

The "Early Summer-flowering" Gladioli are nearly hardy; plant 5 in. deep in October to November in a dry sunny bed, cover with leaves or straw in winter if possible. They may be left out from year to year. Examples: "Crimson Queen" and *colvillei ruber*, crimson-purple, 2 ft. They bloom in June and are excellent for pots in a cold greenhouse. A species called *G. byzantinus* is hardy in the south, a vivid magenta-crimson, 3 ft. to 4 ft., useful anywhere.

Godetia. For culture and pink, see page 80. There are several crimson varieties, blooming July to September: "Crimson Glow," 9 in. to 12 in.; "Gloriosa," 12 in.; "Cherry Red," 2 ft. to 3 ft.; "Scarlet Queen," 12 in.; and the dark, dwarf "Thunderbolt," etc.

Grevillea. Australian shrubs, evergreen, graceful narrow foliage, hardy in the south against a warm sunny wall. Enjoy a little peat or leaf-mould. Cuttings taken in July strike in gentle heat. *G. rosmarinifolia*, red, 6 ft. to 7 ft. March to June. *G. alpina* (Plate XV., No. 2), red, very dwarf, suited for rockery.

Hawthorn. See *Crataegus monogyna*.

Heath and Heather. See *Erica*.

Helenium (Sneezewort). For culture and yellow and orange, see page 24. Good crimson-orange varieties are, "Moerheim Beauty," 3 ft.; "Scarlet Beauty," 2 ft. to 3 ft.; "Crimson Beauty," 1½ ft. to 2 ft.

Helianthemum (Sun Rose). For yellow and orange, page 24; for pink, page 80. These prostrate, spreading evergreen shrubs, covered with bloom June to August, are hardy, like lime, a dry soil, and sun, as they do not flower well in shade. Excellent for edges of beds, walks, shrubbery, covering dry banks, and the rockery. Cuttings root very easily in a cold frame in August. Some crimson and scarlet varieties: "Mrs. Earle," "Fireball," "Venustum," "Fire-flame," "Ben Alder," "Ben Heckler," etc.



PLATE XV.—1. *Leycesteria formosa* (*Flowering Nutmeg*), p. 48. 2. *Grevillea alpina*, p. 46. 3. *Escallonia langleyensis*, p. 45. 4. *Pernettya mucronata* (*Prickly Heath*), p. 50. 5. *Fuchsia macrostemma*, p. 45. 6. *Diervila* (syn. *Weigela*), “*Eva Rathke*” (*Bush Honeysuckle*), p. 44.

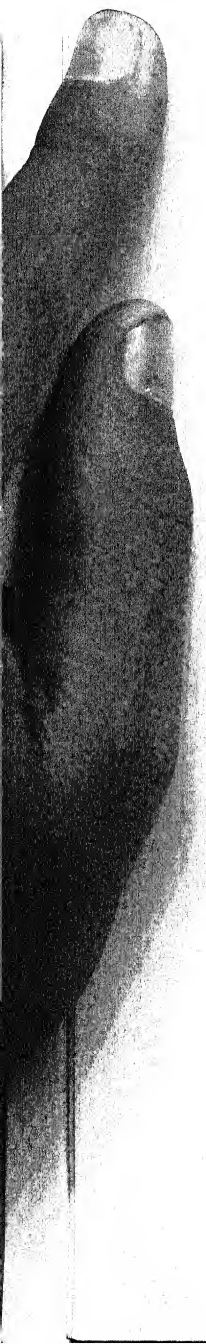




PLATE XVI.—1. *Salvia Grahamii* (*Graham's Sage*), p. 53. 2. *Potentilla nepalensis*, p. 51. 3. *Heuchera sanguinea* (*Blood-red Alum Root*), p. 47. 4. *Pentstemon barbatus* (*Bearded Pentstemon*), or *Chelone barbatus*, p. 50. 5. *Geum*, "Mrs. Bradshaw" (*Acens*), p. 46. 6. *Gilia coronopifolia*, p. 46.

HELICHRYSUM

Helichrysum (Everlastings). For culture and yellow, see page 25. A good crimson variety is "Fireball," 3 ft.

Helleborus (Christmas Rose; Lenten Rose). For white, see page 64; for pink, page 81. Valuable hardy perennials. The late-flowered kinds are known as "Lenten Roses," and are admirable for north borders, among ferns, woodlands, wild-garden, and in towns. Like partial or complete shade and a moist, cool, stiff soil; manure and leaf-mould help the plants to grow into big clumps. Leave undisturbed when possible, but necessary division or planting may be done soon after flowering, May to July. *H. colchicus* is a fine species; *H. orientalis* has given rise to many pretty hybrids; *H. abshasicus* is one of the earliest, beginning January. Hybrids, as "Black Knight," "Pourpre Royal," etc. All these have plum-crimson flowers of a quiet charm, good for cutting if the stems are split up well; 1½ ft.; January to April. Handsome evergreen foliage.

Heuchera (Alum Root). For pink, see page 81. Graceful perennial plants forming tufts of evergreen foliage. Useful for beds, borders, edges of walks; good for cutting; no staking; numerous tiny flowers on slender stems, 1 ft. to 2 ft.; June to August. Good varieties in coral-scarlet shades are: *H. sanguinea* (Plate XVI., No. 3), and hybrids such as "Pluie de Feu," "Splendens," "Scarlet Beauty," "Firefly," and "Saturnale." Easily divided spring or autumn, or raised from seed. Require plenty of moisture; like leaf-mould; do well in sunless places.

Holly. See *Ilex*.

Hollyhock. See *Althea rosea*.

Honeysuckle. See *Lonicera*.

Horse Chestnut. See *Æsculus*.

House Leek. See *Sempervivum*.

Hyacinthus (Hyacinth). For blue and culture, see page 106; for pink, page 81; for white, page 64; for mauve-violet, page 94. Among the "Dutch" or garden varieties (whose parent is *H. orientalis*) are some crimson-flowered kinds, as "King of Scarlets," "Tubergen's Scarlet," and "Garibaldi."

Ilex (Holly). For white, see page 65; for yellow variegation, page 26. Well-known evergreens bearing white flowers, but are most valued for their crimson berries in winter. Among the best fruiting kinds are: *fœmina*, *glabra*, *madieriensis*, *balearica*, *lutea*, and *flava*, the last two having yellow berries. The common Holly is *I. aquifolium*. There are variegated sorts, as "Silver Queen" (Plate XXII., No. 4), and *aurea picta* "Golden Milkmaid." Move or plant Hollies September or May in showery weather. Make splendid hedges: trim September or April.

Ipomopsis. See *Gillia*.

Japanese Anemone. See *Anemone japonica*.

Japanese Maple. See *Acer*.

Japanese Quince. See *Cydonia*.

Japanese Rose. See *Rosa rugosa*.

Kaffir Lily. See *Schizostylis*.

Kniphofia (syn. *Tritoma*) (Red Hot Poker; Torch Lily). For yellow-orange, see page 27. Handsome perennials, generally hardy, loving a dry, rich soil and sunny well-drained position. Fine effects by massing in shrubbery or wild-garden, excellent on dry banks, big borders; the smaller kinds for the rockery. The matted clumps of foliage are persistent through winter. Increase by seeds or division in spring. A selection, bearing scarlet, or scarlet and yellow flowers, August to October, often later:

K. aloides is the common species from which many forms and hybrids have sprung. Good varieties are *nobilis*, *Saundersii*, *glaucescens maxima*, etc., all 5 ft. to 8 ft. *K. Burchelli*, 3 ft., very free, August to October. *K. Tuckii*, 3½ ft., June to July. Three slender, dainty kinds are: *K. corallina*, 2 ft. to 3 ft., July to September; *K. Macowani*, 1½ ft. to 2 ft., and *K. Nelsoni* (Plate XIII., No. 3), 2 ft. Some hybrids: "Mount Etna," 5 ft.; "Royal Standard," 3 ft.

Lathyrus. *L. odoratus*, the Sweet Pea, has crimson varieties such as "Red Beacon," "Scarlet Flame," "Warrior" (maroon), and "Red Gauntlet." For culture and pink, see page 82; for orange, page 27; for white, page 65; for lilac-mauve, page 95. For *L. latifolius*, see page 82.

RED, PURPLE-CRIMSON, CRIMSON, SCARLET, MAROON

Leycesteria (Flowering Nutmeg) (Plate XV., No. 1). *L. formosa* is a woody deciduous plant, hardy, growing almost anywhere, good for wild-garden and shrubbery. Flowers purplish-red and white, July to September, followed by gooseberry-like fruits beloved by birds; often planted for covert. 4 ft. to 5 ft. Increases freely from seed or by cuttings in a frame, autumn.

Lenten Rose. See **Helleborus**.

Lilac. See **Syringa**.

Lilium (Lily). For culture and yellow, see page 28; for pink, page 82; for white, page 65. *L. chalcedonicum*, the scarlet Turk's Cap Lily, is a gorgeous sight when an established clump blooms July to August. Leave undisturbed; border or shrubbery; 2 ft. to 3 ft.; thrives in any soil, with or without lime, in open situation. Plant 4 in. deep in autumn. *C. pomponium* is another scarlet Turk's Cap, slender, 3 ft. to 4 ft., blooms June to July. Grows in any soil, preferring a stiff loam and some lime. Plant 5 in. deep in autumn. *C. superbum*, a Swamp Lily from N. America, delighting in moist, shaded conditions; peat, leaf-mould, but no lime; orange-tinted crimson; up to 8 ft.; July to August. Plant 5 in. deep.

L. tenuifolium (Plate XVII., No. 2) has very dainty, orange-scarlet Turk's Cap flowers in June; 12 in. to 18 in.; likes sandy loam and leaf-mould and full sun. Apt to die out. Plant 4 in. to 5 in. deep in autumn.

L. Thunbergianum, upright cup-shaped, June to July; any good soil with leaf-mould; charming for massing under and between shrubs or big borders, 12 in. to 20 in., very easily grown (see under yellow also). Crimson varieties, as: *atrosanguineum*, "Mahony," and "Van-Houttei." *L. umbellatum* are of similar habit and culture to the foregoing, but bloom a little earlier and are taller, 2 ft. to 2½ ft. All make excellent pot-plants for the window or cold greenhouse besides their outdoor uses. (See also yellow, page 28.) Plant 4 in. to 5 in. deep in autumn. Good varieties: "Vermilion Brilliant," "Incomparabile," "Splendidum."

L. tigrinum, the favourite old "Tiger Lily," easily grown in borders or shrubbery; any soil, likes sun. Orange-red, 4 ft. to 5 ft.; August. Plant 6 in. to 8 in. deep in spring. Good varieties: *splendens*, taller, finer; *Fortunei*, a giant form, 5 ft. to 6 ft., September into October. *Flore pleno*, double form, 3 ft. to 4 ft.

Linum (Flax). For yellow, see page 28; for blue, page 107. *L. grandiflorum* (Plate XVII., No. 1) is an annual with deep crimson flowers, 1 ft., dainty appearance. No use for picking. Sow in succession outdoors where the plants are to bloom, March to June, for flowers June onwards.

Lobelia. For blue, see page 107; for pink, page 82; for purple-blue, page 95. The following are half-hardy perennials, usually need during winter the protection of a frame even in the south, and a heated greenhouse in the north; plant outdoors, April to May; bloom July to September; 2 ft. to 3 ft. Give vivid effects for bedding-out, or may be grown in the bog-garden, as they love moist conditions and rich soil. If left out, cover in winter with ashes.

L. cardinalis (Plate XIX., No. 1), the Cardinal Flower, and *L. fulgens* are very similar, scarlet, the latter having bronzy foliage. There are many hybrids, as "Huntsman," "Jacoby," "Purple Emperor"; also some with pink and violet-crimson flowers. *L. Tupa*, syn. *Tupa Feuillii* (Plate XII., No. 4), is the hardiest of all; often in warm places it can be left out all winter with a covering of cinders, leaves, etc. Bright red, narrow flowers, 4 ft. to 6 ft. August to September.

Lonicera (Honeysuckle). For yellow and culture, see page 28. *L. sempervirens* (Plate XIV., No. 6) is a climber, evergreen in mild localities, where it thrives outdoors, requiring protection in the north; good for a cold greenhouse. Flowers in circles; scarlet, scentless. *L. tartarica* is a deciduous hardy shrub up to 8 ft. to 10 ft., bushy habit. The variety *rubra*, also *splendens*, have crimson flowers, May to early June.

Love-Lies-Bleeding. See **Amaranthus**.

Lungwort. See **Pulmonaria**.

Lupinus (Lupin). For culture and yellow, see page 29; for white, page 66; for pink, page 82; for blue, page 107; for mauve-violet, page 96. Among the *L. polyphyllus* hybrids, the herbaceous Lupins, there are rich crimson-purple shades, such as: "Red-Guard," "Riverslea," and "Ruby King"; also the "Russell Strain" in bicolour shades; about 3 ft.; May-June.

Lychnis (Campion). For pink, see page 82. Hardy perennials of easy culture, preferring light sandy soil and sun. Very quickly raised from seed sown outdoors, May to June; also by division in spring. Beds and borders.

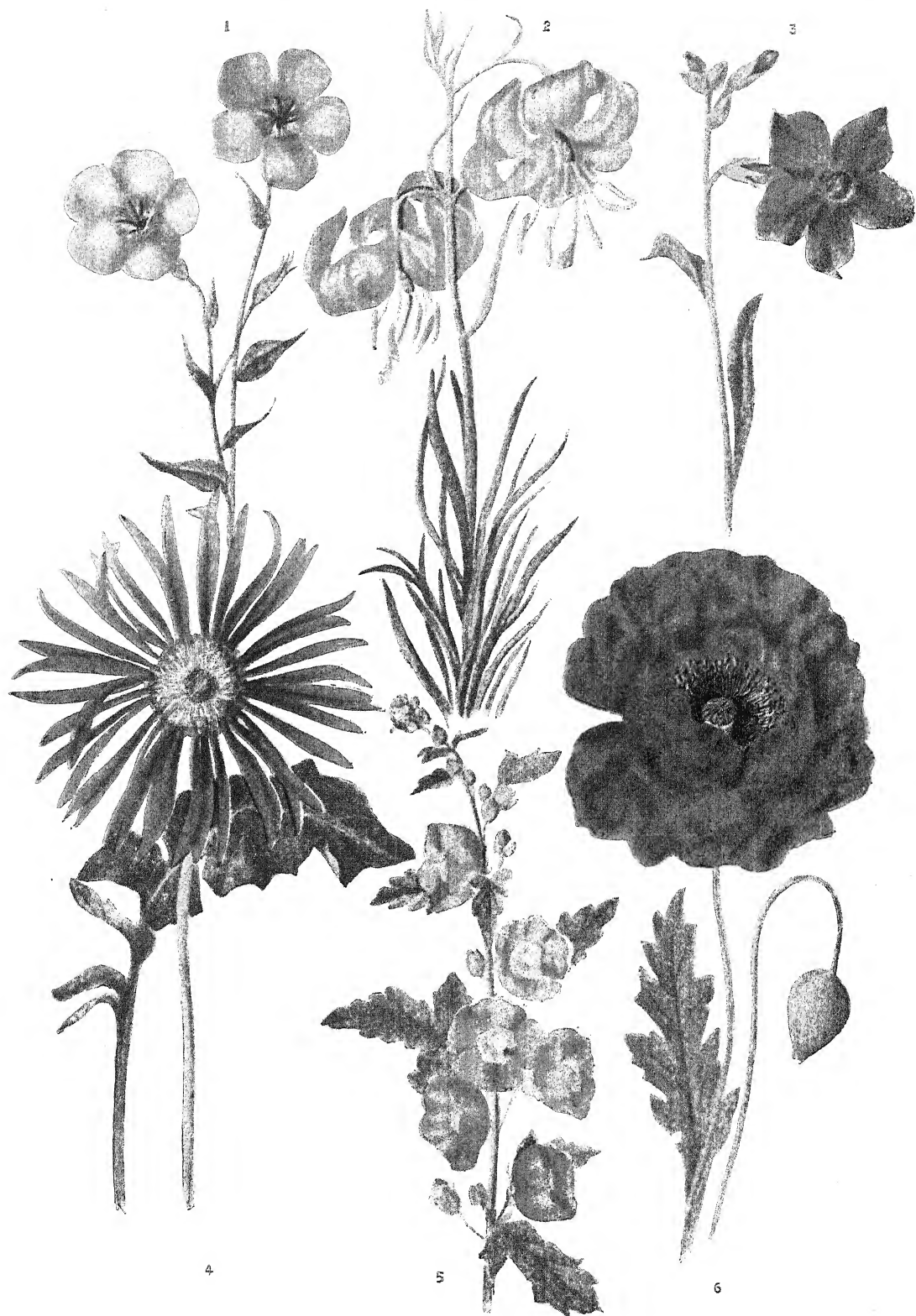


PLATE XVII.—1. *Linum grandiflorum* (*Crimson-flowered Flax*), p. 48. 2. *Lilium tenuifolium* (*Tom Thumb Lily*), p. 48. 3. *Nicotiana glauca* (*Tobacco Plant*), p. 49. 4. *Gerbera Jamesonii* (*Transvaal Daisy*), p. 46. 5. *Sphaeralcea munroana*, p. 54. 6. *Papaver glaucum* (*Tulip Poppy*), p. 50.

MALCOLMIA

L. chalcedonica (Plate XX., No. 3), scarlet flowers in heads, July to August, 3 ft. *L. fulgens* (Plate XVIII., No. 5), very similar, 2 ft. *L. Haageana* is large-flowered and showy, 1 ft., blooms over a long period, May to September or longer, and makes an excellent bedding-out plant, giving massed vivid colour, also scarlet. *L. coronarium* (syn. *Agrostemma coronarium*) is a pretty old-fashioned plant, with smallish bright claret flowers, from June to September; charming grey woolly foliage, which is persistent. Dies out most winters but sows itself freely. There are now various coloured hybrids in scarlet, pink, white, of *L. Haageana*, also a strain called *Forestii*, 1 ft. to 2 ft., very gay and free.

Malcolmia (Virginian Stock). The best crimson varieties, such as "Crimson King," are useful hardy annuals, 6 in., bloom quickly from seed sown direct into beds or borders in April, or in autumn for spring flowering. Make nice sheets of colour under roses, or to hide early bulbs when over. Good in towns.

Malva Munroanum. See *Sphæralcea*.

Maple. See *Acer*.

Matthiola (Stock; Gilliflower). For pink, see page 83; for mauve, page 96. Well-known annuals, biennials, and perennials with delicious scent and good for cutting and the cold greenhouse, also for beds and borders. Numerous varieties: "Ten-Week," sow in heat in March, and also in May under glass or outdoors where they are to bloom; "Intermediate" or "East Lothian," sow June to July, also in heat March; "Brompton," sow June to July; "Winter Flowering," sow June to July. All may be had in separate colours, including white, and there are fine crimson-scarlets, such as "Covent-garden Scarlet," "Crimson King," "Sutton's Vesuvius," etc.

May. See *Cratægus*.

Meadow-Sweet. See *Spiræa*.

Michaelmas Daisy. See *Aster*.

Milfoil. See *Achillea*.

Mimulus (Monkey-flower; Musk). For culture, see yellow-orange, page 29; for pink, page 83; for purple-mauve, page 96. A selection: *Cardinalis*, scarlet, 2 ft.; *cupreus* "Brilliant," coppery-crimson, 1 ft.; "Whitecroft Scarlet," 6 in.; "Fireflame," copper-scarlet-yellow, 9 in. Bloom June to September.

Monarda (Bee Balm; Oswego Tea). *M. didyma* (Plate XVIII., No. 3), a favourite old perennial with fragrant foliage; hardy, easily grown in borders, shrubbery, or wild-garden. Any soil, preferring a moist one. Division autumn. Crimson, 2 ft. to 3 ft. "Cambridge Scarlet" is a fine colour. July to August.

Monkey Flower. See *Mimulus*.

Montbretia. For yellow-orange, see page 30. Graceful showy bulbous plants from the Cape; growing like weeds in the poorest soil. Excellent for beds, borders, and the shrubbery. Not so good on wet, clayey soils, where it is often best to lift and dry off in autumn, replanting in March to April. On dry soil, quite hardy, increasing into big clumps which should be divided every three to five years. Good for cutting; no staking. Bloom late July to September. From the old *M. Potsii* and *M. crocosmaeflora* many large-flowered hybrids have sprung; good scarlet shades are: "Her Majesty," 3 ft. to 4 ft.; "Sir M. Wilson," 3½ ft.; "Ruby King," 2½ ft.; "Red Knight," 3 ft.; etc. "Germania" is a good old variety, 3½ ft, so is "Fire King."

Nasturtium. See *Tropæolum*.

Nemesia. For culture and yellow, see page 30; for blue, page 108. The varieties called *Strumosa Suttoni* are fine, and may be had in crimson and scarlet shades separately, as well as blue, white, and pink.

Nicotiana (Tobacco Plant). For white, see page 67. Half-hardy annuals noted for their fragrance, especially at night. Seed should be sown in heat February to March; seedlings hardened off and planted outdoors early June; good for pots indoors and cold greenhouse.

N. affinis is the common white kind, 3 ft. There are hybrids such as *Sandera* "Crimson King" (Plate XVII., No. 3), "Sutton's Scarlet," and "Crimson Bedder."

Oak. See *Quercus*.

Oriental Poppy. See *Papaver orientale*.

RED, PURPLE-CRIMSON, CRIMSON, SCARLET, MAROON

Pæonia (Pæony). For yellow, see page 31; for white, page 67; for mauve, page 97; for pink, page 83. These well-known hardy perennials grow best in rich, moist loamy soil and partial shade. Dislike disturbance; but if moved or divided, best done September. They are suited to big borders, shrubbery, and wild-garden; but to have best results, give a well-prepared bed to themselves, associating with them only a few other plants, as Narcissi, Michaelmas Daisies, and Gladioli. Pæony foliage turns lovely bronze and crimson shades in autumn; flower May to June. They may be divided into two classes: 1. Herbaceous, 2 ft. to 3 ft.; 2. shrubby; known as "Tree Pæonies" (*P. moutan*), which are not entirely hardy and need shelter from cold winds. Usually 3 ft. to 4 ft.

Among the species that are of garden use in crimson shades are: *P. corallina* (or *P. Mas* of Pliny), interesting single purple-crimson, with effective seeds, often in bloom April. *P. lobata*, salmon-scarlet, and its fine variety "Fire King," single. *P. officinalis rubra plena*, the old double crimson. *P. tenuifolia*, feathery foliage, bright crimson, single, 1½ ft. (Plate XIX., No. 4).

Among the garden hybrids there is a wide selection; examples: "Crimson Velvet," "His Majesty," "Kelways Crimson Banner" (late into July). "Mafeking" and "W. Wright," good doubles and singles. Among the hybrid "Tree Pæonies" are "Osiris," "Mme. S. Low," "Julius Cæsar," and "Flambeau."

Pansy. See *Viola*.

Papaver (Poppy). For culture and yellow-orange, see page 31; for pink, page 84; for white, page 67. *P. glaucum*, the Tulip Poppy (Plate XVII., No. 6), scarlet crimson, 18 in.; *P. umbrosum*, equally vivid, with black base; *P. pavoninum*, Peacock Poppy, scarlet with black band. Hybrid varieties include: Shirley "the Dazzler"; "The Cardinal," fringed double, and "Scarlet King," ditto, both forms of the big Opium Poppy, 2½ ft. Scarlet and white are to be had in "The Mikado" and "The Admiral." These are all annuals.

P. orientale, the Oriental Poppy, is a large, bushy, hairy-leaved perennial species, blooming in May to June. The untidy foliage may be cut clean away in August, and new tufts spring up, and are pleasant all winter. Huge flowers on stout stems, 2½ ft., which are "floppy" and need early staking. The type is orange-scarlet; there are good varieties as: "Lord Lambourne," fringed; "Peter Pan," small, salmon-shade, 1 ft.; "Olympia," semi-double; "Beauty of Livermere" and "Mahony," dark crimson; "Salmon Queen"; etc. (also in shades of pink and white). These Poppies last better in water if the end of the cut stem is at once burnt with a match. Increase by seed, or by division in autumn or spring. Do well in shade.

Pelargonium. The "Zonal Pelargonium," or "Geranium," is too fine a bedding-out plant to be left unmentioned, in spite of the fact that it must be kept during winter in a frost-proof room or greenhouse, and only planted out late May or June. Cuttings strike under glass easily in summer if the shoots are left a few hours to dry up a little before putting them in the soil. There are innumerable varieties in shades of scarlet, pink, and white, both double and single. The Ivy-leaved forms are particularly useful for tubs, window-boxes, and hanging-baskets.

Pentstemon (Beard Tongue). For pink, see page 84; for blue, page 108; for violet-blue, page 97. Perennial plants of half-shrubby nature, showy flowers on spikes 2 ft. to 2½ ft., from July to October, often into November. Apt to die out in winter, it is usual to take cuttings in a cold frame in September, planting out the following spring.

P. barbatus, syn. *Chelone barbata*, the Turtle Tongue (Plate XVI., No. 4), is hardy almost everywhere, and can be very easily increased by division in spring or seed sown outdoors in May. A delightful and graceful plant for beds and borders; coral-scarlet; 3 ft. Lovely for cutting. *P. isophyllus* (Plate XVIII., No. 1). A semi-shrub, 2 ft. to 2½ ft.; narrow crimson flowers. Large flowered hybrids are the kinds used for bedding-out; examples: "A. Mitchell"; "Glencoe"; "Tennyson"; "Newbury Gem" (which is small and nearly hardy) can be used with good effect in borders. For sunny rockeries, kinds like *P. rupicola*, 6 in., are precious.

Pernettya (Prickly Heath). *P. mucronata* (Plate XV., No. 4) is a hardy evergreen shrub, 2 ft. to 4 ft., with tiny unimportant flowers in May, followed by masses of berries, crimson, pink, or white, which last well into winter. Likes moist, peat soil and leaf-mould, also sun, or they do not berry freely. Excellent for edging shrubberies, drives, cold greenhouse and window-boxes.

Petunia. For mauve-violet, see page 97; for white, page 67; for pink, page 84. The garden varieties of this half-hardy annual are extremely showy and long blooming all summer till frost. They are used for bedding-out, for window-boxes, tubs, and roof-gardens in towns, where they thrive in poor soil if necessary; like a rich soil and sun with dry conditions. Sow in heat



PLATE XVIII.—1. *Pentstemon isophyllus*, p. 50. 2. *Verbena chamædrifolia*, p. 55.
 3. *Monarda didyma* (*Bee Balm*), p. 49. 4. *Cnicus conspicuus* (*Plume Thistle*), p. 42.
 5. *Lychnis fulgens*, p. 48. 6. *Stachys coccinea* (*Scarlet Woundwort*), p. 54.

PHILESIA

February to March; harden off and plant out May to June. Crimson shades may be had separately.

Philesia. *P. buxifolia* (Plate XIV., No. 1) is a tender evergreen shrub, rather slow grower, with showy crimson flowers, autumn. Plant in sheltered, sunny position, on raised bed, in sandy loam and peat, usually about 3 ft. Good for rockery or cold greenhouse.

Phlox. For pink, see page 84; for mauve-violet, page 97; for white, page 68. These plants are of great value for massed colour effects. The annual varieties of *P. Drummondii* are used for bedding-out, bearing rounded heads of bloom in all shades of scarlet and crimson, pink, salmon, violet, mauve, yellow, and white. Sow in heat, February to March; harden off and plant out, May.

The tall autumn-flowering varieties are hardy perennials, 1 ft. to 3½ ft., July to October, in beautiful colours, some strong, some tender. They like cool, moist conditions, a deep rich soil and partial shade. Do best divided every third or fourth year, autumn or spring. Good crimson-scarlet examples are: "General van Hentz," 3½ ft.; "Gustav Lind," useful for its dwarfness, 2 ft., rosy scarlet; "Deutschland," 3 ft.; "A. E. Amos."

The dwarf spring-flowering hardy Alpine perennial species are mostly prostrate to 12 in. high; there are hybrids with vivid rose-crimson blooms, as *P. subulata*, "Brightness." They are all charming for the rockery or "dry" wall, and thrive in a sunny well-drained position. Division in spring, or cuttings in a cold frame in July.

Phygelius. *P. capensis*, the Cape Figwort, is a woody perennial with scarlet-orange, narrow tubular flowers, June to November. Not very hardy, but if cut by frost often shoots again in spring, when it may be divided, also cuttings strike in heat in summer. Give warm, sunny position. Grows 3 ft. or more. Good for cutting; the variety *coccineus* is a fine colour, with dark leaves.

Physalis (Winter Lantern or Cherry). Hardy perennials requiring a warm, open situation; spreads by underground roots, which may be divided; seed may be sown outdoors, April. The bladder-like calyces are prized for drying for winter vases; the cherry-like fruits are edible, of pleasant acid flavour, and can be eaten raw or preserved.

P. Alkekengii (Plate XII., No. 6), 1 ft. to 2 ft.; *P. Franchetti* is a new and larger introduction, while "Bunyard's Variety" is very good; 3 ft. *P. monstrosus* has small, numerous calyces.

Pink. See *Dianthus plumaris*.

Plume Thistle. See *Cnicus*.

Polyanthus. See *Primula polyanthus*.

Poppy. See *Papaver*.

Potentilla (Cinquefoil). For culture and yellow, see page 31; for pink, page 84. Good species are: *P. atrosanguinea*, 2 ft., dark crimson; *P. nepalensis* (syn. *formosa*) (Plate XIV., No. 2), 2 ft., cherry-red, very long and free blooming. Two fine hybrids are "Gibson's Scarlet" and "D. T. Smith," both 1 ft., and all above flower June to September, or later; excellent for beds, borders, or rockery. Larger garden forms, with double flowers, are "Etna," "Louis van Houtte," "Rubra Plena," etc.; 18 in., July to August; beds and borders. All are really splendid town plants.

Primula (Primrose). For culture and yellow-orange, see page 32; for blue, page 109; for mauve-violet, page 98; for pink, page 84; for white, page 68. Some crimson-flowered specimens of merit:

P. japonica, the Japanese Primrose, has crimson-purple flowers in tiers, on stiff stems, 2 ft. or more, May to July; free and hardy, loves moisture; good for shaded borders, but more suited for the wild-garden, banks of streams, bogs, woodlands, etc. There are good hybrids, as *splendens* and "Etna," brighter colour. *P. pulverulenta*, similar habit, but with mealy stems and the colour a peculiar shade of claret. It likes the same treatment and situations, but is even easier to grow, makes an excellent border plant, and there is a lovely pink strain, see page 84. There are richly coloured hybrids of this type called "Red Hugh" and "Aileen Aroon."

P. vulgaris, the common double Primrose, has crimson-purple forms, as "Mme. Pompadour," "Red Paddy" or *sanguinea plena*, "Burgundy," also doubles, Polyanthus, such as "Crimson King" and the old-world Hose-in-Hose called "Sparkler," and the single Pompadour, "Miss Massey."

Pulmonaria (Lungwort). For blue, see page 109. Hardy, strong-growing perennials, very easily increased by division, autumn or spring. Good for north aspects, towns, edges of shrubbery, and wild-garden. *P. officinalis rubra* is a fine variety with bright wine-red flowers, February to April; 1 ft.

RED, PURPLE-CRIMSON, CRIMSON, SCARLET, MAROON

Pyracantha. See *Crataegus Pyracantha*.

Pyrethrum. For culture and pink, see page 85; for white, page 68. *P. roseum* has produced many beautiful garden hybrids, double and single. Examples in crimson: "James Kelway," "Scarlet Glow," singles; "Lord Rosebery," "Melton," doubles.

Pyrus (including Crab-Apples, Mountain Ash, Pears, Service Tree, and White Beam). For pink and culture, see page 85; for white, page 68. The following is a selection among the ornamental Crab-Apples, bearing crimson flowers or fruit; all are deciduous and hardy:

P. Eleyi, a hybrid forming a small, neat tree, claret flowers and fruit, pretty also for its purple foliage. Late June. *P. floribunda atrosanguinea* and *P. purpurea* form wide-spreading bushy small trees with quantities of small but bright crimson flowers, May to June; fruit small, inconspicuous. *P. Niedzwetzkyana* is a fine hybrid, bright crimson flowers and foliage, and largish crimson fruit. *P. Aldenhamensis*, rather like *P. Eleyi*, is useful for its late bloom, end of June. The hybrids, with white flowers but showy scarlet-orange fruit, often used for making jelly, are such as "John Downie," "Siberian Crab," or *P. baccata*, "Dartmouth," "Veitch's Scarlet," "Paul's Imperial," etc.

Quercus (Oak). *Q. coccinea*, the Scarlet Oak, is so called for its gorgeous autumn tints, the foliage lasting well into November, often much later. The varieties *splendens* and "Knap Hill" are particularly good. Can be raised from their "acorns." Plant, December to February. A deciduous tree about up to 70 ft.

Quince. See *Cydonia*.

Rhododendron, including *Azalea*. For yellow-orange, see page 32; for pink, page 85; for white, page 69; for mauve-violet, page 98. Evergreen and deciduous shrubs delighting in cool, moist conditions, partial shade, and soil rich in leaf-mould, with peat whenever possible. Lime-haters, but a few will tolerate it if necessary. Increased by seeds, cuttings and layers, but it is a slow process. Planting is best done in wet weather, September, December to February, or in May. Remove seed-heads directly after bloom. The following is a selection of scarlet-crimson species and hybrids, hardy, suited for groups on lawn in shrubbery or wild-garden; the smaller kinds for the rockery. All make good town plants, also for tubs, roof-garden, terraces, or for pots in the cold greenhouse.

R. cinnabarinum and *R. Keysii* are very distinct, with narrow, tubular flowers of an orange-red shade; evergreen, 4 ft. to 6 ft. Both need a very sheltered position as they are not entirely hardy everywhere. *R. fulgens* is worth giving a sheltered spot for its vivid scarlet-crimson flowers, late February to April; evergreen; 6 ft. to 12 ft. *R. Nobleanum* is a big, bushy hybrid, valuable for blooming from mid-winter onwards; the variety "Cornubia" often starts in November; all are evergreen and grow up to 8 ft. to 10 ft. *R. Thomsoni*, crimson, spring, grows 15 ft.

R. spinuliferum has curious little tubular flowers with protruding anthers, reddish-yellow, evergreen, usually 3 ft. to 4 ft., and charming for the rockery. So also is *R. rhodora*, like a little rosy-purple *Azalea*, extremely dainty when the flowers appear on the bare branches in April; 3 ft. to 4 ft. *R. rhombicum* is similar. *R. euchaetes*, evergreen, light green leaves, white underneath; largish scarlet-crimson flowers, April to May; requires a sheltered place; 6 ft. to 10 ft.

Among the many garden hybrids examples are: "J. Waterer," carmine, old variety, cheap, light scarlet; April to May; rather dwarf and dense. "Doncaster," another old sort; bright crimson, late June. "Britannia," scarlet-crimson; "Hugh Koster," paler shade; "Mars," deep true red.

Azalea mollis, *sinensis*, *pontica*, and *occidentalis* have produced lovely garden hybrids; examples: "Victoria," scarlet; "Consul Ceresole," red shaded yellow; "Gloria Mundi," orange-scarlet; "Dulcina," red; "Dr. Oestbrook," deep red; "Dr. C. Bauman," blood-red; etc. Dwarf *Azaleas* for the rock-garden, where they must have moist soil and shade, are: *A. indicum*, *A. æmœna*, claret, and hybrids such as "Mikado," salmon-red; "Maxwelli," carmine-red; "Carmen," rose-red, etc.

Nearly all *Azaleas* are deciduous and like the same conditions, and may be used in the same ways. Particularly suited for massing in beds in lawns associated with spring bulbs like *Muscari* and Lilies like *Tigrinum*, *lancifolium*, etc.; well suited to towns, also for room and cold greenhouse subjects.

Ribes (Flowering Currant). For yellow, see page 33; for pink, page 86. Hardy, deciduous shrubs of easiest culture, growing almost anywhere or any soil; useful for towns, and sunless or north aspects in shrubbery or wild-garden. An ordinary loamy soil suits them, and cuttings strike very quickly if taken in October to November outdoors or in a frame.



PLATE XIX.—1. *Lobelia cardinalis* (*Scarlet Lobelia*), p. 48. 2. *Schizostylis coccinea* (*Kaffir Lily*), p. 53. 3. *Allium sphærocephalum* (*Round-headed Garlic*), p. 39. 4. *Pæonia tenuifolia* (*Fennel-leaved Pæony*), p. 50. 5. *Saxifraga aizoides*, var. *atro-rubens*, p. 53. 6. *Tulipa præstans*, p. 55.

ROCKFOIL

R. sanguineum has deep crimson-flowered varieties, such as *splendens*, "King Edward VII.," etc., March to April; 6 ft. to 8 ft. All will make a pleasant low hedge. *R. speciosum*, syn. *R. fuchsoides*, from the shape of the crimson flowers, which droop very charmingly from the bare branches, April to May. Best on a wall; 6 ft. to 9 ft.

Rockfoil. See *Saxifraga*.

Rockspray. See *Cotoneaster*.

Rosa (Rose). For yellow-orange, see page 33; for pink, page 86; for white, page 69. There are numerous scarlet-crimson garden varieties, bush and climbing, well-known for their beauty for beds and borders. The climbers can not only be used for walls, but some are excellent treated as subjects for the wild-garden and shrubbery, trained on posts, old tree-stumps, fences, etc.; Hybrid Sweet Briars, such as "Amy Robsart" and "Anne of Gierstein"; the Musk Hybrids, and others can be so used. The "Wichuriana" class, like the crimson "Hiawatha," will scramble down and cover rough banks. Many of the freer-growing old bush roses like "Gruss an Teplitz"; Chinas, like "Felleberg," singles like "Vesuvius," and Dwarf Polyanthas, like "Karen Poulsen," give stability if planted in large borders. Roses are best planted from November to February; pruned March to April; and in the case of species, this should only consist in cutting out dead or weakly shoots. The following species are valuable for garden decoration:

R. Moyesii, a beautiful, single, claret-flowered rose from China, with long, pear-shaped hips, scarlet, very showy. Tiny foliage. Excellent for shrubbery, wild-garden, or in groups on the lawn. July to August; 6 ft. to 8 ft. *R. nitida*, a tiny American species, purple-red single flowers, small scarlet hips, 2 ft. Charming for the rockery or edges of shrubbery. *R. rugosa* (Plate XXI., No. 5), the Japanese Rose, much used formerly for pot-pourri by Chinese ladies. A stout, very prickly grower, makes an excellent strong hedge or screen; groups in lawn, shrubbery, and wild-garden; charming rosy-red large single flowers and big tomato-shaped fruits, very gay in autumn, when the foliage usually turns a brilliant yellow, 4 ft. to 6 ft. There are many hybrids, both double and single, crimson, pink to white, such as "Grootendorst," double crimson; *calocarpa*, crimson single, very free fruiting; "Conrad F. Meyer," double pink, blooms early and late; etc. The bush Hybrid Teas are numerous; good examples are: "Etoile d'Holland," "Crimson Glory," and the old "General MacArthur."

Salvia (Sage). For blue, see page 109; for pink, page 87; for mauve, page 99. *S. splendens* and its varieties are half-hardy perennials, usually increased by cuttings in heat in late summer, and kept in a greenhouse till planting out time in May to June. Seed may be sown in heat, February to March, and treated like other bedding-out plants. They are very brilliant scarlet and bloom from late June till frost. "Harbinger" and "Pride of Zurich" are two good forms. *S. Grahami* (Plate XVI., No. 1) is a perennial, hardy in mild districts; it is handsome, with quantities of small scarlet flowers, June to September; 3 ft. Division in spring; cuttings in heat in August.

Saxifraga (Rockfoil). For culture and pink, see page 87; for yellow, page 34; for white, page 70. The following is a selection of crimson-flowered species and varieties, all belonging to the Mossy section, forming a carpet or mound of beautiful evergreen foliage, studded with little blossoms on short stems, 3 in. to 7 in., April to June.

S. aizoides, var. *atro ruben* (Plate XIX., No. 5), a variety of a British wild-flower; must have a very moist position in rockery or near a stream. *S. Bathoniensis* or *dicipiens*. "Crimson King," "Pompadour," very dwarf, "Red Admiral" (Plate XX., No. 4), "Guildford Seedling," etc. All are suited to paths, edging beds, the rockery.

Scarlet Oak. See *Quercus coccinea*.

Schizostylis (Kaffir Lily). For pink, see page 87. *S. coccinea* (Plate XIX., No. 2). Leaves Iris-like; hardy bulbous plant, scarlet flowers, September to October or later, 2 ft. to 3 ft. Likes moist conditions; very pretty near ponds or for damp parts of the garden; shelter from cold winds. Admirable for tubs or pots in cold greenhouse.

Sedum (Stone Crop). For yellow, culture, and uses, see page 34; for pink, page 87. *S. sempervivoides* (Plate XX., No. 2), so called from its resemblance to the House Leek, has scarlet flowers in summer, but generally dies after blooming. Forms a rosette of fleshy leaves; 6 in. to 8 in.; rock-garden, dry sunny places. Can be raised from seed sown in heat in spring, planted out May. Not a hardy plant.

RED, PURPLE-CRIMSON, CRIMSON, SCARLET, MAROON

Sempervivum (House-Leek). For culture, uses, and yellow, see page 34. The following have reddish flowers, July to August; 9 in. to 12 in.; and charming rosettes of quaint leaves: *S. triste*; *S. arachnoideum*, the Cobweb House-Leek, the rosettes covered with whitish down; *Laggeri* is a larger variety. There are numerous others.

Skimmia. Evergreen shrubs, 2 ft. to 3 ft., with white flowers in summer succeeded by showy scarlet fruit of much beauty in winter. They like a moist loamy soil, and will do in some shade. Cuttings strike well in gentle heat; may also be increased by seed or layers.

S. Fortunei has the advantage of being unisexual, but the berries are not so showy as those of *S. Japonica* (Plate XXI., No. 3). In this shrub one male must be planted to about six females, or the scarlet berries will not form. They are neat, pretty little subjects for the rockery or shrubbery.

Snapdragon. See **Antirrhinum**.

Speedwell. See **Veronica**.

Sphaeralcea. *S. Munroana* (syn. *Malva M.*) (Plate XVII., No. 5). A rather tender, creeping Mallow with half-shrubby erect stems, 1 ft. to 2 ft., and scarlet flowers, June to October. Best in the rockery, in a hot, dry position. Increase by cuttings or seeds. Should have sandy, gravelly soil, or it produces more leaves than blossom.

Spiræa (Meadow-Sweet). For pink, see page 88; for white, page 70. Hardy shrubs and perennials of easiest culture, loving moisture; many are excellent border plants, and also especially good for waterside and wild-gardening. Will do in shade. Increase by division almost any time, in wet weather preferably; the shrubs by division of the suckers or by cuttings in September in a cold frame. Two useful crimson kinds are; *S. japonica*, "Antony Waterer," a pretty bushy shrub, 2 ft. to 3 ft., deciduous, with flat flower-heads, August to October; and *S. palmata*, a showy perennial, 2 ft., July to August. They both dislike limy soils. The early *Spiræas* should be pruned by thinning out old or weak wood; the other kinds, shorten back shoots after flowering.

Stachys (Woundwort). For purple-mauve, see page 99. *S. coccinea* (Plate XVIII., No. 6) is a half-hardy perennial, 1 ft. to 2 ft., spikes of scarlet flowers, June to July. Border or nooks in rockery. Division in spring. *S. lanata* (Lamb's Ears), delightful woolly grey foliage, excellent for carpeting beds, edgings, paving, rockery. Hardy perennial, will divide almost any time; spreads rapidly. Flowers inconspicuous, ugly purplish-red, in spikes, July. These are usually cut off as the plant is grown for its foliage; if left, they make an effective indoor decoration.

Stock. See **Matthiola**.

Stonecrop. See **Sedum**.

Sun Rose. See **Helianthemum**.

Sutherlandia. *S. frutescens* (syn. *Colutea f.*), the "Bladder Senna of the Cape" (Plate XII., No. 3), is a half-hardy shrub, with small scarlet flowers in June, and dainty foliage, 3 ft. to 4 ft. Give a sheltered position in bed or border, best against a warm wall.

Sweet Pea. See **Lathyrus odoratus**.

Sweet William. See **Dianthus barbatus**.

Sword Lily. See **Gladiolus**.

Syringa (Lilac). For culture and lilac, see page 99; for white, page 71. Good crimson-purple varieties are: singles, "Congo," "Massena," and "Souvenir de L. Spath"; double, "Charles Joly" and "Mrs. E. Harding."

Tickseed. See **Calliopsis**.

Tobacco Plant. See **Nicotiana**.

Tricuspidaria. *T. lanceolata* (syn. *Crinodendron Hookerianum*) (Plate XIV., No. 3). A tender, evergreen shrub from Chile, with beautiful drooping bright crimson lantern-like flowers; May and June; most attractive and striking, forming a bush from 10 ft. to 20 ft. It likes a shaded position against a sheltered wall; guard from cold winds. Hardy only in the south, or favourable districts. It likes a moist, peaty soil. Cuttings strike in gentle heat, July and August.

Tropæolum (Nasturtium). For culture and yellow, see page 36; for pink, page 89. Among the annual varieties are some with dazzling scarlet flowers, such as Climbing Lobbianum "Defiance," "Brilliant" and "Cardinale"; Dwarf "Fireball," "King Theodore," "Empress of India," etc.



PLATE XX.—1. *Dianthus Atkinsonii* (*Pink*), p. 44. 2. *Sedum sempervivoides* (*Scarlet Stonecrop*), p. 53. 3. *Lychnis chalconica*, p. 49. 4. *Saxifraga*, "Red Admiral," p. 53. 5. *Zauschneria californica splendens* (*Californian Fuchsia*), p. 56. 6. *Anthyllis montana*, var. *atro-rubens* (*Mountain Kidney-vetch*), p. 40.

TULIPA

T. speciosum, the "Flame Flower," is a tuberous perennial, climbing up to 10 ft., brilliant flame-scarlet flowers, June to September. Difficult to establish; plant in a cool, shaded position, preferably a north aspect, 6 in. deep, in autumn.

Tulipa (Tulip). For yellow-orange, see page 36; for white, page 71; for pink, page 89; for mauve, page 100. Hardy bulbous plants, the beautiful flowers in every imaginable colour and blend, often "shot" and streaked; particularly valuable for massed effect in May to June. They like a light rich soil and sun, and are increased by "off-sets" or little bulbs which form round the mother-bulb. Tulips are best planted in October; the early kinds, 4 in. to 6 in. deep; the "Cottage" and "Darwins," 12 in. to 14 in. deep. Among these florists' varieties are many with crimson and scarlet flowers, also maroon, such as in "G. W. Leak." When lifting the bulbs after blooming, wait till the stems and leaves have turned yellow; or else lift and lay in a trench in spare ground till the leaves die off, then dry bulbs in the sun, store in boxes without soil till planting time in autumn. A selection of species; these should be left alone and not lifted unless necessary, and are best suited to small beds, the rockery, or for pans in the cold greenhouse; all crimson or scarlet:

T. gesneriana and its fine variety *major*, 2 ft., large and showy, late June, very useful for any purpose, does not require lifting yearly. Will group charmingly with other plants and shrubs, such as Azaleas, Heaths, Geums, Potentillas, etc. (see the variety *lutea* under yellow). *T. Greigi*, most vivid, May, 9 in., handsome mottled leaves. *T. præstans* (Plate XIX., No. 6), six to eight flowers on a stem, 18 in., April, hairy leaves. *T. montana*, April, 6 in. to 9 in. *T. Fosteriana*, large blooms, April, 12 in. *T. acuminata* has quaint narrow petals, May, 17 in. *T. linifolia*, May, 6 in. Most tulips do well indoors in pots or bowls of fibre.

Tupa. See *Lobelia tupa*.

Turtle's Head. See *Penstemon*.

Valerian. See *Centranthus*.

Verbena (Vervain, or Holy Herb). For pink, see page 89; for mauve-violet, page 100. Some of the perennial species are used for bedding-out; all are tender. The florists' varieties, of which there are good scarlets, such as "Defiance," "Fireball," and "Scarlet Queen," are usually raised from seed sown in heat, January to February, pricked into pots, hardened off, planted out in May. Cuttings may also be struck in heat in autumn, and kept in a heated greenhouse till the following May.

V. chamædrifolia (Plate XVIII., No. 2) is a charming little trailer for the rockery; in warm very dry nooks it often lives through winter; numerous little vivid scarlet flowers, July to October. Rooted bits may be pulled off in autumn and kept in a cold frame till spring. Excellent for cold greenhouse. Plant in late spring.

Veronica (Speedwell). For culture and blue, see page 111; for white, page 71; for mauve-violet, page 100; for pink, page 89. Among the evergreen hybrids are: "Simon Delaux," crimson, and "La Seducante" (or "Diamont") and "Redruth," purplish-crimson. Pleasant and gay in autumn, from August to October; 4 ft. to 5 ft.; make good low hedges or ends to borders.

Vervain. See *Verbena*.

Viola (Violet; Pansy). For culture and yellow, see page 37; for blue, page 111; for mauve, violet, page 100; for white, page 71. There are some good crimson "bedding Violas," such as "Crimson Bedder," "Arkwright's Ruby" (nearer bronze), "J. B. Riding," and "Mrs. Marrison," etc. There are also crimson Pansies (*V. tricolor*) like "Bellfield," and a tiny species for the rockery called *V. bosnaica*, reddish-purple, May to August; 6 in. Likes sun and light soil; apt to die out, but seeds itself freely; there is a fine variety, "Crimson King."

Virginian Stock. See *Malcolmia*.

Virgin's Bower. See *Clematis*.

Viscaria. For blue, see page 111. Easy, quick-growing hardy annuals, giving brilliant sheets of colour during summer. Sow outdoors where they are to bloom, March to May, and also September. Charming for paving, rockery, or carpeting beds and edging borders. Crimson varieties: "Fire King," "Cardinalis."

Vitis (Vine), including *Ampelopsis*. Several of these climbers are hardy, with foliage turning to gorgeous tints of crimson-scarlet or claret in autumn. Suitable for walls, pergolas, old tree trunks, etc. Plant in autumn. Increase by layers, or by cuttings in autumn.

RED, PURPLE-CRIMSON, CRIMSON, SCARLET, MAROON

V. inconstans is syn. *Ampelopsis Veitchii*, well known for its autumn colouring and the rapidity with which it will cover walls and buildings. Other good kinds are *V. armata*, *V. himalayana*, *V. Thomsonii*, and *V. cogneticæ*, which has enormous leaves, often 12 in. across, and requires much space. *V. vinifera purpurea* is a fine hardy variety of the common grape.

Wallflower. See *Cheiranthus*.

Weigela. See *Diervilla*.

Windflower. See *Anemone*.

Winter Cherry. See *Physalis*.

Yarrow. See *Achillea*.

Youth-and-Old-Age. See *Zinnia*.

Zauschneria. *Z. Californica* (Plate XX., No. 5), the Californian Fuchsia, is a tender, half-shrubby perennial, delighting in rich, light soil. Cover in winter with ashes round the "collar" of the plant. Increase by cuttings of young shoots under a hand-light, August to September, or division in spring. Flowers scarlet, tubular, August to October; foliage greyish. The variety *splendens* is much finer than type.

Zinnia (Youth-and-Old-Age). For yellow, see page 38; for pink, page 89; for purple, page 101; for white, page 72. The florists' varieties may now be had in separate colours, and bear extremely large double flowers over a long period. They are returning to favour for their excellence for cutting, also their brilliant effect in beds, especially suited to sunny places. Like rich, deep soil. Sow in heat in early March, harden off and plant out in June. Associate well with subtropical plants like Dahlias and Cannas. There are now some magnificent named varieties in Bodger's strain, as "Crimson Monarch," "Meteor," and "Giant Attraction."

ADDENDA

Alonsoa (Mask Flower). *A. warscewiczii* has scarlet flowers over dark foliage, 1½ ft., and should be treated as a half-hardy annual, sown in slight heat in March, planted out in May. It is gay associated with such plants as Dahlias.

Althaea. For culture, page 111, also pages 72, 89, 100. *A. frutex*, examples in crimson: "Boule de Feu," double; "Rubis," single.

Atriplex (Orache: Mountain Spinach). *A. hortensis rubra* has brilliant crimson leaves and is an excellent hardy annual. Sown in March or April out-doors and thinned out to 18 in. apart, it will grow into big bushes 3 ft. to 5 ft. high, and is showy for the border or shrubbery, while leaves will also make a salad interesting.

Bignonia (syn. *Tecoma*). *B. radicans* is a tall, showy climber (almost self clinging) with vivid orangy-scarlet trumpet-flowers in clusters and prettily divided leaves. Likes a wall in full sun and is suited for warmer districts only. August–September. Prefers a soil mixed with peat and sand. Increase by layers in autumn, or by cuttings, in heat, in summer. There are varieties in deep scarlet, yellow, and salmon-red; also any early bloomer, *praecox*.

Chrysanthemum. Korean varieties, see pages 38, 89. Examples in reds: single, "Mars"; double, "The Moor."

Geranium. See pages 45, 80, 94. *G. macrorrhizum* makes its chief appeal through its fragrant leaves, which also turn to brilliant hues in autumn. The flowers of May to August are purplish-crimson, but there are now prettier varieties in pink and in white. A very easy sub-alpine, hardy perennial, growing well in a border or rockery; 10 in. Divide autumn or spring.

Rheum (Rhubarb). A giant kind, *R. palmatum rubrum*, is a magnificent plant for damp but sunny places in the shrubbery, wild-garden, or near water, where it will throw up plumes of rich crimson, in May, to 8 ft. or more. A hardy perennial: plant or divide November to February.



PLATE XXI.—1. *Embodrium coccineum* (*Fire Bush*), p. 44. 2. *Camellia Donckelaari*, p. 41. 3. *Skimmia japonica*, p. 54. 4. *Clerodendron trichotomum*, p. 42. 5. *Rosa rugosa* (*Japanese Rose*), p. 53. 6. *Berberidopsis corallina* (*Coral Barberry*), p. 41.

III

FLOWERS WHITE OR CREAM

Acacia, False. See **Robinia**.

Achillea (Milfoil; Yarrow). For culture, see yellow, page 13; for pink, page 73. *A. clavennæ*, charming for rockery or borders; may be used as a "bedding" plant associated with bulbs (as *Muscari*) or Violas, also under dwarf shrubs. 6 in. to 9 in., silvery leaves, flat white heads, July to October or later. *A. umbellata* is equally good, 6 in., June to September. Similar, and all good for rockery, are *A. ageratifolia*, 6 in., *A. argentea*, 9 in., a tiny shrubby species, and *A. rupestre*, April to June. Taller, 2½ ft., a good border plant and for cutting, is double variety of *A. ptarmica*, "The Pearl," June to October. All are hardy perennials of easiest culture.

Adam's Needle. See **Yucca**.

Æsculus (Horse Chestnut; Buckeye). For culture and red, see page 39. *Æ. hippocastanum* is the common tree of our parks and avenues, up to 60 ft. Likes moist soil and shelter from east wind. *Æ. parviflora*, the Dwarf Buckeye, is a charming spreading shrub, 8 ft. to 12 ft., blooming freely late July to August; neat, graceful, and hardy. Makes a good lawn specimen and may be increased by division. All are good in towns.

Allium (Garlic). For culture, see yellow, page 13; for blue, page 102; for pink, page 73; for crimson, page 39; for mauve, page 90. *A. neapolitanum*, white flowers, May to June, in loose bunches on upright stems, 15 in., good for cutting. Easily grown anywhere; good for naturalizing under trees and shrubs, wild-gardening, and in towns.

Almond. See **Prunus amygdalus**.

Althæa (Hollyhock). For culture, see crimson, page 39; for pink, page 73; for yellow, page 14. *A. rosea* may be had in single and double varieties, such as "Sutton's White Queen," and in separate colours in Chator's and the fringed Emperor hybrids.

Alyssum (Madwort). For culture and yellow, see page 14. *A. maritimum*, the little "Sweet Alyssum," 9 in., so much used for carpeting or edging beds and borders. Treated as an annual it is sown outdoors or in a cold frame, March to April, or in September, blooming over a long period in summer and autumn. There are garden forms, as "White Carpet" and "Little Dorrit," 3 in., and a lilac shade, "Lilac Queen," and a yellow, "Primrose Queen."

Two good little perennial species for the rockery are *A. podolicum*, the "Russian Madwort," 4 in., June to August, often goes on into November; and *A. spinosum*, silvery foliage and woody branches that are spiny; white, tinged pink, June to August, 1 ft.

Amelanchier. Shrubs and small trees, deciduous, flowers abundant but fleeting, very pure white. Easily grown, slender habit, 20 ft. to 30 ft., dislike extreme dryness or wet; very hardy. Increase by seed, layers, or division. Two species recommended are: *A. canadensis*, the "June Berry" or "Snowy Mespilus," April, followed by sweet fruits changing from red to black in June; *A. alnifolia*, the Western Shad Bush, blooms in May, and has black currant-like fruits, sweet and excellent eating. The natives of America crush and dry them for winter use. Both species have foliage that turns a good crimson in autumn. Also known under the name of Mespilus.

Andromeda. See **Zenobia**.

Anemone (Windflower). For culture and crimson, see page 39; for blue, page 102; for pink, page 73; for mauve-violet, page 90. *A. japonica*, the Japanese Anemone; good white varieties are "Bouquet Parfait," "Couronne Virginale," "Lady Ardilaun," "Whirlwind," semi-double; all 2 ft. to 3 ft., August to October. (For culture, see crimson, page 39; pink, page 73.) *A. nemerosa* is our British species, 6 in., splendid for naturalizing in woodlands. *A. sylvestris*, the Snowdrop Anemone, a good border species, nodding flowers, June to September, 15 in., fragrant. *A. hepatica* and *A. angulosa*, often called "Hepaticas," have pretty white varieties (for culture, see blue), bloom January to March, 6 in. *A. coronaria*, the Poppy Anemone, has white forms, such as "The Bride." (For culture, see crimson, page 39.) The Apennine Windflower, *A. apennina*, has the white variety *alba*. (For culture, see blue, page 102.)

WHITE OR CREAM

Antennaria (Cat's Ears ; Snow Plant). *A. tomentosa* is a silvery carpeting, edging, or rockery perennial with white flowers, June to July, 4 in. Will grow anywhere, liking exposed positions. Division any time; tiny bits quickly spread.

Anthericum. Bulbous plants that are hardy and easily grown in borders or among shrubs or in the wild-garden. Upright spikes of lily-like flowers, June to July. Form tufts of grassy leaves; may be divided readily in autumn.

L. liliago, St. Bernard's Lily, 2 ft. *L. liliastrum*, St. Bruno's Lily, 2 ft.; there is a fine variety, *giganteum* or *maximum*, 3½ ft., with larger flowers, sweet-scented. *A. ramosum*, small, starry flowers, 2 ft.

Antirrhinum (Snapdragon). For culture and scarlet-crimson, see page 40; for yellow, page 14; for pink, page 74. There are good white varieties such as "Dobbie's White King," 3 ft.; "White Beauty," 1½ ft.; "Tom Thumb White," 9 in.

Aquilegia (Columbine). For culture and blue, see page 103; for yellow, page 14; for pink, page 74; for mauve, page 90. Good varieties are: *A. cærulea albiflora*, *A. nivea grandiflora*, "Munstead White." Bloom May to July; 2 ft. to 2½ ft.

Arabis (Rock or Wall Cress). For pink, see page 74. Prostrate, spreading perennials, for borders or the "dry" wall, or rockery. Hoary, persistent foliage, and little erect spikes, 6 in., of flowers, March to May. *A. albida* is well known and useful for spring bedding; the double variety, *flore pleno*, is like miniature white stocks. Small pieces or side-shoots pulled off in August root quickly, but it may be divided or planted autumn or spring successfully; almost any soil or situation suits it.

Arbutus. *A. unedo*, the Strawberry Tree, so called from its scarlet fruits produced in autumn. It is a beautiful evergreen, 15 ft. to 30 ft., hardy in the warmer parts of Britain, and does well on lime. The small white or pinkish flowers are freely produced, October to December. Transplants badly; best done quite young and during wet weather, April to May.

Arenaria (Sandwort). Creeping, wide-spreading hardy perennials, good for exposed windy spots on walls or rockery, also as a carpeting or edging for beds. From a green mat of foliage spring countless starry flowers, April to June. Easily increased by seed or by division, spring or autumn. Two of the prettiest are *A. balearica*, 1 in. to 2 in.; *A. montana*, larger, 3 in. Small bulbs planted underneath look charming.

Arrowhead. See *Sagittaria*.

Aster (Michaelmas Daisy). For culture, uses, and mauve-violet, see page 90; for yellow, page 15; for crimson, page 40; for blue, page 103; for pink, page 74. Among the many species and garden varieties there is a wide selection; examples: "Snow Sprite," 1 ft., sturdy, large flowers, semi-double, late September; "Mount Everest," large blooms, 5 ft. to 6 ft., late September; "Mrs. G. Monro," 4 ft., large, October. Among the species are: *A. ericoides* and its varieties, "Chastity" and "Golden Spray," tiny flowers, habit heath-like, 3 ft., September; "White Heather," October to November, 3½ ft. *A. vimineus* and variety "Evening Star," also small and dainty, 2 ft., September. "Snowsprite," 1½ ft., is useful for its dwarfness, and has large flowers.

Aster, China. See *Callistephus*.

Astilbe (Goat's Beard). For culture and pink, see page 74; for crimson, page 40. A selection: *A. japonica*, 2 ft.; *A. rivularis*, 5 ft.; "King Albert," 3 ft. Bloom July to August.

Autumn Crocus. See *Colchicum* and *Crocus*.

Azalea. See *Rhododendron*.

Begonia (Elephant's Ear). For culture and scarlet-crimson, see page 41; for yellow, page 15; for pink, page 74. There are single and double white varieties in both the tuberous and fibrous-rooted kinds; some are named, such as "Queen of Whites," "Purity," etc

Bellflower. See *Campanula*.

Bellis (Daisy). For culture and pink, see page 74; for crimson, page 41. The Giant Double garden forms may be had in white; are very useful for spring bedding-out; 6 in. to 8 in. There are also little "quilled" petal kinds, such as "Snow Queen," "White Pearl," 3 in. All bloom April to June, 3 in. to 4 in.; for rockery and paving, March to June.

Bird Cherry. See *Prunus padus*.

BRAMBLE

Bramble. See *Rubus*.

Broom. See *Cytisus*.

Brush Bush. See *Eucryphia*.

Buckeye. See *Æsculus*.

Bugwort. See *Cimicifuga*.

Buttercup. See *Ranunculus*.

Californian Bush Poppy. See *Romneya*.

Callistephus (China Aster). For culture and yellow, see page 17 ; for crimson-scarlet, page 41 ; for mauve-violet, page 91 ; for pink, page 75. A selection : " Snow Queen," " White Beauty," and separate shades in the various classes of double and single flowers, 1½ ft. to 3 ft.

Calluna. See *Erica vulgaris*.

Calochortus (Mariposa Lily ; Butterfly Tulip). For culture and yellow, see page 17 ; for lilac, page 91. *C. albus*, or Fairy Lantern, pearly-white hairy flowers, 1 ft., one of the easiest to grow. *C. venustus*, " Vesta," is another good " doer," large and beautiful ; 2 ft. to 2½ ft. ; white marked yellow and crimson. All bloom June to July.

Camellia. For culture and crimson, see page 41 ; for pink, page 75. Single and double varieties, as *C. alba simplex*, *C. imbricata alba plena*, *C. nobilissima*.

Campanula (Bellflower). For culture and blue, see page 105 ; for mauve-violet, page 91 ; for pink, page 75. Many lovely hardy species and garden hybrids ; a selection of perennials for various purposes :

C. grandis alba, 18 in. ; *C. persicifolia alba* and its varieties " Fleur de Neige," " Moerheimii," and " White Wonder," all 2 ft. to 3 ft., June to August. *C. latifolia alba*, 4 ft., June to July, also good for shrubberies and wild-garden. For edges of beds and rockery : *C. carpatica alba*, 1 ft., and " White Star," July to August, large open bells. For rockery and " dry " walls : *C. garganica alba*, 4 in., May to July, often on into September ; creeping ; evergreen leaves. *C. pusilla alba*, charming nodding bells, will do anywhere in slightly raised and dry position, long flowering, June to August or later. *C. turbinata alba*, large flowers, 6 in., June to August. *C. media*, the " Canterbury Bell," a biennial for borders and pots, may be had in white, both single and in " cup-and-saucer " form.

Candytuft. See *Iberis*.

Carnation. See *Dianthus caryophyllus*.

Carpentaria. *C. californica* (Plate XXIII., No. 1), a rather tender evergreen shrub ; likes turfy loam and leaf-mould, well-drained position in sun. In cold districts suitable for walls or a cold greenhouse. Increase by seed or cuttings of half-ripened shoots under glass. Grows 6 ft. to 10 ft., large Dog-rose-like flowers, June to July. Layer, or divide suckers in autumn.

Cassinia. See *Diplopappus*, under yellow, page 21.

Catchfly. See *Silene*.

Cat's Ears. See *Antennaria*.

Cerastium (Mouse Ear Chickweed ; Snow-in-Summer). Dwarf, carpeting perennials, for beds, borders, edgings, " dry " walls, and rockery, with silvery persistent foliage. Thrive anywhere not too wet or shaded. Quickly increased by division almost any time. Numerous flowers, June to July. *C. tomentosum* is the common species, 9 in. *C. Bierbersteini*, very good on poor soil ; 9 in. The former should be used with care, as it is very invasive.

Cherry. See *Prunus cerasus*, *P. serrulata*.

Chionanthus (Fringe Tree). Hardy deciduous shrubs with curious long narrow petals ; blooms profusely in June to July, and loves moist conditions and some shade. Pretty as specimens for lawns. They do not grow tall in Britain ; form spreading bushes about 12 ft. Transplant easily in autumn. *C. virginica* and *C. retusus* are both desirable.

Choisya (Mexican Orange Flower). *C. ternata*, a rounded, dense evergreen shrub, needs sheltered position in the north and protection from cold winds. Fragrant flowers in May to June ; 5 ft. to 8 ft. Cuttings of young wood root under a hand-glass in August to September.

WHITE OR CREAM

Christmas Rose. See *Helleborus*.

Chrysanthemum. For culture and yellow, see page 18; for pink, page 76; for crimson, page 42. *C. indicum*. There are many hardy garden varieties from this parent, such as: doubles, "Framfield Early White," 2 ft.; "Mayford White," 2 ft.; "Hillcrest White," 4 ft.; singles, "D. Wells," 2 ft.; "Mrs. H. Woolman," 2 ft.; Pompons, "White St. Crouts," "Dandy," cream; September-October.

C. leucanthemum and *C. maximum*, the Ox-eye and Shasta Daisies, have many fine garden varieties, such as *pleno*, double; "Mayfield Giant," 3 ft. to 4 ft., broad petals; "Phyllis Smith," ruffled, lacinated petals; "Marion Collyer," deeply cut petals; etc. They bloom July to September; are splendid bold perennials for shrubbery or big borders, especially in north aspects and sunless positions. Very hardy and robust, good for cutting, they do best in cool rich soil; 2½ ft. to 3 ft. *C. uliginosum* (syn. *Pyrethrum uliginosum*) is the tall "Moon Daisy," 5 ft. to 6 ft. if grown in rich, moist soil. Stiff upright stems needing no staking. Shrubby and wild-garden or big borders. Likes partial shade and moisture. September to October. All divide easily spring or autumn.

C. coronarium, "double white," *C. inodorum* "Bridal Robe," and *C. carinatum*, "White Queen," are examples of the pretty annual kinds, 2½ ft., so useful for cutting. (For culture and yellow, see page 18.)

Cimicifuga (Bugwort). Tall hardy perennials, uncommon in appearance, handsome foliage, upright dark, slender stems, no staking, set with numerous creamy white flowers, July to September. Easily divided, spring or autumn. They form bold clumps in shrubbery, wild-garden near stream-side, or large border, and need cool, moist conditions, shade, and preferably a rich soil with leaf-mould. Good species are: *C. cordifolia*, 4 ft.; *C. japonica*, 3 ft.; *C. racemosa*, 4 ft. to 5 ft. Not happy on dry, poor soils, or in full sun.

Cinquefoil. See *Potentilla*.

Cistus (Rockrose). For culture and uses and pink, see page 76. *C. ladaniferus*, the gum cistus, is evergreen, 4 ft. to 6 ft.; stout branches and glutinous leaves, coated underneath with white hairs, exude a fragrant gum, called ladanum, used in perfumery and medicine. Large white flowers, blotched red. *C. laurifolius*, or "laurel-leaved," also evergreen, 6 ft., is one of the hardiest. Erect, stiff habit; white flowers blotched yellow. *C. florentinus*, semi-prostrate habit, 1 ft. to 2 ft. The above bloom June to July, very freely.

Clarkia. For culture and crimson, see page 42; for pink, page 76. Garden varieties: "White Queen," "Sutton's Snowball."

Clematis (Virgin's Bower). For culture and crimson, see page 42; for mauve-violet, page 92; for pink, page 76; for yellow, page 19. Examples of garden hybrids: "Madame Boisselot," "Miss Bateman" has attractive chocolate anthers, singles. "Lucie Lemoine," double.

Species: *C. montana*, rampant, small starry flowers in May to June. The variety *Wilsoni* is rather larger and blooms July to August. (For pink variety, see page 76.) *C. flammula* forms a bushy tangle up to 10 ft., countless tiny blossoms, very fragrant August to October. *C. paniculata*, rather similar, but growing up to 20 ft. or more, blooms September to October, and needs plenty of sun to come to perfection. *C. vitalba*, our British "Traveller's Joy," is most attractive for its feathery trails of seed-heads, and should be used in the wild-garden. *C. recta* is a charming hardy perennial, 2 ft. to 3 ft., suited to the large border or shrubbery, where it bears numerous small starry flowers, July to September; fragrant, easily grown, and divided spring or autumn. There is a double variety, *flore pleno*, *grandiflora*, larger flowers, and *purpurea*, purplish foliage.

Clethra (Sweet Pepper Bush) (Plate XXIII., No. 3). *C. alnifolia* is a deciduous, stiff bush, 4 ft. to 8 ft., numerous tiny highly-scented flowers, August to September. Likes moist, peaty soil and protection for cold winds. There is a good, larger-flowered variety, *paniculata*. Increase by layers, or by separating the suckers at the base in autumn.

Colchicum (Meadow Saffron). For pink and culture, see page 76; for mauve, page 92. A selection: *C. autumnale album*, and the double form, *plenum*, 3 in.; *C. speciosum album*, 1 ft., large and handsome; both bloom September to October.

Collinsia. For culture and pink, see page 76; for mauve, page 92. *C. bicolor* has produced a fine white variety, "Candidissima," 1 ft.

Columbine. See *Aquilegia*.



PLATE XXII.—1. *Euonymus europæus* (*Spindle Tree*), p. 62. 2. *Cratægus pyracantha* (*Fire Thorn*), p. 61. 3. *Ilex* "Silver Queen" (*Silver Holly*), p. 65. 4. *Cotoneaster pannosa*, p. 61. 5. *Cotoneaster microphylla*, p. 61. 6. *Cotoneaster frigida*, p. 61.

CONVALLARIA

Convallaria (Lily of the Valley). These perennials are usually grown in a bed by themselves. A north aspect suits them well. Divide the creeping root stocks in October to November; plant in good rich soil; give an annual top-dressing of leaf-mould and manure, and the bed need not be replanted for years. *C. majalis*, 6 in. to 12 in. Fortin's variety is robust, with larger flowers.

Cornus (Cornel; Dogwood). For culture, see yellow, page 19; for crimson, page 43. *C. alba* and its varieties *siberica* and *spæthii*; *C. stolonifera* and its variety *flavirana* bear white flowers in summer (see page 19). *C. canadensis* is a dwarf perennial with creeping roots and numerous stems, 6 in. to 8 in., bearing largish creamy flowers, May, followed by red berries sweet and palatable. Pretty for moist places such as bog or wild-garden, shrubbery edges and rock-garden. Increase by division in autumn. *C. sanguinea* is our native Dogwood. *C. Nuttallii* (Plate XXIV., No. 1) forms a small tree, usually 12 ft. to 15 ft., with large creamy flowers in May. All the above are deciduous and love moist partially shaded conditions. The leaves turn to gorgeous colours in autumn. *C. Baileyi* has beauty both in its red bark and white autumn berries.

Cotoneaster (Rockspray). These hardy shrubs bear white or pinkish flowers in summer, and are more conspicuous for their crimson fruits in autumn. For culture and a selection of species, see crimson, page 43. (Plate XXII., Nos. 3, 4, and 5.)

Crab Apple, Flowering. See **Pyrus**.

Cratægus (Thorn; Hawthorn; May). These hardy trees and shrubs will be found for culture and description under crimson, page 43. They nearly all bear white flowers in spring or early summer, followed by showy crimson fruit. *C. pyracantha*, the Fire Thorn (Plate XXII., No. 2), its varieties and culture, see also under crimson, page 43.

Crocus. For culture and yellow, see page 20; for lilac-purple, page 92. Useful garden varieties of the Common Crocus are "White Lady," "Mont Blanc," "King of the Whites." A pretty species is *C. Fleischeri*, white with orange throat, 2 in. to 3 in., February; likes gritty loam and a little leaf-mould; give sunny nook in rockery, or pans in the cold greenhouse.

Cyclamen. For culture and pink, see page 76. There are dainty hardy species, 2 in. to 4 in., some having white varieties, as *C. neapolitanum album*, *C. coum album*, *C. repandum album*.

Cytisus (Broom). For culture and yellow, see page 20; for pink, page 77; for crimson, page 43. *C. albus*, the White Spanish Broom, grows into a straggly shrub some 10 ft. or more. Small flowers freely borne May to June. Good for shrubbery or big borders, as its roots do not rob other plants of nourishment. There is a dwarf, a pale pink, and a larger-flowered variety called *grandiflorus*.

Daböecia. See **Menziesia**.

Daffodil. See **Narcissus**.

Dahlia. For culture and yellow, see page 21; for crimson-scarlet, page 44; for pink, page 77; for lilac-mauve, page 92. Good garden varieties. Examples: "White Star," 3½ ft., semi-double; "Niveus," 20 in., dwarf bedder; "Pride of Crawley," decorative, 4 ft.; "Lowfield White," 4 ft., smaller; "Hecla," 2 ft., and "White Aster," 4 ft., pompons; "Neptune," good cactus, 3 ft.

Daisy, Double. See **Bellis**.

Daisy Tree. See **Olearia**.

Daphne (Garland Flower). For culture and pink, see page 77. *D. mezereum album* is as good and free-flowering as the type. *D. Blagayana* (Plate XXIV., No. 3), the King's Garland Flower, is a little spreading, evergreen shrub, about 1 ft., with creamy flowers, March to April, fragrant. To keep the plant in good health, the branches should be continually "layered," by weighing them down with pieces of rock, working soil between, and thus renewing the root-system. Likes a moist ledge in rockery, in partial shade, with loam, peat, and leaf-mould.

Deutzia. For pink, see page 77. Hardy deciduous shrubs, bushy, with graceful stems wreathed with flowers, May to June. Thrive in ordinary soil; increase by cuttings of half-ripe shoots in summer under a hand-light. Prune, after blooming, by cutting out old dead wood. A selection:

D. scabra (syn. *D. crenata*). The white flowers are tinged pink outside. There are many varieties, as "Pride of Rochester" (or *candissima*), double; grows 10 ft. to 12 ft. Easily grown. *D. Vilmorina*, erect, up to 8 ft. *D. Wilsoni*, handsome, 4 ft. to 6 ft. *D. Lemoinei*, a rather dwarf hybrid, has produced others, as "Snowball" and "Avalanche."

WHITE OR CREAM

Dianthus (Pink). For culture and pink, see page 77; for yellow, page 21; for crimson, page 44; for mauve, page 92. *D. caryophyllus*, the Carnation; examples of the border, outdoor type: "Bookham White" and "Snow Clove."

D. plumaris, the parent of our many Garden Pinks. Examples: "White Ladies" does not split its calyx like the older "Mrs. Sinkins," both double. The new "Allwoodii" varieties are pretty and long-blooming; both single and double, like "Harold," and eyed or centred with crimson or pink like "Betty." There are also many pretty "Rock Pinks," 4 in. to 6 in., such as "Pixie," "Puck," etc.

D. sinensis. This has given the garden forms called Japanese Pink, *D. Heddewigii*, and Indian Pink, *D. laciniatus*, hardy biennials that may be flowered in summer from seed sown in heat, February; or seed may be sown June to July outdoors to bloom the following year. They are very showy for beds, and can be had in rich crimsons, scarlet, pink, and white, also double and single.

Two pretty species: *D. deltoides albus*, the Maiden Pink, 4 in., May to June. *D. fragrans*, 9 in., July to September. They are delightful for the rockery, paving, or old walls.

Diervilla (syn. Weigela. Bush Honeysuckle). For culture and pink, see page 78; for crimson, page 44. Selection of garden hybrids, "Mont Blanc," "Candida," creamy; "Avalanche," etc.

Digitalis (Foxglove). For culture and purple, see page 44; for yellow, page 21. The white varieties are very pretty for shrubbery borders, woodland walks, and the wild-garden. July to August; 3 ft. to 4 ft. When seed is not required, cut out central spike when over; it will induce side flowering-spikes.

Dog's Tooth Violet. See **Erythronium**.

Dryas (Mountain Avens). Neat evergreen foliage, white starry flowers followed by feathery seed-heads; May to July; 6 in. Succeeds anywhere; pretty for edging or rockery. Division any time; quickly raised from seed. Does well on lime. Cuttings in August. *D. Sundermanni* is vigorous and good, flowers tinged yellow.

Epilobium (Willow-weed). For culture and pink, see page 78. *E. angustifolium album* is a pretty variety; 4 ft.; August.

Erica (including Calluna, Heath, Ling, Heather). For culture and pink, see page 78; for crimson, page 44. A selection:

E. arborea, the Tree Heath, will grow 8 ft. to 10 ft.; fragrant, March to April; not entirely hardy. *E. carnea alba*, Alpine Forest Heath, this variety is earlier than the type, blooms January to March; 6 in. to 10 in. *E. cinerea alba*, Scotch Heath, 12 in. to 18 in.; July to August; the variety *minor* is only 6 in. *E. tetralix alba*, Cross-leaved Heath, and *mollis*, greyish, silvery foliage, June to October, 12 in. to 18 in. The Scotch Heather, *E. vulgaris* (syn. *Calluna*) can be had in white, such as "Mair's variety," and *serlei aurea*, which has the added attraction of golden foliage all the year. *E. vagans*, the Cornish Heath, has a white variety "Lyonesse," 1½ ft., August-September. *E. ciliaris*, the Dorset Heath, will grow in moist places and the white variety "Stoborough," 2 ft., is very fine July to October.

Erigeron (Fleabane). For culture and mauve, see page 93; for yellow, page 22; for pink, page 79. *E. coulteri* is a free-flowering border or rockery perennial, hardy, easily grown, good for cutting, 18 in. to 20 in.

Erythronium (Dog's Tooth Violet). For culture and yellow, see page 22; for pink, page 79. A selection: *E. dens canis*, "La Neige"; *E. revolutum*, "White Beauty"; *E. Watsoni*, the Victoria Easter Lily. All grow 6 in. to 9 in., bloom late March to April.

Escallonia. For culture and crimson, see page 45; for pink, page 79. *E. philippiana*, a dainty slender shrub, nearly evergreen, with small leaves, and flowers which are produced very freely, July to August. One of the hardiest; 6 ft. to 8 ft.

Eucriphia. *E. pinnatifolia* (Plate XXIV., No. 2), the Brush Bush, an extremely beautiful deciduous shrub, hardy in the south, but difficult to move or propagate; best done by layering. Has a habit of dying unexpectedly. Likes a moist, peaty soil with leaf-mould, free from lime, and a sunny position. The dying autumn foliage is gorgeously coloured. August. 10 ft. to 15 ft.

Euonymus (Spindle Tree). The beauty of these hardy trees and shrubs lies in their fruits and not in their flowers, which are greenish-white, inconspicuous in June. Easily increased by cuttings, especially if given a little heat. Do particularly well near the sea. Any soil or situation.

EVERLASTING PEA

E. europæus (Plate XXII., No. 1), a British species, the hanging fruit, pink and orange, produced October to November. Deciduous; 10 ft. to 25 ft. The wood is hard, and formerly used for making spindles. *C. latifolius* is similar, with larger but fewer fruits. *C. japonicus* is a cheerful evergreen much used for hedges in the south, not absolutely hardy. There are variegated forms, *albo-marginatus*, white-edged; *aureus*, gold; and *aureo-pictus*, gold-edged. There is a dwarf, creeping evergreen species, *radicans*, and its varieties "Silver Queen," "Silver Gem," and "*variegata*," edged white, all very pretty for edges of the shrubbery, for covering low walls or carpeting the ground under bulbs. All are good town shrubs.

Everlasting Pea. See *Lathyrus*.

Exochorda (Pearl Bush). Beautiful deciduous hardy shrubs; prefer a rich loam and sunny position. Difficult to increase; may be done by cuttings of rather soft wood in heat; does not like lime.

E. racemosa, 10 ft., forms a round bush, blooms in May, when it appears as if covered with snow. Prune directly after, thinning out all weak and crowded shoots. *E. macrantha*, a hybrid, blooms earlier, April to May. *E. Geraldii* and its variety, *Wilsonii*, are vigorous and very showy; said to do on lime. *E. Alberti* has smaller flowers, reddish-brown leaves, and is a vigorous, rigid species; May; 10 ft. to 15 ft. Pretty for groups in lawns or shrubbery.

Fair Maids of France. See *Ranunculus aconitifolius*.

Fire Thorn. See *Crataegus pyracantha*.

Fleabane. See *Erigeron*.

Foam Flower. See *Tiarella*.

Foxglove. See *Digitalis*.

Fringe Tree. See *Chionanthus*.

Galanthus (Snowdrop). These well-known bulbous plants like moist, cool positions, where they can be left undisturbed to form large groups. Best planted 4 in. to 6 in. deep, or divided in July to August, but this may be done later. Love to grow in shaded places under trees, in grass, where they often spread freely. Good for cold greenhouse or rockery, where they do best in a north aspect. Pretty grown in pans of earth or fibre, but must not be forced.

G. nivalis, the common kind, and its double variety are invaluable. *G. Elwesii*, *G. cicuticus*, and *G. plicatus*, November to December, are tall and large-flowered, but apt to die out in a year or so.

Galax. *G. aphylla* (Carpenter's Leaf; Wand Plant) is an easily-grown hardy perennial, delighting in moist soil with peat and leaf-mould, in rock- or bog-garden, edges of beds. Slender spikes of flowers, May to July, 12 in.; very charming tufted large evergreen foliage, which turns rich bronzy-crimson in winter. Divide in autumn.

Galega (Goat's Rue). For culture and mauve, see page 93; for pink, page 80. *G. officinalis* *alba*, *Hartlandii* *alba*, and "Niobe" are fine varieties of this indispensable plant; 4 ft.; June to September.

Galtonia (Cape Hyacinth, syn. *Hyacinthus candicans*). *G. candicans* is a bulbous plant of robust, exotic appearance; throwing up a stout spike set large bells in August to September, 4 ft. to 5 ft. Hardy except on cold, wet soils. Plant or divide November to March. Shrubby, woodlands, or large borders, but always give them an open, sunny position.

Garland Flower. See *Daphne*.

Garlic. See *Allium*.

Gauze Flower. See *Gypsophila*.

Gean. See *Prunus avium*.

Gladiolus (Sword Lily). For culture, uses, and scarlet-crimson, see page 46; for yellow, page 24; for mauve-violet, page 94; for pink, page 80. A selection, garden varieties: Early-flowering, *Colvillei*, "The Bride." Large summer-flowering, "Mrs. A. Pfitzer," "Star of Bethlehem,"; *Primulinus*, "White Lady," "Dairymaid," creamy, etc.

Goat's Beard. See *Astilbe*.

Goat's Rue. See *Galega*.

WHITE OR CREAM

Grape Hyacinth. See *Muscari*.

Guelder Rose. See *Viburnum opulus*.

Gypsophila (Gauze Flower; Chalk Flower). For pink, see page 80. *G. elegans*, dainty, feathery, hardy annual, much used for cutting and bouquets. Sow outdoors April to May for summer bloom; 12 in. to 18 in. Good varieties: *grandiflora*, *carminea*, carmine, and pink. *G. repens* is a creeping perennial for the rockery, with glaucous foliage; 6 in.; easily increased seed or division; July to August. *G. paniculata*, the hardy perennial so well known for cutting, also will dry for winter use in vases like an "Everlasting." The double variety, "Bristol Fairy," is extremely good. This species forms a rounded cloud of tiny branches and blooms July to September; 3 ft. to 4 ft. Particularly good for hiding blanks left by early bulbs, or untidy plants like Oriental Poppies. Difficult to transplant except when young. Likes lime.

Halesia. *H. tetraptera* (syn. *H. carolina*). The Snowdrop or Silver-bell Tree. Hardy deciduous tree; only blooms well on sandy loam and sunny position, when it is beautiful in May, with numerous hanging Snowdrop-like flowers. Grows slowly to 20 ft. or more; forms a rounded head. Increase by seed sown in spring, cuttings of roots in autumn, layers in October.

Heath, Heather. See *Erica*.

Hedera (Ivy). These evergreen climbers will grow in almost any soil or position, and are known for their usefulness in towns, under trees, for covering ugly buildings, railings, or walls, etc. The variegated kinds colour best on poor, dry soils. Clip April to May. Cuttings strike well in late summer in a shady border. May be planted almost any time; give plenty of water at first.

H. helix, the Common Ivy, has sported into countless varieties. *H. arborea*, the Tree Ivy, is obtained by rooting flowering bushy shoots as cuttings of *H. helix*; these retain that habit, forming rounded bushes that bloom freely. May be had in variegated forms. Climbers, a selection: Gold, *angularis aurea*; *dentata variegata*, large. Silver, "Lee's Silver," "Silver Queen," "Crispii," with purple edge. Green, *canariensis* best under dense trees, *conglomerata*, *minima*, *purpurea* are pretty for the rockery and low walls where it is sunless or cold.

Helleborus (Christmas Rose; Lenten Rose). For crimson, see page 47; for pink, page 81. *H. niger*, the Christmas Rose, is invaluable for its winter flowers, perfectly hardy, but if grown in a cold greenhouse, or frame or hand-light, the blossoms are cleaner and the stems longer. Does exceptionally well in towns, and is good in big boxes, pots, or tubs on roof-gardens. The evergreen foliage is always handsome among ferns or shrubs, under trees, or borders. Rich, moist soil and shade, plenty of leaf-mould, also dislikes division or disturbance; best done July; or may be increased by root-cuttings in March to April dibbled into a bed of rich soil.

H. niger altifolius, late autumn; followed in succession by the type, and then the varieties *major*, "Madame Foucarde" and *angustifolius*. They are all lovely for cutting. A deadly narcotic poison is made from the roots. *H. orientalis*, the Lenten Rose, has one or two white garden hybrids, as "Seagull" and "Snowsprite." There are also charming species, as *H. abchasicus lutescens*, creamy-green, January; also *H. corsicus*, primrose and fine hybrids like "Primrose Dame."

Hepatica. See *Anemone Hepatica*.

Hesperis (Sweet Rocket). *H. matronalis* is the old-fashioned perennial which grows so well in cottage gardens but is apt to die out in ordinary beds and borders. The double white is a great favourite. It is a good plan to divide old plants each spring, also to take cuttings, August to September, with a "heel," in a cold frame. Fragrant; 2 ft.; June to July. The type is mauve, and there is a double variety. (For mauve, see page 94.)

Holly. See *Ilex* (under crimson, page 47).

Honesty. See *Lunaria*.

Horse Chestnut. See *Aesculus*.

Hyacinthus (Hyacinth). For culture and blue, see page 106; for pink, page 81; for mauve, page 94; for crimson, page 47. Garden varieties of *H. orientalis*: "L'Innocence," "Purity," etc. *H. candicans*, see Galtonia, the Cape Hyacinth.

Hydrangea. For culture and pink, see page 81. *H. paniculata* and its variety *grandiflora* bear large plumey flower-heads; 8 ft. to 10 ft., August to October. *H. arborescens* is not so showy; flat heads of flowers, August to September; 4 ft. to 6 ft. *H. petiolaris* climbs like ivy.



PLATE XXIII.—1. *Carpentaria californica*, p. 59. 2. *Zenobia speciosa*, p. 72. 3. *Clethra alnifolia*, var. *paniculata* (*Sweet Pepper Bush*), p. 60.

IBERIS

Iberis (Candytuft). For pink, see page 81; for lilac, page 94. The garden hardy annual varieties are numerous, pretty for edging beds and easily grown by sowing outdoors in April to bloom all the summer. Like rich soil and plenty of room. 12 in. "White Spiral," "White Rocket," etc. Among the many hardy perennial species are *I. sempervirens* and its finer variety *superbum*; *I. corraefolia*, *I. corifolia*, and *I. pinnata*, all rather alike, free, easily grown, any soil, and will do in sunless, bleak places. Excellent for shrubbery, borders, or rockery; pleasant evergreen leaves, and stiff, shrubby habit. Very easily increased by division, seeds, or cuttings in summer, May to June; 6 in. to 12 in.

Ilex (Holly). See crimson, page 47; for yellow, page 26.

Iris. For culture, groups, and blue, see page 106; for pink, page 81; for mauve-violet, page 94; for yellow, page 26. A selection of white varieties of the different species:

I. siberica, "Snow Queen"; *I. ochroleuca*, "Snow-flake"; *I. stylosa alba*; *I. alata alba*; *I. xiphoides*, English Iris, "Mont Blanc"; *I. xiphium*, Spanish Iris, "King of the Whites," "Snowball." A selection of "Flag" or rhizomatous-rooted kinds: Early, 9 in., *I. pumila*, variety, "Eburnea," creamy, and "Stettellæ," scented. Intermediate, April to May: "Florentina," 2½ ft.; "Ingeborg," 2 ft. Later-flowering, June to July: "Snowdrift," 2½ ft.; "White Knight," 2½ ft.; "Lady Hudson," 3 ft.; "Innocenza," old but good, 2½ ft. *I. Kämpferi*, Japanese Iris, "Swan," "H. Witte," "Moonlight Waves," double; "Morning Mist," single, shaded blue. All 1½ ft. to 2 ft., June to August.

Ivy. See **Hedera**.

Japanese Anemone. See **Anemone Japonica**.

Japanese Cherry. See **Prunus serrulata**.

Jasminum (Jasmine). For culture, see yellow, page 27. *J. officinale*, the well-known climber for house-wall and arbours; almost evergreen, hardy, fragrant, June to October. *Affine* is a good variety, with larger flowers.

June Berry. See **Amelanchier**.

Lathyrus. *L. odoratus*, Sweet Pea. For culture and pink, see page 82; for mauve, page 95; for crimson-scarlet, page 47; for orange, page 27. A selection: "Sextet Queen," "Purity," and "Model." Good deep creams are "What Joy" and "Majestic Cream."

L. latifolius (for culture, see pink), the Everlasting Pea. The variety *albus*, "White Pearl," is a very good perennial hardy climber, good for cutting.

Lavatera (Mallow). For pink and culture, see page 82. *L. trimestris* has fine garden forms, as *alba splendens*; annual, 3 ft., good for cutting all summer. *Malope grandiflora alba*, another Mallow-wort, is rather similar, dwarfer, not so showy.

Lenten Rose. See **Helleborus**.

Leucojum (Snowflake). Hardy bulbous plants like bold Snowdrops. Very easily grown, and increased by division directly the leaves have died off, about July to September, when it may also be planted. All love shade.

L. aestivum, the Summer Snowflake, is vigorous and excellent for naturalizing; good among shrubs, under trees, or in borders, increasing rapidly, liking moist soil. It is charming for bog or streamside, and will grow well in shallow water. Prized for cutting. 1½ ft. May to June. *L. vernum*, the Spring Snowflake (Plate XXV., No. 2), is lovely for the rockery, or small beds, edges of shrubbery, February to March, 4 in. to 6 in. The variety *carpaticum* is considered more robust and larger. All do well in shade.

Leucothoë (syn. *Andromeda*). *L. catesbaei* is a pretty evergreen hardy shrub, with numerous Lily-of-the-Valley-like flowers in May, hanging from underside of the branches. 2 ft. to 4 ft. Propagate by division. *L. Davisæ* is more beautiful, as the little flowers of mid or late June stand well above the foliage. Increase by cuttings in August. Both like a moist peaty soil, or sandy loam with abundant leaf-mould. *L. Keiskei* has rich crimson bark and leaves.

Ligustrum (Privet). See yellow, page 27.

Lilac. See **Syringa**.

Lilium (Lily). For yellow-orange, general remarks on Lilies, see page 28; for scarlet, page 48; for pink, page 82. *L. candidum*, the Madonna Lily, one of the best and easiest to grow on almost

WHITE OR CREAM

any soil, even on lime. Likes to be left undisturbed when it forms large clumps. The shiny green leaves appear in autumn, and are pleasant all through winter. Plant or divide August; only just cover top of bulb with soil. 3 ft. to 5 ft., June to July. Borders or the shrubbery. The flower-stems have a very "leggy" appearance; looks well if placed just behind a low-growing Michaelmas Daisy. *L. martagon album*, the white Turk's Cap Lily, is most distinct, free and hardy, makes a beautiful foil to the type, which has shining plum-black flowers. They bear twenty to thirty flowers, June to July, on strong, upright stems, 3 ft. to 5 ft. Plant 6 in. to 8 in. deep, September; any good deep soil with leaf-mould. *Superbum* is a fine variety. Borders or shrubbery. *L. speciosum album*, 3 ft., blooms summer and autumn.

Lily of the Valley. See *Convallaria*.

Lily, St. Bernard and St. Bruno. See *Anthericum*.

Lily Tree. See *Magnolia*.

Linaria (Toadflax). For culture and yellow, see page 28; for mauve-purple, page 95. Among the annual varieties is the pretty "Snow-white," good for borders and cutting; 1 ft. Among the perennials are: *L. cymbalaria alba*, creeping, for rockery; *L. macedonica*, "Nymph," deep cream, 2½ ft., both May to September.

Lunaria (Honesty). *L. biennis alba* is the white variety (see purple, page 95).

Lupinus (Lupin). For culture and yellow, see page 29; for crimson, page 48; for mauve-purple, page 96; for pink, page 82; for blue, page 107. *L. arboreus*, "Snow Queen," fine variety of the Tree Lupin, May to June, 4 ft. to 5 ft. *L. polyphyllus* varieties: "Snow Cloud" and "Mt. Everest," 3 ft., May to June; these are herbaceous. All are valuable for borders, shrubbery, and wild-garden.

Madwort. See *Alyssum*.

Magnolia (Lily Tree). For pink, see page 83. Hardy trees, difficult to move owing to the fleshy roots being easily injured. Best planted in spring, as soon as active growth starts—April to May is a good time. All love peat and leaf-mould; the stronger kinds will do in good loam. Excellent for towns, even sunless places. Give abundant moisture, and prepare holes of good soil when starting. A good way to propagate is by layering in early autumn.

M. conspicua, the Chinese Yulan, grows about 25 ft. to 30 ft., much branched, deciduous. Flower-buds conspicuous all winter, opening March to April, large, fragrant. *M. stellata* (syn. *M. Halleana*) (Plate XXV., No. 3), blooms also on leafless branches, March to April, small, but profuse; a lovely, much-branched shrub, 6 ft., charming for bold groups high up on rockery where its blossoms may be seen against the sky; in shrubbery or on lawns. *M. Watsonii*, stiff habit, up to 20 ft. or more; centre of large flower has a mass of crimson stamens; highly scented; appear at intervals, May to August. *M. parviflora* is rather similar, dwarfier. Both deciduous. *M. grandiflora*, the Laurel Magnolia, with handsome evergreen leaves, is a bold climber for warm walls in the south, grows 60 ft. or more; huge fragrant flowers, August to September; the variety *lanceolata*, the "Exmouth Magnolia," flowers at a younger age. Prune, when necessary, spring.

Malope (Mallow-wort). See *Lavatera*.

Meadow Sweet. See *Spiræa*.

Menziesia (St. Daboc's Heath; syn. *Daböecia*). For pink and culture, see page 83. *D. polifolia alba* is a pretty white variety of the type, equally good, blooming a little later and longer; July to November; 1 ft. to 1½ ft.

Mexican Orange Flower. See *Choisya*.

Michaelmas Daisy. See *Aster*.

Milfoil. See *Achillea*.

Mock Orange. See *Philadelphus*.

Moon Daisy. See *Chrysanthemum uliginosum*.

Mountain Ash. See *Pyrus*.

Mullein. See *Verbascum*.

Muscari (Grape Hyacinth). For culture and blue, see page 108; for violet, page 96. *M. botryoides album*, 8 in., March to May. *M. comosum album*, Tassel or Feather Hyacinth, 10 in., April to May.

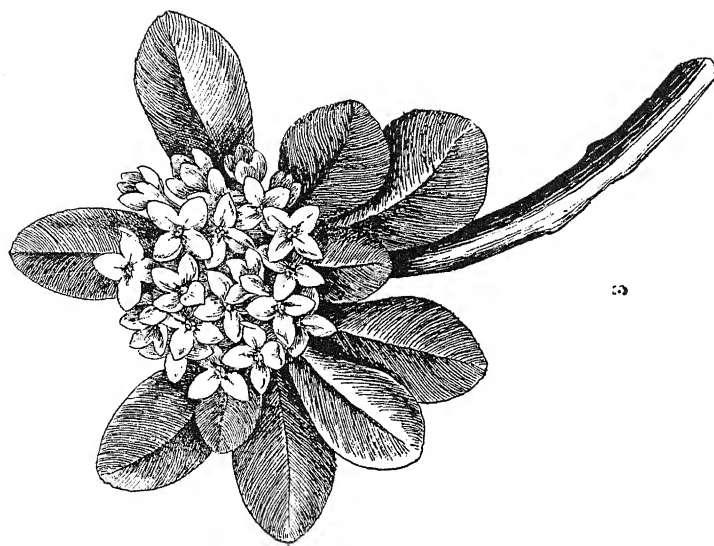


PLATE XXIV.—1. *Cornus Nuttallii* (*Dogwood* ; *Cornel*), p. 61. 2. *Eucryphia pinnatifolia* (*Brush Tree*), p. 62. 3. *Daphne blagayana* (*King's Garland Flower*), p. 61.

MYRTUS

Myrtus (Myrtle). Evergreen shrub, hardy only in the south; best on a wall protected from cold winds. Does well near sea; any soil. Fragrant flowers, July to August; held by the ancients as sacred to the goddess of Love. Useful in the cold greenhouse.

Narcissus (Daffodil). For culture and yellow, see page 30. A selection: species, *Triandrus albus*, "Angel's Tears," 7 in., rockery, April. There are large, taller hybrids, as "Snow Bird" and "Silver Fleece."

N. poeticus recurvus, the old "Pheasant's Eye," splendid for naturalizing, has larger and better-shaped varieties as "Ornatus," "Socrates," "Cædmond," April to May, 13 in. to 17 in., and the double form *plenus*, May, 15 in. A selection of other garden varieties: "Alice Knights," March, 14 in.; "Mme. de Graaff," April, 16 in.; "Moschatius of Haworth," March, 6 in., dainty, lovely for rockery or cold greenhouse; all long trumpets. "Inez," "Challenger," "White Star," "White Lady," "Fairly Queen," and "Empire," short-cupped, April, 16 in. to 23 in. Two good doubles are "The Pearl" and "Codlins and Cream," April, 18 in.

Nasturtium. See **Tropæolum**.

Nicotiana (Tobacco Plant). For culture and crimson, see page 49. *N. sylvestris*, opens in daytime if given a shaded position; 6 ft. *N. affinis*, 3 ft. Both fragrant.

Olearia (Daisy Tree). Evergreen shrubs, only show their full beauty in southern districts, where the flowers, like small daisies, are borne profusely July to August. Habit rounded, dense; give well-drained sunny position and turfy loam and leaf-mould. Cuttings strike well in gentle heat.

O. Haastii is the best-known, 6 ft. *O. gunniana* has whiter flowers and is more desirable. *O. mucrodonata* is Holly-like, covered with a grey "felt," and flowers later. All grow about 6 ft.

Ornithogalum (Star of Bethlehem). *O. nutans* and *O. umbellatum* are two very hardy bulbous plants suited best for naturalizing in the wild-garden or edges of shrubbery, or in big borders where it does not matter if they spread rapidly. Plant or divide, September to November; 1 ft. to 1½ ft.; silver and green flowers, April to May. *O. pyramidale* is handsome; 2 ft., June.

Osmanthus. Evergreen shrubs, useful for towns; plant September or April to May; any good soil. Cuttings in August strike well in a cool frame. Prune in April.

O. aquifolium is dense and Holly-like, grows 10 ft. or more. Flowers small, fragrant; autumn. There are gold and silver variegated forms. *O. Delavayi* is small-leaved, charming bushy habit and very fragrant small flowers; April; 4 ft. to 6 ft.

Ox-eye Daisy. See **Chrysanthemum maximum**.

Pæonia (Pæony). For culture and crimson, see page 50; for pink, page 83; for yellow, page 31. A selection: species, *P. obovata alba* is charming, unique habit, May, 2½ ft.; seed-pods highly decorative; *P. albiflora*, "The Bride," 2½ ft., large single, May to June. *P. Whitleyi major*, huge, 3 ft., May. These are single, so also are the following garden varieties, June to July, 2 ft. to 3 ft.: "Silver Chalice," "Moonlight," "Queen Mary," and "Silver Cup." Doubles: "Duchess de Nemurs," "James Kelway," and "White Rose of Sharon." Hybrids of *P. moutan*, the tree Pæony: "Bijou de Chusan," "Flora," and "Renkaku."

Papaver (Poppy). For culture and yellow-orange, see page 31; for crimson-scarlet, page 50; for pink, page 84. *P. orientale*, the Oriental Poppy, perennial, 2½ ft., June to July, has a silvery, dark-blotched variety, "Perry's White." Of the annual garden varieties the following are useful: *Nudicaule album*, 1 ft.; *Somniferum* "White Swan," double, "Giant Snowball" and "Cardinal White"; all 2 ft.

Pearl Bush. See **Exocordia**.

Pelargonium (Geranium). For culture, see scarlet, page 50. White "Zonal" and bedding varieties are numerous; examples: "Dr. Nansen," "Arctic Circle," and "Mont Blanc."

Petunia. For culture and crimson, page 50; for mauve-violet, page 97; for pink, page 84. Garden varieties: "Superb White," 1 ft. to 1½ ft.; and "Double White," fringed.

Philadelphus (Mock Orange; Syringa). For purple-pink, see page 97. Very hardy deciduous shrubs, thriving in almost any soil or situation, but should be given a dry, light soil; do not bloom so freely in a moist one. Will do well in towns, also in shade; but, again, they bloom best in an open situation. Prune directly after flowering, only cutting out dead or old branches that

WHITE OR CREAM

have flowered. Suckers may be divided in autumn, also cuttings root in a cold frame then, or more quickly taken in summer in a little heat. A selection :

P. coronarius, the common species, superseded by many lovely new hybrids as "Avalanche," "Gerbe de Neige," "Norma," tall, 5 ft. to 6 ft., single; "Candelabra," dwarf; semi-double; "Conquete," 3 ft. to 4 ft., and "Virginale," 5 ft., double. All bloom June to July; highly fragrant.

Phlox. For culture and crimson, see page 51; for mauve, page 97; for pink, page 84. *Phlox Drummondii*, the little trailing annual, has varieties as "Snowball" and "White Pearl." Among the tall, autumn-blooming garden varieties, examples: "Mia Ruys," 1 ft. to 2 ft.; "Frau A. Buchner," 3½ ft.; "J. Maillie," 3½ ft. Among the dwarf alpine perennials are: *P. Douglassi* "Snow Queen," 4 in., June to July; *P. subulata Nelsonii*, "The Bride" and *Nivalis*, all 6 in., April to June.

Pieris. Evergreen hardy shrubs, delighting in a west aspect, partial shade, and a moist soil with peat and leaf-mould; dislike lime. Small, numerous, Lily-of-the-Valley-like.

P. florabunda, 3 ft. to 6 ft., more erect than *P. japonica*. Both make good pot-plants and for cutting. Their buds, forming in autumn, slowly open by January or February, according to district.

Pink. See **Dianthus**.

Polygonatum (Solomon's Seal). *P. multiflorum* is a tuberous perennial loving shade, well-known for its beauty naturalized among trees and shrubs. Good for towns and borders facing north; 2 ft.; May to June.

Primula (Primrose). For culture and yellow, see page 32; for crimson, page 51; for pink, page 84; for blue, page 109; for mauve, page 98. A selection:

P. nivalis, also syn. *pubescens alba*, one of the best, easily grown almost anywhere and most free, March to April. Hardy; prefers partial shade and sandy, moist loam. Charming foliage in evergreen rosettes; 4 in. to 6 in. *P. denticulata alba*, *P. japonica alba*, *P. microdonta alba*, and *P. marginata alba* are all good varieties of each type (see pages 85, 98).

There are also fine white varieties of the Polyanthus and of the common Primrose (*P. vulgaris*), both double and single, and the quaint old Hose-in-Hose, called "Lady Lettice."

Prunus. (Including Plum, Cherry, Peach, and Almond). For culture and pink, see page 85; for yellow, page 32. A selection, all deciduous hardy trees:

P. avium, the Gean, 10 ft. to 60 ft., well known for growing in woodlands and naturalizing. There is a double form, *flore pleno*, very free and lovely, April to May. *P. padus*, the Bird Cherry, 20 ft. to 50 ft., flowers in clusters on drooping spikes, fragrant, May; the double form is most attractive. Among the "Japanese" or hybrid Cherries, examples are: "Jo-Nioi" (*serrulata affinis*); "Oko-miyake" (*S. longipe*), double, forms a flat-headed tree. "Kojima," a large single. All bloom April to May. "Yoshino" (*yedomensis*) is earliest, single, March to April.

Pyracantha. See **Crataegus**.

Pyrethrum. For culture and pink, see page 85; for crimson, page 52. Selection of garden hybrids: "S. Wright" and "Avalanche," single; "Y. Cayeau," deep cream, and "White Queen Mary," double. (*P. uliginosum*, see **Chrysanthemum**.)

Pyrus (including Flowering Crab-Apple, Mountain Ash, White Beam trees). For pink and culture, see page 85; for crimson, page 52. All deciduous trees; a selection:

P. aria, the White Beam, beautiful silvery leaves, flat flower-heads in June, showy scarlet berries in autumn, which are edible; 30 ft. to 50 ft.; a native tree doing well on chalk; the variety *majestica* is finer. *P. aucuparia*, the native Mountain Ash or Rowan Tree, is neat, 30 ft. or more; useful in towns, small gardens, street planting, etc., for its autumn colouring and scarlet berries. *P. hupensis* and *P. mundo sub-arachnoidea* both bear white berries.

P. baccata and *P. prunifolia* are Siberian Crab-Apples, with delightfully ornamental fruits like large scarlet cherries; there are yellow-fruited varieties called *fructo luteo* and "Golden Gem." There are several pretty garden Crabs, like "John Downie," "Dartmouth," "Veitch's Scarlet," etc., with pretty fruits, good for jelly. *P. Sargentii* is a shrubby species, 3 ft. to 6 ft., with masses of orange-shaped red fruits. All the above have white flowers, May to June.

Ranunculus (Buttercup). For yellow, see page 32. The two following perennials are hardy, love moist spots in border or rockery. Divide, October or March.

R. acemifolius flore pleno, the Fair Maids of France, dainty button-like flowers, May to July, 1½ ft. *P. alpestris*, 6 in., May to July. *R. amplexicaulis*, a charming showy plant, free, good for cutting; 1 ft.; April to June.

RHODODENDRON

Rhododendron (including Azalea). For culture and crimson, see page 52 ; for yellow, page 32 ; for mauve, page 98 ; for pink, page 85. A selection :

R. caucasicum, variety "Cunningham's White," a robust hybrid, evergreen, forming a dense bush up to 10 ft., May ; good on lime. *R. moupinense*, a dense rounded species, evergreen, 2 ft. to 3 ft., fragrant flowers, February to April ; charming for rockery. *R. viscosum*, the Swamp Honeysuckle of N. America, is precious for its highly fragrant flowers in June to July ; deciduous, 6 ft. to 8 ft. There is a pink variety. *R. auriculatum*, forming a small tree with fragrant large bells in August. *R. leucapsis*, a prostrate shrub for the rockery, flowers February-March. Examples of garden hybrids : "Queen of the May," early ; "Duchess of Portland," "Sappho," old, but good ; "Beauty of Littleworth" ; "Glory of Bagshot" ; "Mrs. P. D. Williams," late ; "Adrian Koster," cream.

Azalea, garden hybrids, examples : "Bridesmaid," "Album odoratum" ; "Milton," double.

Robinia. For pink, see page 86. *R. pseudacacia*, the False Acacia or Locust Tree, growing 30 ft. to 70 ft. Ornamental in its rugged bark, feathery leaves, and drooping pea-flowers, fragrant, June to July. Increased easily by suckers. Branches very brittle and easily broken by wind. There is a long-blooming variety called *sempperflorens*. Layers in autumn, also cuttings, root well.

Rockfoil. See *Saxifraga*.

Rockrose. See *Cistus*.

Rockspray. See *Cotoneaster*.

Rodgersia. The Bronze Leaf. All are bold, hard perennials, valuable for their handsome bronzy-crimson foliage and feathery spikes of creamy flowers, 3 ft., June to August. Well suited to moist shaded places and look well in beds on lawns, shrubbery, and wild-garden, especially stream-sides. Divide best in spring.

R. æsculifolia, *R. podophylla*, *R. tabularis*, and *R. pinnata alba* are all good. The last will do in drier places, and makes a good border plant. There is a pink variety, *rosea*. Divide in spring.

Romneya (White Bush or Tree Poppy). Half-shrubby plants, hardy in the south, needing protection in the north. Very beautiful large satiny flowers like crinkled Water-lilies, fragrant, July to October. Difficult to move. Best increased by cuttings, 2 in., of the fleshy roots, in pots, sandy soil, in gentle heat. *R. coulteri* and *R. trichocalyx* much alike, the latter having a hairy calyx, and is hardier. 4 ft. to 5 ft.

Rosa (Rose). For culture, uses, and crimson, see page 53 ; for pink, page 86 ; for yellow, orange, page 33. There are many garden varieties ; examples :

"McGredy's Ivory" and the old Frau K. Drusckki, double ; "Simplicity," semi-single ; bush habit. "Snowflake" (Wichuriana), "Octavia Hesse" (Wichuriana), "Climbing Mrs. H. Stevens," all climbers.

Among the delightful Musk hybrids is "Pax," a stout bush, 4 ft., blooms freely twice. "Ducher," a good China Rose. Among the *Rugosas* or Japanese Roses are "Blanc Double de Coubert" and "Mrs. G. Bruant," continuous and good for hedges, or naturalizing, shrubberies, etc. Two good Dwarf Polyantha for bedding are "Y. Rabier" and "C. Zeimet." There are fine Moss Roses, "Blanche Moreau" and "White Bath." Useful species, as *R. Moschata grandiflora*, a rampant climber ; *R. lucida alba* has striking red hips, bushy habit ; *R. spinosissima*, the Scotch or Burnet Rose, has a pretty double variety. Various : *R. altaica*, cream, single, briar-like, forms a nice bush for lawn or shrubbery, pretty with spring bulbs underneath.

Rubus (Bramble). For pink, see page 86. The following are pretty, hardy shrubs of easiest culture.

R. deliciosus, 6 ft. to 10 ft., sturdy, bears quantities of large flowers, May, like single roses. Good loam and a sunny position, wild-garden or shrubbery. Increase by cuttings or layers. *R. thyrsoides flore pleno*, double flowers in July to August, is useful for the same purpose in shade.

Sagittaria (Arrowhead). Graceful water perennials, easily grown in shallow water. Plant the tubers in mud about 6 in. or more deep. Like partial shade. Large, showy flowers, July to September. Likes shade, where the flowers last longer.

S. japonica, or *variabilis*, from Japan, and *S. sagittifolia*, our British species, are lovely and have fine double varieties like stocks ; 1½ ft. to 2 ft.

Sandwort. See *Arenaria*.

WHITE OR CREAM

Saxifraga (Rockfoil; Saxifrage). For culture and pink, see page 87; for yellow, page 34; for crimson-scarlet, page 53. A selection, encrusted kinds, forming silvery stiff rosettes, all charming for rockery; liking full sun and good drainage, charming for cold greenhouse: *S. aizoon pectinata*, 6 in., June to July; *S. cochlearis*, 9 in., June, very branching and free; *S. cotyledon pyramidalis*, 2 ft., June to July. *S. longifolia*, 2 ft. to 3 ft., plant flat against rock crevices.

The cushion, or Kabschia kind, as *S. apiculata alba*, spreads quickly into a green carpet; February to April, 6 in. *S. Petraschii* forms a glaucous cushion of foliage, smothered large flowers, March to April, 3 in. *S. Rocheliana*, dense tuft of silvery foliage, 2 in., March to April, very easily grown anywhere, rockery or edges of beds. *S. Burseriana* and its many lovely varieties, "Gloria," "Speciosa," etc., bloom January to February, 3 in., tufts of spiny foliage, a charming kind. *S. squarrosa*, a pigmy of 1 in., flowers May. All these like sun and good drainage.

In the Mossy-leaved section, such as *S. decipiens alba grandiflora*, 5 in.; *S. Wallacei*, 8 in.; "J. Brenner," cream, 6 in.; *S. granulata plena*, 12 in., double; they will all do in moister soil and partial shade, blooming April to June.

S. Fortunei has rosettes of rounded leaves and dainty; fairly hardy and valuable for blooming in autumn, often into November; 2 ft. Good for cold greenhouse. *S. trifurcata*, the "Stag's Horn Rockfoil," is a hearty grower for rockery or carpeting beds; 4 in.; May to July; sun or shade. *S. geum*, 9 in., has tiny, leathery leaves, and flowers in June.

Scabious (Pincushion Flower). For yellow, see page 34; for blue and culture, page 110; for mauve, page 99; for pink, page 87. There are white varieties of the perennial *S. caucasica* as "Miss Willmott," also of the annual *S. atro-purpurea*, such as "Snowball."

Scilla (Squill). For culture and blue, see page 110. Varieties, a selection: *S. siberica alba*, 4 in., and *S. bifolia alba*, 3 in., both March to April. *S. hispanica alba*, 12 in.; *S. patula*, "Snow Queen," 16 in.; *S. nutans*, "White Bells," 14 in.; all flower May.

Silene (Catchfly). For culture and pink, see page 88. *S. alpestris* is a charming hardy and lovely little perennial, any soil, likes lime, and position in rockery. Neat, 3 in., May to July. Foliage in tiny mossy hillocks. A double form, *plena*, is equally good. *S. maritima plena*, a pretty double form of our British perennial, the Sea Catchfly, glaucous leaves, 6 in., June to August.

Snapdragon. See **Antirrhinum**.

Snowdrop. See **Galanthus**.

Snowdrop Tree. See **Halesia**.

Snowflake. See **Leucojum**.

Snow-in-Summer. See **Antennaria**.

Snowy Mespilus. See **Amelanchier**.

Solomon's Seal. See **Polygonatum**.

Speedwell. See **Veronica**.

Spindle Tree. See **Euonymus**.

Spiræa (Meadow-Sweet). For culture and crimson, see page 54; for pink, page 88. A selection of hardy perennial kinds: *S. ulmaria plena*, double, 2½ ft.; *S. filipendula plena*, the double Dropwort, good for edging borders, 1½ ft.; *S. gigantea*, handsome foliage, 6 ft. to 8 ft. (see pink also); *S. palmata alba*, all blooming July to August.

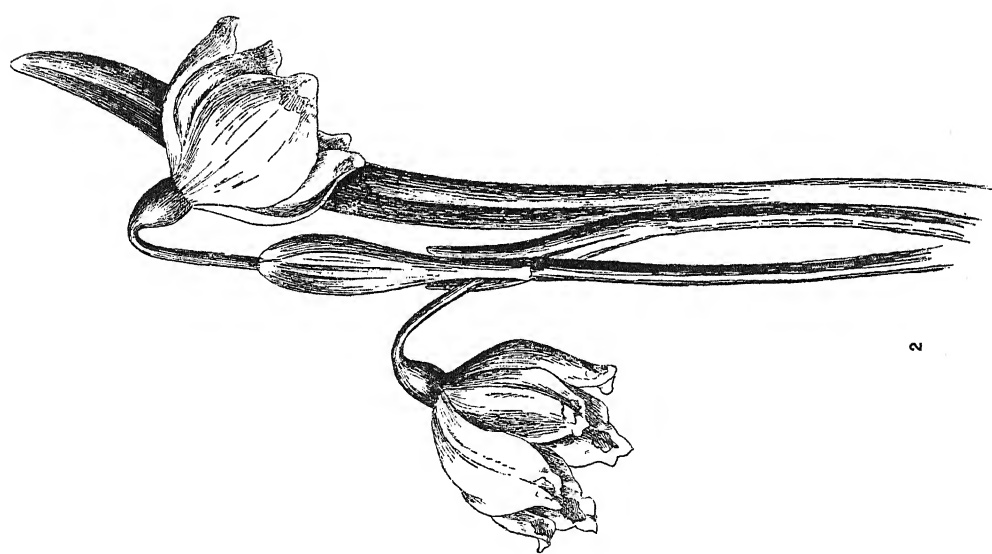
Shrubby species, a selection: *S. Haquetii* (or *S. decumbens*), 8 in.; *S. arguta*, or "Foam of May," of rounded, bushy habit, 6 ft. to 8 ft., snowy wreaths, April to May; *S. Aitchisoni*, bamboo-like, spreading, 10 ft., elegant foliage, feathery plumes, July to August; *S. bracteata*, rounded bush, 4 ft. to 8 ft., flowers in clusters, June; *S. canescens*, arching shoots, glaucous foliage, 6 ft. to 10 ft., June to July; *S. discolor*, spreading, 8 ft. to 12 ft., plumey flowers, July, graceful; *S. media* (Plate XXV., No. 1) (syn. *confusa*), erect, 4 ft. to 6 ft., April to May; *S. prunifolia flore pleno*, a double form, flowers in tiny rosettes, April to May, arching, 4 ft. to 6 ft.; *S. Thunbergii*, dense, 3 ft. to 5 ft., slender stems, wreathed tiny flowers, March to April; *S. Veitchii*, robust, quick grower, 10 ft. to 12 ft., flowers in dense clusters, June. All the above are hardy; the bare branches a pleasant red-brown in winter.

Star of Bethlehem. See **Ornithogalum**.

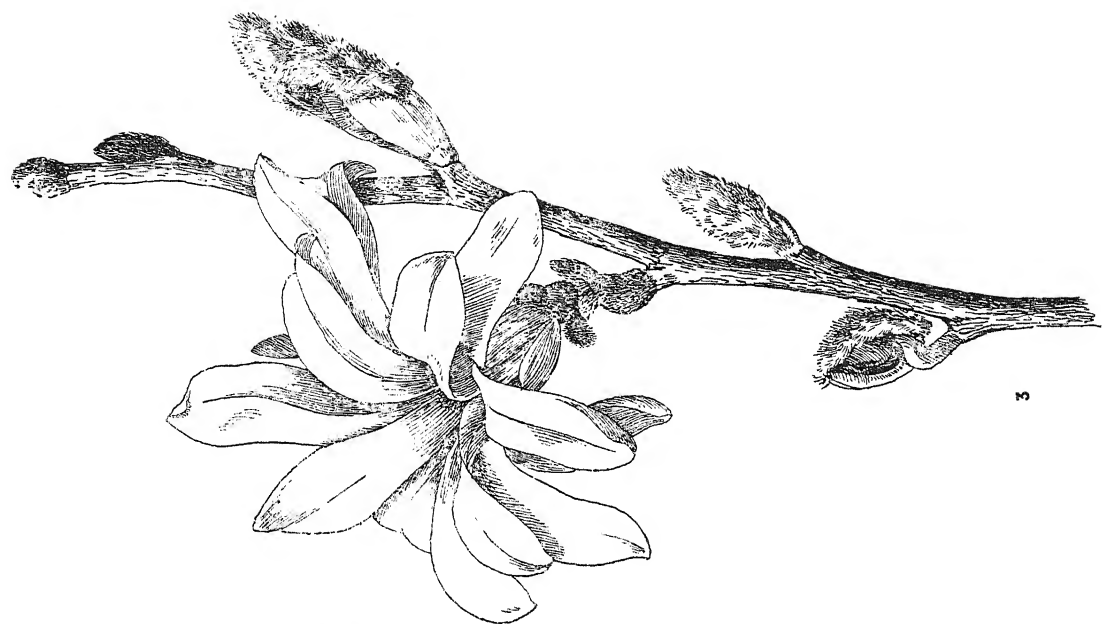
Sweet Pea. See **Lathyrus odoratus**.



1



2



3

PLATE XXV.—1. *Spiraea media* (*Shrubby Meadowsweet*), p. 70. 2. *Leucojum vernum* (*Spring Snowflake*), p. 65. 3. *Magnolia stellata* (*Lily Tree*), p. 66.

SWEET PEPPER BUSH

Sweet Pepper Bush. See *Clethra*.

Sweet Rocket. See *Hesperis*.

Syringa (Lilac). For culture and lilac, see page 99; for crimson-purple, page 54. A selection of garden varieties: "Mme. Lemoine" and "Mme. C. Perier," doubles. "Mont Blanc" and "J. C. van Thol," singles.

Thorn. See *Crataegus*.

Thymus (Thyme). For culture and pink, see page 88. Selection: *T. citriodorus argenteus* and "Silver Queen," silver variegated (*aureus* is gold variegated); *T. serpyllum album*, creeping; white flowers, June to July; 2 in.

Toadflax. See *Linaria*.

Tobacco Plant. See *Nicotiana*.

Tropaeolum (Nasturtium). For culture and yellow, see page 36; for crimson-scarlet, page 54; for pink, page 89. Pretty annual varieties, as "The Pearl," dwarf, and "Climbing Pearl," both cream.

Tulipa (Tulip). For culture and crimson-scarlet, see page 55; for yellow, page 36; for pink, page 89; for mauve, page 100. Examples of garden varieties: Early singles, "White Swan" and "Diana," 14 in. Early double, "Boule de Neige" (syn. "Purity"), 12 in. May-Flowering and Darwin, "Zwanenburg," 26 in.; "White Knight," 30 in., "Carrara," 23 in.

Veronica (Speedwell). For culture and blue, see page 111; for mauve-violet, page 100; for pink, page 89. Examples, hardy perennials: *V. Buchani*, 9 in.; *V. teucrium* (or *rupestris*) *alba*, 4 ft., both June to July; charming rockery plants.

Shrubby kinds: *V. colensoi glauca*, pretty glaucous leaves, dense habit, 2 ft. to 3 ft., June to July; good for edgings, rockery, "dry" walls, etc. Similar is *V. carnosula*, 1 ft. to 2 ft. *V. Traversii*, a handsome, rounded bush, pretty foliage, good for borders, shrubbery and terraces or formal gardening; July to August; 4 ft. to 6 ft.; dislikes cold winds. Hybrids "Cookiana" and "Snowflake" are good autumn bloomers, 4 ft. to 5 ft. All the above are hardy evergreens.

Viburnum (Guelder Rose). Flowering shrubs of beauty and mostly of easy culture, loving moisture and a rich loam. Easily increased by cuttings, especially if made in July to August, placed in gentle heat. Make nice specimens for lawn or shrubbery; the commoner kinds are useful for wild-gardening. A selection:

V. Carlesii, open habit, rounded, 3 ft. to 4 ft., fragrant ball-like flowers, April to May. *V. fragrans* is precious for its small clusters of blush-white flowers on the bare branches, December to late February; fragrant. They open splendidly if picked and put in warm water indoors. *V. opulus sterile* is the Snowball Tree or double Guelder Rose, hardy and free-blooming, May to June, 10 ft. to 15 ft., good near streamside; foliage turns lovely colours in autumn. *V. plicatum* (syn. *V. tomentosum plicatum*), one of the best of flowering shrubs, the ball-like flowers abundantly produced May to June. Of neat, graceful habit, 5 ft. to 6 ft. The above are all deciduous. *V. tinus*, the "Laurestinus," is a well-known evergreen bushy species, with pinky-white flowers, November to March, smelling, as George Herbert said, "of honey and the sea." This shrub is much used for drives and near houses, and will grow as tall as 6 ft. to 10 ft.

Viola (including Pansy and Violet). For culture, uses, and yellow, see page 37; for crimson, page 55; for blue, page 111; for mauve-violet, page 100. A selection: *V. cornuta alba*, *V. gracilis alba*, and "Clarence Elliot" are all charming varieties of their types, see page 100. Among "bedding" Violas, good examples are "Swan" and "Alexandra"; and among Violets (*V. odorata*) such as "Conte de Brazza," double, and "White Czar," single. Among "bedding" Pansies, "Snow Queen" comes very true from seed.

Weigela. See *Diervilla*.

Windflower. See *Anemone*.

Yucca (Adam's Needle). These spiky evergreen shrubs give good foliage and tropical effects even when out of bloom. They thrive in dry, sunny conditions, such as banks, high ledges in the rockery, terraces, and make fine ends to borders, steps, etc.; dislike wet soil, lime, or peat. The creamy bells on erect spikes are uncertain and not always produced yearly; July to September. They are excellent in towns, also in tubs on roof or balcony. Plant or divide in April to May. *Y. filimentosa* and its variety *flaccida* are dainty, 2 ft. to 4 ft., so is *Y. angustifolia*, 3 ft., very

WHITE OR CREAM

narrow leaves. The bold *Y. gloriosa* grows 7 ft. *Y. recurvifolia* is very hardy and easily grown, 6 ft. to 8 ft.; particularly good for smoky towns. The leaves are good for cutting in winter.

Zenonia (syn. *Andromeda cassinefolia*). A very lovely half-evergreen shrub, 3 ft. to 5 ft., small shining leaves and Lily-of-the-Valley-like flowers, June to July. Hardy, liking peat and leaf-mould. Propagate by cuttings of half-ripened wood in gentle heat in July; cut off dead flower-shoots. Requires a lime-free soil.

Z. speciosa (Plate XXIII., No. 2) has a still more beautiful variety, *pulverulenta*, very glaucous foliage, and blooms even more freely.

Zinnia (Youth-and-Old-Age). For culture and crimson, see page 56; for yellow, page 38; for pink, page 89; for purple, page 101. A fine white variety is called "Polar Bear."

ADDENDA

Althaea, frutex (Hibiscus), see pages 111, 56, 89, 101. Examples in white; single *totus albus*; doubles, Admiral Dewey and *luteola plena*, cream.

Crambe cordifolia (Flowering Seakale). A hardy herbaceous perennial with spreading branches of flowers, 5 ft., over beautiful glaucous-foliage; it makes a useful "cover" for early bulbs, and likes good, moist soil. Divide, or take root-cuttings in early March.

Dictamnus fraxinella alba is a lovely white variety. See page 89.

Eucryphia. See page 62. The hybrid "Nymansay," evergreen, is a fine introduction.

Godetia. See pages 46, 80, 101. Examples in white; "Sutton's Double White," 2½ ft.; "Snowdrift," 15 in.

Margyricarpus setosus (Pearl Berry). A little trailing evergreen with inconspicuous flowers but very attractive large white berries, 10 in. Likes leaf-mould and sand; increased by layering in autumn. Plant in spring; pretty for the rockery.

Myrtus (Myrtle). See page 67. *M. communis*, the common kind is less attractive than *M. Luna*, larger in every way, and with the added beauty of its creamy stems, from which the bark peels off in patches. The hardiest of all is *M. Ugni*, slow dense, only growing 4 ft. to 6 ft. Increase by cuttings, under a bell-glass, June or July.

Phytolacca decandra, the "Poke Plant," is a hardy perennial with spikes of white flowers in summer, followed by striking dark purple berries, 4 ft. Any soil; sun or shade, and suited best for the shrubbery or wild garden.

Podophyllum (May Apple). Hardy plants, loving damp and shade, with large, umbrella-like leaves. The anemone-like flowers of May are followed by big, showy fruit, coral-red or yellowish. For big borders, shrubbery, and wild and bog-garden. Plant or divide in spring. *P. Emodi*, *P. Leichlini*, and *P. peltatum* are all good. 3 ft.

Poterium. (Burnet). See page 84. *P. canadense* has numerous 4½ ft. stems bearing dainty white "tails," in August-September.



PLATE XXVI.—1. *Helianthemum* hybrid, “*Garibaldii*” (*Sun Rose*), p. 80. 2. *Centranthus ruber* (*Red Valerian*), p. 75. 3. *Aethionema amoenum*, p. 73. 4. *Lychnis alpina* (*Alpine Campion*), p. 82. 5. *Dicentra spectabilis* (*Bleeding Heart*), p. 78. 6. *Androsace sarmentosa*, p. 73.

IV

FLOWERS PINK

INCLUDING ROSE, SALMON, LILAC-PINKS, CARMINE, AND CRIMSON-PINKS

Abelia. A few of these pretty free-flowering shrubs are hardy in the warmer districts if given shelter such as a sunny wall and light, loamy soil. Increase by layers in spring, or cuttings of half-ripened wood, under a hand-light, in July. They are all good seaside shrubs.

A. floribunda (Plate XXXI., No. 1) is tender, more suited for a cold greenhouse, June to July, 6 ft. to 10 ft. *A. grandiflora* (Plate XXX., No. 2), 3 ft. to 6 ft., is hardier. Both have evergreen foliage and rosy tubular flowers.

Achillea (Milfoil; Yarrow). For culture and yellow, see page 13; for crimson, page 39; for white, page 57. *A. millefolium*, "Cerise Queen," is a fine carmine, good for cutting; large borders and naturalizing; 2 ft., June to October; pretty ferny foliage.

Æthionema. The flowers of these lovely little shrubby perennials are Candytuft-like, in profusion May to July, on bushy prostrate stems, 6 in. to 12 in.; easily raised seed sown in spring, or cuttings made in July; love sun and sandy loam, do well on lime. Edges of borders; best suited for rockery. The variety "Warley Rose" (Plate XXVI., No. 3), is bright rose, most charming of all. Also good are *Æ. grandiflorum* and *Æ. pulchellum*, both pale pink. All have delightful glaucous foliage.

Allium (Garlic). For yellow and culture, see page 13; for white, page 57; for blue, page 102; for crimson, page 39; for mauve, page 90. A selection: *A. ostrowskianum* (Plate XXXIV., No. 4), 12 in., large handsome ball-flowers, May to June; *A. pedemontanum*, dainty, nodding heads, June, 6 in., neat; *A. roseum*, large, 15 in. All the above are rose-pink.

Almond. See *Prunus amygdalis*.

Althæa (Hollyhock). For culture and crimson, see page 39; for white, page 57; for yellow, page 14. There are many varieties, as Chator's double pink, including salmon, also a fine strain called "Imperator," with fringed petals.

Alum Root. See *Heuchera*.

American Cowslip. See *Dodecatheon*.

Androsace (Rock Jasmine). Dainty Alpine plants, rather tricky to grow, loving sunny places between stones where damp cannot settle; soil, a mixture of sandy loam, peat, leaf-mould, and chips of stone. Increase division, offsets, cuttings, seeds sown as soon as ripe in sandy peat. Selection from many species:

A. Laggeri (Plate XXVII., No. 2), tiny leaves and bright pink flowers, March to April, 3 in., likes some shade and no lime; very hardy. *A. sarmentosa* (Plate XXVI., No. 6), silvery rosettes which form "runners" most attractively over the rock-face; soft rose, May to June. *A. Chumbyi* is similar and easier to grow; both like lime and sun. *A. lanuginosa*, silvery trailer, July to October; good near the sea. The above are 4 in. to 6 in.

Anemone (Windflower). *A. japonica*, the beautiful Japanese Anemone. For culture, see crimson, page 39; also white varieties, page 57. A selection: "Lorely," "Mignon," and "Mont Rose," semi-doubles, 3 ft.; "Alice," "Queen Charlotte," singles, both a pretty clear pink, 3 ft.; "Hupehensis," 2 ft., deep pink, early. (This combines well with *Aster Thompsoni*.)

A. pulsatilla has a lovely pink variety, "Mrs. van der Elst" (Plate XXVIII., No. 5). For culture and violet, see page 90.

There are double and single pink Poppy Anemones, such as "Gertrude" and in the St. Brigid and Excelsior strains. For culture and crimson, see page 39; also white, page 57; and violet, page 90.

Anthyllis (Kidney Vetch). For the crimson variety of *A. montana*, and culture, see page 40.

PINK, INCLUDING ROSE, SALMON, LILAC-PINKS, CARMINE, AND CRIMSON-PINKS

Antirrhinum (Snapdragon). For culture and scarlet-crimson, see page 40; for yellows, page 14; for white, page 58. There are numerous varieties in all shades, such as "Buff Pink," "Cherry Rose," "Dawn," and "Tom Thumb Old Rose" (all Sutton's); "Peach Blow," "Carmine Queen," "En Garde," etc., 9 in. to 3 ft. "Nelrose" is particularly good for pots in a cold greenhouse, and all pinks appear to be longer-blooming than other colours.

Apple, Flowering Crab. See **Pyrus**.

Aquilegia (Columbine). For culture and blue, see page 103; for crimson, page 40; for white, page 58; for mauve, page 90; for yellow, page 14. The common *A. vulgaris* can be had separately in pink; there are also lovely long-spurred hybrids, as "Rose Queen," etc., 2 ft., late May to July.

Arabis (Rock Cress). For white, see page 58. There are pretty varieties of this useful perennial, such as "Rosabelle," "Taplow Rose," "*grandiflora rosea*," etc., 6 in., April to June.

Armeria (Thrift; Sea Pink). For crimson, see page 40. The common *A. vulgaris* of our seashores has produced several large and tall varieties. They are among the best town plants. The evergreen "cushions" are especially good for edging paths, beds, etc., in sunless places; also in rockeries. Thrive almost anywhere; easily increased by division any time.

A. latifolia (Plate XXVII., No. 1), rose, 1 ft. to 1½ ft., May to August. *A. cæspitosa*, 1 in., palest rose, large flowers, March to June; dry sunny spots, rockery; *A. corsica*, pretty strawberry pink, 9 in., May to July; *A. lauchiana*, 6 in., and *A. plantaginea* or *gigantea*, 2 ft., both rose, May to July.

Asperula (Woodruff). For blue, see page 103. *A. arcadiensis* (syn. *suberosa*) (Plate XXVIII., No. 2) is a tiny perennial that forms a cushion of grey woolly stems and minute pink trumpet flowers, profuse, 3 in., May to July. Give warm, dry spot in rockery. Increase by cuttings. *A. cyananchica*, trailing, with rosy flowers, June to July; rockery.

Aster (Michaelmas Daisy). For culture and mauve, see page 90; for yellow, page 15; for white, page 58; for blue, page 103; for crimson, page 40. A selection of garden varieties: the old "St. Egwin" is still one of the prettiest and most useful, 2 ft., small, pale rose, dense, neat habit, mid-September to November. Other old, but good, are "Perry's Favourite," 2 ft., mauve-pink; "Esther," dainty, 2 ft., pale rose; "Hilda Ballard," tall, light pink, August to October. *Diffusus horizontalis*, dull colour, but very late, quaint and stiff, 1½ ft. Newer kinds: "Strawberries and Cream," September, 4 ft., salmon-pink, branching; "Barr's Pink," magenta-pink, October, 5 ft.; "Dazzler," bright rose-red, semi-double, October, 4 ft.; "Rosette," button-like, deep pink, very late, 4 ft. Among the new dwarf kinds, stiff little bushes, 8 in. to 12 in., are "Lady H. Maddocks," "Marjorie," and "Countess of Dudley," all a pretty lilac-pink.

Aster, China. See **Callistephus**.

Astilbe (Goat's Beard). For crimson, see page 40; for white, page 58. Hardy perennials of Spiræa-like habit and appearance; garden varieties, as "Siegfried," "Meta Immink," "Gruno," "Rubens," "Peach Blossom," all shades of rose. Useful species: *A. kamtschatica* (or *gigantea*), 6 ft., for waterside; *A. lobata magnifica*, or "Queen of the Prairie," both 5 ft. to 6 ft.; *A. chinense pumila* and *A. simplicifolia rosea*, 9 in. to 12 in., are suited for moist spots in rockery. All above bloom July to August. They love moisture and shade, are charming for bog or waterside gardens, or damp, shady borders. Increase by division autumn or spring.

Aubretia (Purple Rock Cress). For culture and uses, see mauve-violet, page 91; for crimson, page 40. A selection: *A. deltoidea*, var. *rosea* (Plate XXXV., No. 1), "Worbarrow," "Pink Queen," etc., 6 in., February to May; rockery, "dry" walls, etc. All rather lilac-pink.

Azalea. See **Rhododendron**.

Balsam. See **Impatiens**.

Begonia (Elephant's Ear). For culture and crimson, see page 40; for yellow, page 15; for white, page 58. There are numerous garden hybrids; fibrous-rooted kinds, "Loveliness," "Coral Pink," etc.; tuberous-rooted, "Rosy Queen."

Bellis (Daisy). For crimson, see page 41; for white, page 58. From *B. perennis* pretty garden varieties have been raised. They are all quickly raised from seed sown in May to June to bloom the following February to June; also division spring or autumn; increase rapidly. Strains called "Giant Double" and "Giant Quilled" can be had in separate shades, including pink and salmon,



PLATE XXVII.—1. *Armeria latifolia* (*Broad-leaved Thrift*), p. 74. 2. *Androsace Lageri*, p. 73. 3. *Pyrethrum hybrid*, "Queen Mary," p. 85. 4. *Dianthus*, "Fairy Queen" (Hybrid Pink), p. 77. 5. *Primula megasæfolia*, p. 84. 6. *Orchis pyramidalis* (*Pyramidal Orchis*), p. 83.

BLEEDING HEART

are pretty for carpeting beds, 8 in. There are also tiny kinds, for rockery or paving, like "Alice," "Dresden China," etc., 3 in.; all are good for window-boxes.

Bleeding Heart. See *Dicentra*.

Bramble. See *Rubus*.

Bulbocodium (Spring Meadow Saffron). *B. vernum* is a bulbous plant of hardiness and easiest culture; an ugly rose-purple, crocus-like; useful for rockery, edges of shrubbery in March to April, 6 in., where it increases rapidly. Divide bulbs July to August, or later. Good for cold greenhouse.

Bush Honeysuckle. See *Diervilla*.

Butomus (Flowering Rush). A beautiful British water-perennial, hardy and free flowering in muddy soil or water up to 1 ft. deep. *B. umbellatus*, deep rose, June to July, in loose clusters. Plant or divide spring or autumn.

Callianthemum. *C. rutafolium*, though uncommon, is really charming for the rockery, a hardy Alpine of easy culture. On the cushions of green, large daisy-like flowers spread out flat, palest pink, 2 in. to 3 in., March to May. Divide the tufts in spring.

Callirhoe (Poppy Mallow). Hardy herbaceous perennials for beds or borders, liking rich, light soil. Sow seed early spring under glass, plants will often bloom same year.

C. involocrata (Plate XXXIV., No. 5) is useful also for rockery, 9 in., crimson-pink, July to September; floppy habit. Others are *C. papaver* and *C. pedata*, rather similar; all showy.

Callistephus (China Aster). For culture and yellow, see page 17; for crimson, page 41; for white, page 59; for mauve, page 91. Some varieties: Cactus "Elf," 20 in., salmon; Comet "Pink Pearl"; "American Beauty," various other strains in separate pink shades; the singles are delightful, especially for cutting; "Venus" is a good example, slender, 1½ ft., clean fresh colour.

Calluna. See *Erica vulgaris*.

Camelua. For culture and crimson, see page 41; for white, page 59. Examples: *S. reticulata*, lovely large soft pink, single; dull foliage, forms a small tree. *C. sasanqua*, small-flowered, November to January. Good hybrids are "Chandleri elegans" and "magnoliæflora," double.

Campion. See *Lychnis*.

Candytuft. See *Iberis*.

Campanula. For culture and violet, see page 91; for white, page 59; for blue, page 103. *C. medium*, the Canterbury Bell, a biennial, can be had in separate colours, both single, double, and "Cup-and-Saucer" varieties. There are rose and strawberry-pink, 2 ft. to 3 ft.; July to August.

Carnation. See *Dianthus caryophyllus*.

Catchfly. See *Silene*.

Centaurea. For culture and yellow, see page 18; for mauve, page 91; for blue, page 104. *C. montana*, var. *rubra*, is a purple-pink form of the Mountain Knapweed (Plate XXXIV., No. 3), 2 ft., May to September. *C. dealbata*, rose-pink, useful for border or shrubbery.

Centauray. See *Erythraea*.

Centranthus (Valerian). For culture and crimson, see page 42. *C. ruber* (Plate XXVI., No. 2) is a good rich pink. *C. macrosiphon* is a hardy annual; sow outdoors March to April, pretty for beds and borders or rockery; 18 in.; July to September.

Cerasus (Cherry). See *Prunus*.

Cercis. *C. siliquastrum*, the Judas Tree (Plate XXXI., No. 6), is highly ornamental, hardy and easily grown, if planted young; May is the best time to do this. Forms a low bushy deciduous tree, usually 20 ft. to 25 ft., flowers in clusters on the old branches before the leaves appear—these are also charming. Flowers, May, purplish-rose, have a pleasant flavour, and may be used in salads. There is a white variety. Do best in rich, sandy loam and a sunny position. Said to be the tree on which Judas hanged himself. Must have shelter from cold winds.

Chalk Flower. See *Gypsophila*.

PINK, INCLUDING ROSE, SALMON, LILAC-PINKS, CARMINE, AND CRIMSON-PINKS

Chelone. Penstemon-like plants with tubular pink flowers in clusters, June to September. Hardy, easily grown perennials, for the border or shrubbery. Divide autumn or spring; any good soil or situation.

C. Lyoni (Plate XXXII., No. 4) is stout, bushy, 18 in.; *C. obliqua*, slender, 2 ft. For *C. barbata*, see *Penstemon*.

Cherry. See *Prunus*.

Chrysanthemum. For culture and yellow, see page 18; for white, page 60; for crimson, page 42. Among the hardy garden varieties of *C. Indicum* are: Doubles, the old "Normandie" and "Cottage Pink"; newer, are "Salmon Queen," "Pink Delight," and singles like "Salmonea," "Nectar," "Venetia," the little pompon "Anastasia." All 2 ft. to 3 ft., beginning August or September. *C. rubellum* is a grand hardy perennial, 3 ft., August-September. There are many varieties.

C. arcticum is an uncommon but charming species for shady parts of the rockery; hardy, 9 in., large single pink daisy flowers, June to July. Division.

Cistus (Rock Rose). For white, see page 60. These evergreen rounded shrubs are sun-lovers, and must have dry, well-drained situations and shelter. Apt to die in severe winters. Do not mind lime. Suited for choice shrubbery near the house, dry banks, or the rock-garden. Pretty pink hybrids are: "Silver Pink," 1½ ft.; "Sunset," rich rose, 1 ft.; "Warley Rose," crimson pink (Plate XXXIV., No. 6). Take cuttings in mild heat in late summer of hybrids; the species may also be raised easily from seed.

Clarkia. For culture and scarlet, see page 42; for white, page 60. Varieties in salmon and rose shades, such as "La France," "Enchantress," "Brilliant," etc.; 2 ft.; splendid for cutting.

Clematis (Virgin's Bower). For culture and crimson, see page 42; for blue, page 104; for white, page 60; for yellow, page 19; for mauve, page 92. Large, garden hybrid varieties, pink, more or less tinged lilac, are: "Nellie Moser" (Plate XXXVII., No. 4), "Comtess de Bouchard," both July to August, often later. "Grace Darling," smallish, bell-shaped, dainty, July to October.

C. montana rubens, a rosy variety of the starry white species, blooms freely in May; grows rampantly.

Colchicum (Meadow Saffron). For mauve, see page 92; for white, page 60. Hardy bulbs, flowers like large crocuses, handsome, September to November. Best planted or divided July to August, cover fully 1 in. They look well naturalized in grass, wild-garden, or shrubbery; also in rockery, where they look well-grown through some carpeting plant, like *acæna*, to keep the bare blossoms from soil; leaves, which are rather coarse, appear alone in spring, and are untidy. All are excellent for towns, indoors, or cold greenhouse.

Varieties with rose flowers are *C. autumnale roseum*, 3 in.; *C. byzantinum*, 3 in.; *C. speciosum*, purplish, 1 ft., and "Ruby Queen"; *C. giganteum*, 1 ft., large and late.

Collinsia. A popular hardy annual, thriving almost anywhere, excellent in towns; beloved by bees. Sow outdoors, in lines or groups, March to April or August. *C. bicolor*, 1 ft., lilac and white, has produced a very lovely variety called "Salmon Beauty," also a pure white, "Candidissima."

Cosmos. *C. bipinnatus* (Plate XXXVII., No. 3). The Mexican Aster, a half-hardy annual for beds and borders, flowering August to October. Sow seed in heat, February to March, harden off, plant out May to June. Pretty for cutting. Separate colours in rose, crimson, white; also double kinds, as "Pink Beauty" and "White Queen," 2 ft. to 3 ft. Bloom August onwards.

Crane's Bill. See *Geranium*.

Cratægus (Thorn; May). For culture and crimson, see page 43; for white, page 61. *C. oxyantha* can be had in varieties as *flore roseo* and *flore pleno roseo*, the single and double pink forms.

Crucianella. *C. stylosa*, the Crosswort, also known under *Asperula*, resembles a robust Woodruff, with showy pink flower-heads in June to July, bits continue later. Grows rampantly, forming a prostrate carpet of tiny leaves, smelling curiously when walked on. Untidy in winter; should be clipped back after blooming. Divided any time; grows anywhere—edges of borders or rockery, "dry" walls, etc.

Cyclamen (Sowbeard). For white, see page 61. The little hardy species are delightful; easily grown, and, once established, will soon spread if left alone. Plant or divide the tubers,



PLATE XXVIII.—1. *Lathyrus* (*Orobus*) *vernus roseus* (*Spring Bitter Vetch*), p. 82.
 2. *Asperula arcadiensis* (*Woodruff*), p. 74. 3. *Primula rosea* (*Himalayan Primrose*),
 p. 84. 4. *Lychnis Lagascæ* (*Dwarf Campion*), p. 82. 5. *Anemone pulsatilla*,
 “*Mrs. Van der Elst*” (*Pasque Flower*), p. 73. 6. *Phlox subulata*, “*Vivid*,” p. 84.

CYDONIA

1½ in. to 2 in. deep, in June to July if possible ; they love to be naturalized under trees or shrubs, among ferns, but also do well in shady or north parts of a rockery ; delightful for the cold greenhouse. Soil of loam, old mortar, or lime and leaf-mould suits them best.

C. neapolitanum, *C. europæum* (plant 4 in. to 6 in. deep), and *C. cilicium* are August to November bloomers, with dainty marbled foliage, rose to crimson. *C. coum*, plain round green leaves and rosy flowers, February to March. *C. repandum* (Plate XXXV., No. 4), vivid rose in April to May, has marbled leaves. All are about 4 in. high.

Cydonia (Quince). For culture and crimson, see page 43. Pink varieties of *C. japonica* : *Moerloesi*, *rosea*, and *umbilicata*. For cooking, there are *C. vulgaris* and its varieties *lusitanica*, "Zucker," or Sugar Quince, and "Vranja" Quince, all with pretty blush white flowers in April and showy golden fruit, making them ornamental small trees for lawn or shrubbery ; particularly suited for moist ground near ponds.

Cypripedium (Lady's Slipper Orchid). For yellow, see page 20. *C. spectabile*, a handsome, hardy species with lovely rose and white flowers, June to July, on 1½ ft. to 2½ ft. stems. Easily grown ; plant the fleshy roots deeply in spring, in moist or boggy ground in loam, preferably with deep, rich peat ; likes shade ; can be naturalized in boggy woods and by waterside. Known in America as the Moccasin Flower.

Cytisus (Broom). For culture and yellow, see page 20 ; for crimson, page 43 ; for white, page 61. Various new hybrids in cream or yellow with pink are very beautiful, as "Porlock Broom," "Enchantress," "Donard Seedling," while "Lilac Time" is a lilac-pink.

Daböecia. See **Menziesia**.

Dahlia. For culture and yellow, see page 21 ; for white, page 61 ; for mauve, page 92 ; for scarlet, page 44. Examples of good garden varieties : "Baby Royal," brilliant orangy-pink, 3 ft. ; "Garden Love," carmine, 2 ft. ; "Jersey Beauty," salmon, 5 ft. ; "Our Annie," shrimp ; "Goldrose," 3½ ft. ; all double decoratives. "G. Duncan" and "A. Hofer," cactus shaped, "Chamois Rose" and "Pride of Berlin," pink, pompons. "Strathmore, peach and white," collarette. "Chrissie" and "Mrs. Beasley," singles, 3 ft.

Daisy, Double. See **Bellis**.

Daphne (Garland Flower). For white, see page 61. *D. cneorum* (Plate XXXIII., No. 1) is an attractive spreading and evergreen shrub, 8 in. to 10 in., rounded habit, rosy highly fragrant flowers in clusters, April to May. A little fastidious ; plant young and leave alone. Loves sandy peat, with lime ; sun. Increase by layers, placing stones on the young branches to press them into the ground. Rockery. *D. mezereum*, the old-fashioned Mezereon, a little upright, deciduous shrub, with rosy-purple flowers on the bare branches in February and March, fragrant. The variety *grandiflora* is precious for blooming October to February, 3 ft. to 5 ft., slow-growing. Plant young, and leave alone. Likes moist, cool conditions, and does well in sunless, north aspects. Leaf-mould and some lime is helpful. *D. petraea* is a tiny Alpine evergreen for sunny crevices in the rockery, 2 in. to 3 in., bright pink, May to June, fragrant.

Delphinium (Larkspur). For culture and blue, see page 104 ; for mauve-violet, page 92. Among the annual varieties are some lovely rose and carmine shades, as stock-flowered "Rose-Scarlet," "Miss California," and "Salmon Pink" ; tall-branching "La France," "Exquisite," 2½ ft. The new perennial "Pink Sensation," 2 ft., continuous-flowering and adorable for cutting.

Deutzia. For culture and white, see page 61. Pale pink kinds ; a selection : *D. discolor grandiflora*, 5 ft. to 6 ft. ; *D. longifolia Veitchii*, 5 ft. ; *D. gracilis rosea*, 3 ft. to 4 ft. ; *D. Kalmiaeflora*, 2 ft. to 3 ft. The newer variety, "Magician," 4 ft., has larger, deep-rose flowers. All May and June.

Dianthus (Pink). For crimson, see page 44 ; for white, page 62 ; for yellow, page 21. *D. barbatus*, the Sweet William, is a lovable old garden plant, greatly improved of late years and may be had in separate colours, including pink of all shades ; "Pink Beauty" is very fine. They bloom July to August, and make good masses of colour for beds and borders. They love a limy soil. Usually raised every year from seed ; sow outdoors, May to June ; thin, or transplant to permanent quarters in autumn.

D. caryophyllus, the Carnation, has numerous pink varieties, and for general cutting or border decoration hardy free kinds are better than the exhibition sorts. Examples : "Sussex Avondale." Increase by seed sown May to July in boxes, or by layers made of side non-flowering shoots July to August. The "Marguerite," or annual kinds, if sown under glass, February, will bloom from August onwards, making fine border as well as cold greenhouse and room plants.

PINK, INCLUDING ROSE, SALMON, LILAC PINKS, CARMINE, AND CRIMSON-PINKS

Among the double and single Garden Pinks there are delightful kinds, such as "Glory," "Inchmary," "Bridesmaid," double, also some of the free-blooming "Allwoodii" named varieties, like "Joyce," "Sheila," and "Sybil." Single Pinks are also most useful for edgings, rockeries, and old or "dry" walls, especially the dwarf "Rock" or Alpine hybrids. All pinks are easily raised from seed sown outdoors or in boxes or pots in June; also by "pipings" or short cuttings made in July to August in a cold frame; they divide easily in September or March, which are good times to plant. Other good garden hybrids are "Fairy Queen" (Plate XXVII., No. 4), "Ninette," "Prince Charming," "Duchess of Fife," all about 6 in., blooming June to July.

Most of the species are hardy and most easily grown, useful for windy positions; they love sun, good drainage, and sandy soil, and do not mind lime. Divide in September or March; easily raised from seed sown June; they are splendid for rockery, paving, or "dry" walls. A selection: *D. cœsius*, the Cheddar Pink, its double form; also Baker's and Millard's varieties, 6 in. *D. deltoides*, the Maiden Pink, also Bowles' and "Brilliant" varieties, 6 in. *D. neglectus*, the glacier Pink, also Wells' fine variety, 6 in. *D. Sequieri*, bright crimson-pink, August, 1 ft.; also another late one is *D. monspessulanus*, 9 in. *D. Requinierii*, early and continuous, 6 in.

Dicentra (syn. *Dielytra*) (Bleeding Heart). Graceful hardy perennials, excellent for shaded, moist borders and in towns. Naturalizes well among shrubs and under trees. Divide in autumn; likes leaf-mould.

D. spectabilis, arching stems and ferny foliage, 2 ft. to 2½ ft., May to June, rosy-crimson (Plate XXVI., No. 5). *D. exima* (Plate XXXV., No. 6) is a dwarf counterpart, April to July; free and good; can be grown under fir trees; 1 ft.

Diervilla (syn. *Weigela*) (Bush Honeysuckle). For crimson, see page 44; for white, page 62. Hardy deciduous shrubs, most free-blooming and useful for difficult sunless places, also for towns. Graceful drooping habit, they make good standards and specimens in lawns; also shrubbery or fences. Any good soil, like manure and moisture. Easily increased by cuttings of half-ripe shoots, in a cold frame or outdoors. Prune, after flowering, by removing these old shoots. Many new hybrids, such as "Conquete," "Fleur de Mai" (early), "Steizneri," "Abel Carriere," etc., all May to July, 6 ft. to 8 ft., with tubular flowers.

Dodecatheon (American Cowslip; Shooting Star). For mauve, see page 93. Hardy perennials, liking moisture, shade, and leaf-mould or peat; associate well with Primulas and dwarf shrubs, or the lower, shaded parts of the rockery. Plant or divide in February; easily raised from seed. *D. Meadia* has some larger hybrids, such as "Beauty of Haarlem," pink, 18 in., May to June.

Dog's Tooth Violet. See *Erythronium*.

Epigæa (Mayflower). *E. repens* (Plate XXXI., No. 3). A North American creeping evergreen shrub, easy to grow in damp shady spots under trees, among shrubs, or low-lying moist parts of the rockery. Dislikes lime; loves leaf-mould and peat, with some sand. Flowers in palest pink clusters, sweetly scented, April to May, 6 in. Increase by layers, same way as *Daphne blagayana* (see page 61).

Epilobium (Willow-weed). *E. angustifolium* is a well-known sight, spreading in light crimson-pink sheets of flowers, 2 ft. to 2½ ft., through our native woods in July to August, followed by delightful feathery seed-heads. Valuable for naturalizing, but spreads too quickly for borders. Excellent in town shrubberies. The white variety is pretty for cutting, does not "run" so quickly, and can be useful in difficult shaded or north borders.

E. rosmarinifolium is a desirable plant for either purpose; does not "run," is lighter coloured, dwarfer. Pretty on streamside banks; young shoots vivid crimson in spring; good for rough parts of the rockery under trees and poor soil. *E. Dodonæi*, 9 in., large flowers; good for rockeries.

Eremurus (Foxtail Lily). For culture and yellow, see page 22. A noble variety is *E. robustus Elwesianus*, lovely peach shade, spikes up to 10 ft. Others, *E. himrob*, rose; *Himalaicus*, white, one of the easiest to grow. May to June; 6 ft. to 8 ft.

Erica (Heath, Heather, Ling). For crimson, see page 44; for white, page 62. Precious evergreens which can be used in many ways: for naturalizing, for rockery or shrubbery, for beds in grass or near the house. A wide bank of Heaths in variety can give beauty of flower and foliage all the year round. Plant in groups or masses in any good sandy soil, no manure and not on lime; some peat is beneficial but not essential. The following will tolerate lime: *E. carnea*, *E. mediterranea*, *E. Darleyensis*, *E. cinerea*. Clip off dead flower-heads after blooming. Many can be easily pulled apart and replanted August to October; cuttings root well in July to August, of



PLATE XXIX.—1. *Hedysarum obscurum* (*French Honeysuckle*), p. 80. 2. *Lathyrus undulatus* (*Dwarf Everlasting Pea*), p. 82. 3. *Primula Sieboldii*, p. 82. 4. *Incarvillea grandiflora* (*Trumpet Flower*), p. 81. 5. *Liatris spicata* (*Long-spiked Button Snake-root*), p. 82. 6. *Erigeron philadelphicus* (*Fleabane*), p. 79

ERIGERON

side twigs, 1 in. long, cutting off cleanly the lower leaves ; put into pots or a frame of sandy, peaty soil. A selection :

E. carnea, the Alpine Forest Heath, is invaluable for its many uses, also for growing in a cold greenhouse, as it lifts easily, full of bud, in autumn, if required for potting. Rose, 6 in., February to April. Many lovely varieties, as "Winter Beauty," December to March ; *Præcox rubra*, ditto ; "J. Backhouse," crimson-pink, February to April ; "Queen Mary," bright pink, January to March.

E. mediterranea is rather upright, 2 ft. to 4 ft., March to May ; *glauca* is a variety with beautiful metallic foliage ; *hybrida* is better known as *E. Darleyensis*, a marvellous cross, that blooms November to May, 2 ft., pale rose ; "Brightness," March to May, almost crimson.

E. stricta (Plate XXX., No. 4), the Upright or Corsican Heath, 6 ft. to 8 ft., pale rose, blooms young, strikes very easily from cuttings, July to September. *E. vagans*, the Cornish Heath, has many lovely varieties, as *grandiflora* (Plate XXX., No. 3), "Mrs. Maxwell," and "St. Keverne," all 12 in. to 18 in., bright pink, August to September. *E. tetralix*, "Silver Bells," 6 in., is dainty. *E. vulgaris* (syn. *Calluna*), the common Heather, has innumerable varieties ; among the best are "Mrs. H. E. Beale," clear pink, long 18 in. stems, good for cutting ; *coccinea* is nearly crimson, with pretty grey foliage, 9 in. ; "J. C. Hamilton," 9 in., bright pink ; *hibernica*, prostrate habit, and late, flowering into November ; the others all August to October. *E. ciliaris*, large pale rose, 12 in., July to October, has fine varieties like *Mauveana* (Plate XXX., No. 6). *E. cinera*, the Scotch Bell Heather, July to September, has clear pink varieties like "Startler," 6 in., "C. D. Eason," 9 in., and "Apple Blossom," 1 ft.

Erigeron (Fleabane). For culture and mauve, see page 93 ; for yellow, page 22 ; for white, page 62. Some good pink varieties : "B. Ladham," salmon, 15 in., May to June. *E. philadelphicus*, slender, dainty, small clear pink, 12 in., June to September (Plate XXIX., No. 6). *E. flagellaris* or *E. mucronatus* is a tiny pinky-white species always in bloom May to November, often later, 6 in., rockery or paving or "dry" walls. These last two seed themselves freely. Any aspect or soil.

Erodium (Heron's Bill ; Stork's Bill). For yellow, page 22. Dainty perennials, graceful foliage all the year, charming for rockery or edges of borders if given a few stones among them. Prefer light soil and sun ; like lime. A selection : *E. chamærycoides roseus*, pink stars, 3 in., May to September. *E. corsicum*, silvery leaves, 6 in., May to July. *E. Manesavii*, rosy-crimson, May to September, 1½ ft., useful for borders. Increase all by seed or careful division, spring or early autumn.

Erythraea (Centauray). *E. diffusa* (Plate XXX., No. 4) is a gem for moist but sunny spots in the rockery. It is apt to die out, but is very easily increased from seed sown June to July ; also cuttings. Shiny leaves, tufts of brightest pink flowers, June to August, 6 in. (syn. *E. Massoni*).

Erythronium (Dog's Tooth Violet). For culture and yellow, see page 22 ; for white, page 62. A selection : *E. dens-canis roseum*, 3 in., *E. revolutum* "Pink Beauty," and "Johnsoni," all about 9 in. ; late March to May.

Escallonia. For culture and crimson, see page 45 ; for white, page 62. *E. macrantha* (Plate XXXI., No. 5), stiff habit, large, shining, evergreen leaves ; rosy-crimson flowers late June to November. Does well near the sea, often used there for hedges in towns ; also a good climber up to 10 ft. *E. exoniensis*, *E. Edinensis*, and "Donard's Seedling" are beautiful hybrids with smaller but pretty flesh-pink flowers, small evergreen leaves, 6 ft. to 8 ft., blooming equally long. All rather tender, usually spring up from base if cut in severe winters.

Eschscholtzia (Californian Poppy). For culture and yellow, see page 22 ; for scarlet, page 45. Selection : "Carmine King," "Dainty Queen," "Cherry Red," etc., 9 in. to 12 in. Half-hardy annuals.

Eucharidium. Pretty hardy annuals with dainty rosy-purple flowers, feathery in effect, 9 in. to 18 in. Best sown July to August, may also be done April, outdoors, and merely thinned out. *E. concinnum* (Plate XXXVI., No. 6) and *grandiflorum* are typical.

Evening Primrose. See **Oenothera**.

Everlasting Pea. See **Lathyrus**.

Fleabane. See **Erigeron**.

Flowering Currant. See **Ribes**.

Flowering Rush. See **Butomus**.

PINK, INCLUDING ROSE, SALMON, LILAC-PINKS, CARMINE, AND CRIMSON-PINKS

Foam Flower. See *Tiarella cordifolia*.

Fox-tail Lily. See *Eremurus*.

French Honeysuckle. See *Hedysarum*.

Fuchsia. For culture and crimson, see page 45. There are many pink varieties for pots, bedding-out, etc., especially charming for creating an old-fashioned enclosed or formal garden, as "Pink Pearl," "Alice Hoffman," "Rolla." A few may be grown entirely outdoors in favourable districts, as "Rose of Castille," "F. Carmen," and "Venus Victrix."

Galega (Goat's Rue). For culture and mauve, see page 93; for white, page 63. *C. officinalis carnea flore pleno*, a charming double pink, tinged lilac; 3 ft.; late June to August.

Garland Flower. See *Daphne*.

Garlic. See *Allium*.

Gaultheria (Partridge Berry). Evergreen shrubs, some very useful for making a carpet in moist, shaded places under trees and round shrubs. *G. procumbens* or "Winter Green," 2 in. to 6 in., pinkish-white, July to August, cheerful all the year. *G. shallon*, 2 ft. to 6 ft., forms a dense thicket, similar heath-like flowers, May to June; broad, leathery foliage. Division in spring; lime-haters, prefer leaf-mould and peat.

Gauze Flower. See *Gypsophila*.

Geranium (Crane's Bill). For crimson, see page 45; for violet-blue, page 93. For the florists' Geranium, see under *Pelargonium*, page 50. The dwarfier species are best grown in the rockery, light soil and sun. The taller kinds also good for edges of borders or shrubbery and wild-garden.

G. argenteum, silvery foliage, 4 in.; *G. cinereum*, rather similar; *G. Endressi*, 12 in.; *G. Pylzowianum*, 6 in., forms "runners" freely. Above flower June to July. Two fine hybrids are "Russell Prichard," trailing, 1 ft., May to October, silvery leaves; and *Lancastriense*, 6 in., good colour. Increase by seed, careful division, and the first two by cuttings.

Gladiolus (Sword Lily). For culture and crimson, see page 46; for white, page 63; for yellow, page 24; for mauve, page 94. Examples of the numerous garden forms: large-flowering, "Picardy," "Fata Morgana," "Coryphee," "Mother Macree." *Primulinus*, "Bagdad," "Rose Mist," "Maiden's Blush," "Salmon Beauty." *Colvillei*, "Peach Blossom."

Among the species that are pretty and interesting are *G. communis* (Plate XXXIV., No. 2) and *G. segetum*, 1½ ft. to 2 ft., hardy in sunny dry positions in border or shrubbery or wild-garden; rosy-pink.

Goat's Beard. See *Astilbe*.

Goat's Rue. See *Galega*.

Godetia. For crimson, see page 46. These hardy annuals are pretty in late summer and autumn for garden and cutting. May be sown outdoors, March to May, or in the cold greenhouse in September for spring display. Examples: "Sybil Sherwood," 18 in.; "*Schamini flore pleno*," 2 ft.; "Sweetheart," 1 ft., etc. There are also white, mauve, and salmon varieties.

Greek Mallow. See *Sidalcea*.

Gypsophila (Chalk Plant; Gauze Flower). For culture and white, see page 64. Pretty trailing perennials for rockery or "dry" wall plants are *G. repens rosea*, and *G. muralis*, July to September, easily divided or raised from seed. *G. elegans carminea*, bright pink annual variety, pretty for cutting, 12 in. The perennial, *G. paniculata*, has a pink variety called "Flamingo."

Heath, Heather. See *Erica*.

Hedysarum (French Honeysuckle). *H. obscurum* (Plate XXIX., No. 1) is a compact, showy, hardy perennial, 12 in., with rosy-purple flowers, good for edges of rough borders and shrubbery, rockery, or dry banks in the wild-garden. Division or seed. *H. multijugum*, 4 ft. to 5 ft., of dainty appearance, hardy, likes sandy leaf-mould and loam; increase by layers or cuttings; rosy-magenta, June to September. Both species have acacia-like foliage and pea-shaped flowers.

Helianthemum (Sun Rose). For culture and yellow, see page 24; for crimson-scarlet, page 46. Examples of pretty garden forms: "Garibaldii" (Plate XXVI., No. 1), "Salmon Queen," "Miss Mould," singles; "Rosea plena" and "Rose of Leeswood," doubles. Prostrate, spreading, little evergreen shrubs, June to August.



PLATE XXX.—1. *Menziesia polifolia* (*St. Dabeoc's Heath*), p. 83. 2. *Abelia grandiflora*, p. 73. 3. *Erica vagans grandiflora* (*Cornish Heath*), p. 79. 4. *Erica stricta* (*Upright Heath*), p. 79. 5. *Erica vulgaris*, var. *Alportii*, p. 79. 6. *Erica ciliaris*, var. *Maweana* (*Fringed Heath*), p. 79.



PLATE XXXI.—1. *Abelia floribunda* (*Mexican Abelia*), p. 73. 2. *Ribes sanguineum* (*Flowering Currant*), p. 86. 3. *Epigaea repens* (*American Ground Laurel*), p. 78. 4. *Kalmia glauca* (*American Swamp Laurel*), p. 81. 5. *Escallonia macrantha* (*Chilian Gum Box*), p. 79. 6. *Cercis Siliquastrum* (*Judas Tree*), p. 75.

HELLEBORUS

Helleborus. For culture and white, see page 64 ; for crimson, page 47. The garden forms of *H. orientalis*, the Lenten Rose, are numerous. The pink shades are soft, rather dull, but have a quiet charm, January to April, 18 in. Examples: "Desdemona," "G. Froebel," "Dairymaid," "G. Heinemann," etc.

Heron's Bill. See *Erodium*.

Hepatica. See *Anemone Hepatica*.

Heuchera (Alum Root). For culture and crimson, see page 47. Some pink varieties: *H. tiarelloides*, 12 in., May to July. "Rose Cavalier," "Aurora," "Edge Hill," and "Rosamunde," all 2 ft. to 2½ ft.; June to August.

Hollyhock. See *Althæa rosea*.

Hyacinthus (Hyacinth). For culture and blue, see page 106 ; for crimson, page 47 ; for white, page 64 ; for mauve, page 94. Dutch, garden varieties, a selection: "Gigantea," "Jacques," "Lady Derby," etc.

Hydrangea. For white, see page 64. These deciduous shrubs, not entirely hardy, do well in the south in protected situations, especially fine near the sea, where they form large rounded bushes 5 ft. to 6 ft. Much used for tubs, pots, etc., on terraces, also as specimens on lawns. Increase by cuttings of young shoots in a greenhouse, August or March, or by division of suckers in March.

H. hortensis, the ordinary kind, of which there are several varieties, is usually pink or blue, July to September, the blue colour said to be produced by iron in the soil ; to obtain this iron filings are often mixed in, or a preparation called "Cyanol" is used. (For mauve see Agenda, page 101.)

Iberis (Candytuft). For culture and white, see page 65 ; for lilac, page 94. Annual varieties, as "Rose Cardinal" and "Dwarf Pink," 6 in. to 12 in.

Impatiens (Balsam). The following annuals are hardy and useful for shrubbery or rougher parts of the garden in shade and moist soil. Sow outdoors April. *I. glanduligera*, purplish-rose, 3 ft. to 4 ft.; *I. Roylei* (Plate XXXVII., No. 1), similar but dwarfer ; summer and autumn bloomers. Both are useful in shaded places.

Incarvillea (Trumpet Flower). Perennials with fleshy roots that are apt to die on cold wet soils, where they are best lifted and stored like Dahlias. Like manure and warm position in borders, where they associate best with handsome, tropical-looking plants like themselves. Careful division in late spring ; easily raised from seed, but they take some years to bloom. All are rosy-crimson, large trumpet-shaped, June to July.

C. Delavayi, 2 ft., *C. grandiflora*, larger, but fewer blooms, habit dwarfer (Plate XXIX., No. 4) ; *C. brevipes* is considered a finer form, 1 ft. "Bee's Pink" is a good hybrid, soft pink. *C. Olga* is slender, half-shrubby, 3 ft. to 4 ft.

Iris. For classification, culture, and blue, see page 106 ; for white, page 65 ; for yellow, page 26 ; for mauve, page 94. A few of the new "Flag" or Bearded Irises are mauve-pink hued, such as "Pink Lady," 2½ ft., very early ; later kinds are: "Aubanet," 4 ft.; "Frieda Mohr," 4 ft.; "E. Benson," 3 ft.; "Lilias," 3 ft. Among the Japanese species there are *I. laevigata*, "Rose Queen," and *I. Kämpferi*, "S. Davis," etc. (For culture see mauve, page 94.) Among the bulbous-rooted English Irises there is "De Lamartine."

Japanese Anemone. See *Anemone Japonica*.

Japanese Cherry. See *Prunus*.

Japanese Iris. See *Iris kämpferi*.

Japanese Stonecrop. See *Sedum spectabile*.

Judas Tree. See *Cercis*.

Kaffir Lily. See *Schizostylis*.

Kalmia (Mountain Laurel). Beautiful hardy flowering evergreen shrubs, requiring the same treatment as Rhododendrons, see page 52, and they bloom just afterwards, about late June to July. *K. latifolia* (Plate XXXII., No. 6), a dense rounded bush, 6 ft. to 10 ft.; flowers in clusters, waxy, clear pink. *K. glauca* (Plate XXXI., No. 4), 1 ft. to 2 ft., thin erect habit, April to May ; gay purplish-rose ; it can be struck by cuttings in July to August. Dislike lime ; like peat.

Knapweed. See *Centaurea montana*.

Knotweed. See *Polygonum*.

PINK, INCLUDING ROSE, SALMON, LILAC-PINKS, CARMINE, AND CRIMSON-PINKS

Lady's Slipper Orchid. See *Cypripedium*.

Larkspur. See *Delphinium*.

Lathyrus (Pea, including *Orobus*). For white, see page 65 ; for mauve, page 95 ; for crimson, page 47 ; for orange, page 27. *L. latifolius*, the Everlasting Pea, a well-known hardy climber up to 6 ft., easily grown in any soil ; useful for banks, rough fences, tree-stumps in shrubbery, or wild-garden ; for back of borders, walls, etc. Fine varieties, "Rose Queen" and "Pink Beauty," July to August. *L. undulatus* (or *L. Sibthorpi*) (Plate XXIX., No. 2) is an earlier-blooming species, smaller in every way, 2 ft. to 3 ft., rosy-crimson. It needs a warm, sunny place. Both may be raised from seed in pots or outdoors, sown in spring.

L. vernus, the spring Bitter Vetch (syn. *Orobus*), is a charming little tufted hardy perennial, pretty leaves and flowers, lilac-blue, March to May, 1 ft. to 1½ ft. The variety *roseus* (Plate XXVIII., No. 1) is equally charming for border, rockery, shrubbery, or wild-garden. Does well anywhere, useful under trees—even Pines—in deep shade and moist soil. Easily raised from seed or by division.

L. odoratus, the Sweet Pea, likes deep preparation of the soil and manure to bring it to perfection. Sow under glass February ; outdoors March to April ; in pots in a cold frame September to October to plant out the following March. Examples of numerous varieties : "Debutante," "Gold Crest," "Superfine," "Picture," "Charming," and the older "Mrs. H. Searles."

Lavatera (Tree Mallow). For white, see page 65. *L. trimestris*, a beautiful hardy annual, good for borders or among shrubs, sturdy and bushy, 3 ft., large flowers, good for cutting. Sow where they are to bloom outdoors, late March to May ; "Loveliness," "Sunset," and "Rosea Splendens" are good in late summer. *Malope grandiflora*, also an annual, is dwarfier.

L. cashmiriana (Plate XXXIV., No. 1) is a rather unrefined shrub up to 5 ft. to 6 ft. ; rosy-pink. Hardy on dry soils ; *L. olbia*, also of shrubby nature and similar habit, is pretty for big borders, warm sunny places in the shrubbery ; *rosea* is the best pink-coloured variety. Both these species can be raised from seed ; more quickly by cuttings in autumn ; bloom July to October.

Lenten Rose. See *Helleborus orientalis*.

Liatris (Snake Root). Hardy perennials, for rough borders or wild-garden ; showy purplish-pink spikes, July or August to October. Divide in spring ; repay rich cultivation.

L. spicata (Plate XXIX., No. 5), 1½ ft. *L. pycnostachya*, the Kansas Gay Feather, 4 ft. *L. graminifolia dubia*, 4 ft. Good bee plants.

Lilium (Lily). For culture and yellow, see page 28 ; for white, page 65 ; for scarlet, page 48. *L. rubellum*, a hardy Alpine Lily, is at home among low shrubs in sand and leaf-mould. Plant 4 in. to 5 in. deep in autumn. Trumpet-shaped, clear rose flowers, early June, 1½ ft. to 2 ft. *L. regale*, easy to grow, very hardy, does in most soils, and tolerates lime. Plant 8 in. deep, autumn or spring, 4 ft. to 5 ft., trumpet-shaped, a combination in yellow, white, and rose. Protect the young shoots in spring, preferably by planting among low shrubs. *L. speciosum*, or *lancifolium*, is hardy, with dainty reflexing rose and white flowers, late August to September, 4 ft. to 5 ft. Plant 8 in. to 10 in. deep, spring ; also best among shrubs in loam, sand, and leaf-mould.

Lobelia. For culture and scarlet, page 48 ; for blue, page 107 ; for purple-blue, page 95. Some fine garden hybrids of the tall *L. cardinalis* and *L. syphilitica*, are "Ibis," cerise (Plate XXXVII., No. 6), "Rose Queen," "Mrs. Humbert," etc., 2 ft. to 4 ft., July to September, both rosy-purple.

London Pride. See *Saxifraga umbrosa*.

Loosestrife. See *Lythrum*.

Lupinus (Lupin). For culture and yellow, see page 29 ; for mauve, page 96 ; for blue, page 107 ; for crimson, page 48 ; for white, page 66. Examples of perennial garden varieties : "Goodwood," rich rose ; "Princess Elizabeth," "Pink Pearls," "Powerful," and the old "Highlander." The new "Russell's Strain" have wonderful shades. All 2½ ft. to 4 ft. ; May and June.

Lychnis (Campion). For culture and crimson, see page 48. *L. alpina* (Plate XXVI., No. 4). Easily grown rock-plant, moist, sandy soil, 3 in. ; paler but resembles *L. Lagasceæ*, 6 in., a gay colour ; both May to July or later, free and desirable (Plate XXVIII., No. 4). *L. viscaria*, the German Catchfly, is a showy magenta-pink, good for rockery or border. The varieties "splendens" and *plena*, double, are far the best, 18 in., May to August. All easily increased from seed or careful division, September.

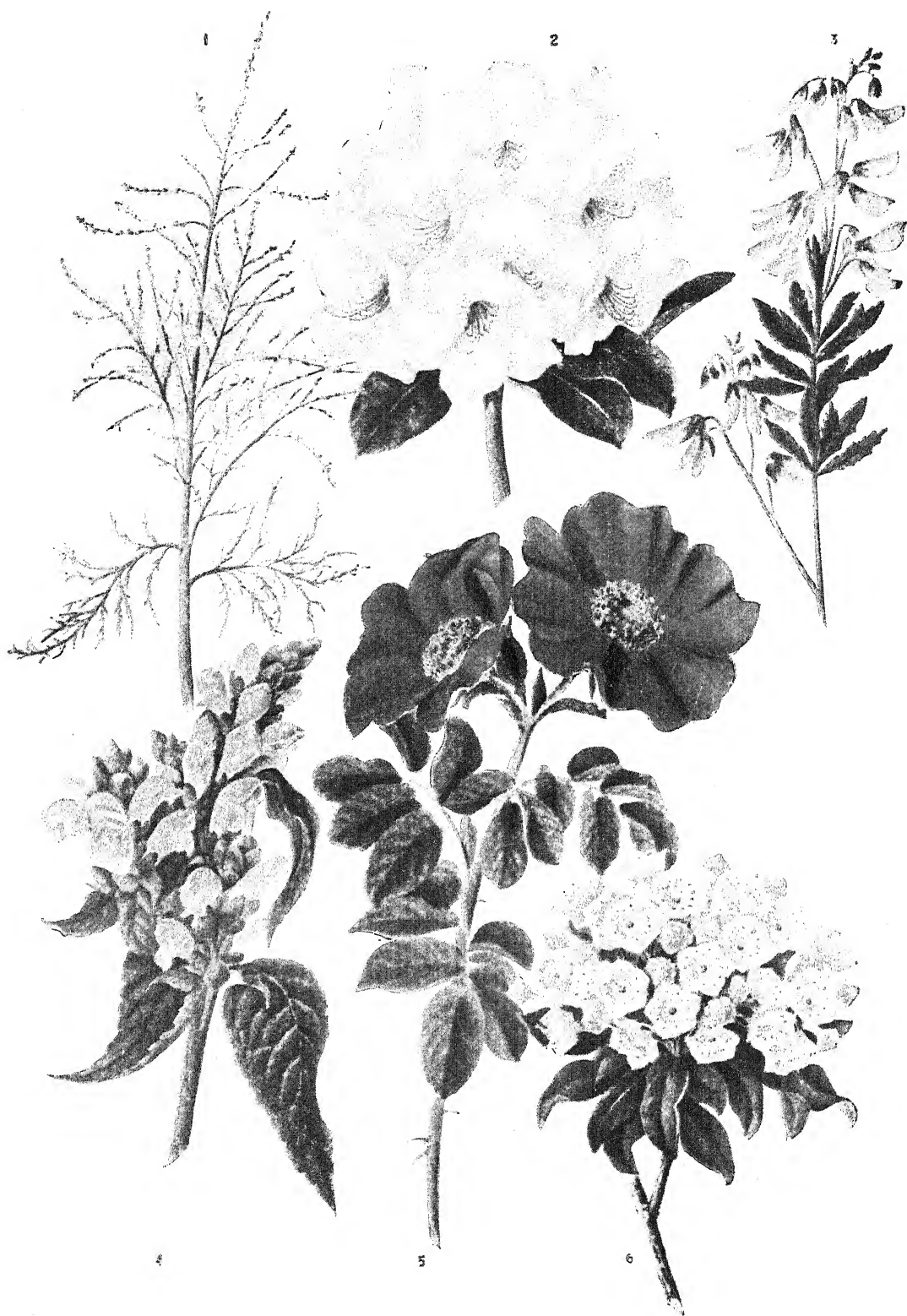


PLATE XXXII.—1. *Tamarix pentandra* (*Tamarisk*), p. 88. 2. *Rhododendron* hybrid, "Pink Pearl," p. 85. 3. *Ononis fruticosa* (*Shrubby Rest Harrow*), p. 83. 4. *Chelone lyonii* (*Lyon's Shell Flower*), p. 76. 5. *Rosa rugosa* (*Japanese Rose*), p. 86. 6. *Kalmia latifolia* (*American Mountain Laurel*), p. 81.

LYTHRUM

Lythrum (Purple Loosestrife). These rather weed-like native plants have been improved, and there are some good bright rose-crimson varieties, as *L. salicaria roseum superbum* (Plate XXXVI., No. 1), "Brightness" and "Lady Sackville," 3 ft. to 4 ft., July to August. *L. virgatum*, "Rose Queen," is only 2 ft., nice stiff habit, dark stems. June to September. All robust, hardy growers for moist, shaded places, for borders, and especially in grass near streams; also in towns. Divide readily spring or autumn.

Magnolia (Lily Tree). For culture and white, see page 66. *M. soulangeana*, beautiful large rosy-white flowers thriving in dingy, smoky towns; deciduous; April to June. *M. Lennei*, another hybrid of great beauty, large flowers, rosy-purple, April or May to July. Both form shapely spreading small trees, useful for any purpose; handsome foliage. There is now a pale pink variety of the smaller species, *M. stellata*, called *rosea* (see page 66).

Mallow Tree. See *Lavatera*.

Malva (Mallow-wort). *M. alcea*, a half-shrubby perennial, desirable for its free-flowering, pinky-rose flowers, 4 ft. to 5 ft., July to September. Good for large beds in lawn, borders, drives, shrubbery, or wild-garden. Divides well if done late spring. Sometimes cut in severe winters, but springs again from roots. Bushy, dense. There is a good variety called *rosea*.

Matthiola (Stock). For culture and crimson, see page 49; for mauve, page 96. Examples: "Sutton's Express Rose Queen," "Beauty of Nice," "Aurora," "Salmon Beauty," etc. There are also white varieties.

May. See *Crataegus oxyacantha*.

Mayflower. See *Epigaea*.

Meadowsweet. See *Spiraea*.

Megasea. See *Saxifraga megasea*.

Menziesia (syn. *Daboecia*; St. Dabeoc's Heath). *M. polifolia* (Plate XXX., No. 1) is a beautiful large bell-heath, flowering long, June or July, often into late November. The white variety *alba* is equally good, so is the deeper rosy-purple, *atro-purpurea*. All 12 in. to 18 in.; can be divided, or cuttings taken as advised for heaths. For white, page 66. It dislikes lime, but grows in any good moist soil; prefers leaf-mould and shade. Shrubby, rockery, beds in grass or wild-garden. *M. ciliicalyx* is exquisite, with glaucous foliage and clustered pink flowers in August.

Michaelmas Daisy. See *Aster*.

Mimulus (Monkey Flower). For culture and yellow, see page 29; for scarlet, page 49; for purple, page 96. A selection: *M. Bartoniana*, old rose, and its orangy variety "Sunset"; *M. Lewisii*, brick-rose; all 1½ ft. to 2 ft. Hybrids: "Rose Queen"; "Coronation," 9 in.; "Lady Fermor-Hesketh," 12 in.

Nasturtium. See *Tropaeolum*.

Oenothera (Evening Primrose). For culture and yellow, see page 30. The following are very beautiful, with large very fragrant flowers, blush-pink, produced continuously, May to November. Hardy on all but wet, cold soils; do best on a raised border or ledge in rockery where they can sprawl and hang down gracefully. *O. speciosa* and var. *rosea*, 1 ft., *O. caespitosa* (or *marginata*), 1 ft.; and *O. taraxifolia*, prostrate, very lovely. All are perennials.

Ononis (Rest Harrow). Dainty deciduous shrubs, 2 ft. to 3 ft., small pale pinky-purple pea-flowers, June to August. Rough parts of rockery; best increased by seed. *O. fruticosa* (Plate XXXII., No. 3) and *O. rotundifolia* are pretty and hardy. Sun, and sandy soil.

Orchis (Orchid; see also *Cypripedium*). For mauve, see page 96. The following hardy perennials, with tuberous roots that are best divided or planted August to September; like moist, but open positions, and are ideal for bog-gardens: *O. latifolia*, 1 ft. to 2 ft., the Marsh Orchid, and *O. pyramidalis*, 1 ft., are British, with rosy-purple spikes in May to June (Plate XXVII., No. 6).

Orobus. See *Lathyrus vernus*.

Pæonia (Pæony). For culture and crimson, see page 50; for yellow, page 31; for white, page 67. A selection—species: *P. humilis*, 1½ ft.; *P. Woodwardia*, also dwarf, and the old *P. officinalis rosea plena*.

Hybrids: singles, "Miss I. Chamberlain," "Pride of Langport," "Nellie," "Pink Per-

PINK, INCLUDING ROSE, SALMON, LILAC-PINKS, CARMINE, AND CRIMSON-PINKS
fection." Doubles, "Noemi Demai," "Lady A. Duff," "Olivia," "Globe of Light," yellow
centred. Tree varieties: "L. Mouchelet" and "Countess Crewe."

Papaver (Poppy). For culture and yellow, see page 31; for scarlet, page 50; for white,
page 67. Among the perennial "Oriental" kinds are the old "Mrs. Perry"; "Princess Ena,"
very dainty, small flowers, dwarfed; "Ethel Swete"; "Marie Studholme"; "Mrs. Stobart";
"Wunderkind," etc., 2 ft. to 3 ft., May to June.

Annuals, such as double varieties of *P. somniferum*, the Opium Poppy, in separate colours,
"Chamois Rose," "Sutton's Pink Gem," etc., 2 ft. Also strains of the "Shirley" Poppy, and
"Coonara" or Iceland Poppy, in pink, 1 ft. to 1½ ft.

Peach. See **Prunus Persica**.

Pentstemon (Beard Tongue). For culture and scarlet, see page 50; for mauve, page 97;
for blue, page 108. A selection: large-flowered garden forms, as Hartwegii hybrid (Plate
XXXVII., No. 5), "Fairy Queen," "J. Ruthven"; "Myddleton Gem," a good "bedder";
also "Hewell Pink Bedder" and "Daydream," both salmons. Species: *P. barbatus* (or
Chelone b.), salmon hybrids, 2 ft., see page 50. *P. glaber rosea*, 9 in., a pretty rock-plant for dry
sunny spots, deep rose.

Petunia. For culture and crimson, see page 50; for white, page 67; for mauve, page 97.
A selection: "Brilliant Rose," "Countess of Ellesmere," 1 ft. to 1½ ft.; "Dwarf Rosy Morn,"
etc., 6 in. to 8 in. Also double varieties.

Phlox. For culture and crimson, see page 51; for mauve, page 97; for white, page 68. A
selection of garden forms of *P. paniculata* (Plate XXXVII., No. 2), September to October, such as
"Regulus," "G. Lind," and "J. Sandeau," 1½ ft. to 2 ft., free and good for front. "Atalanta,"
"E. Campbell," 2½ ft. to 3 ft. Alpine or "Moss Pink" kinds, for rockery; *P. subulata* "Vivid"
(Plate XXVIII., No. 6) and vars. "Camlensis," "Sprite," and "Moerheimi," *P. adsurgens*,
P. reptans, *P. amœna* (also good for carpeting beds) are all 4 in. to 6 in., May to June. The
annual varieties of *P. Drummondii* can be had in different shades of pink.

Pink. See **Dianthus**.

Polygala (Milk Wort). *P. chamaebuxus* (Plate XXXIII., No. 5), a pretty creeping evergreen
shrub, 9 in., preferring lime, and sunny chinks in the rockery. The tiny pea-like flowers, purple-
pink and yellow, come in May, often again in autumn. The variety *purpurea* is best. Propagate
by suckers, or cuttings in a cold frame, autumn. The species *P. Vayredæ* has crimson flowers.

Polygonum (Knot Weed). Rather weed-like perennials, hardy and robust, loving moisture
and shade; grow anywhere, splendid for towns and rough, cold, or sunless places, wild-garden,
or shrubbery. Most easily increased by division almost any time. Flowers July to November.

P. capitatum, with tiny ball-like flowers and prettily marked leaves, and *P. affine*, upright
salmony spikes, 9 in., are invaluable for rockery, the latter also for edging or carpeting beds, and
the foliage dies off russet all winter—most attractive plant. *P. amplexicaule atro-sanguineum*, a
coarse border or shrubbery species, 3 ft. *P. Aubertii* and *P. Baldshuanicum* are rampant
climbers with delightful clusters of tiny blush-white flowers.

Poppy. See **Papaver**.

Potentilla (Cinquefoil). For culture and yellow, see page 31; for crimson-scarlet, page 51.
P. nitida, a most lovely Alpine rock-plant; silky, silvery foliage, and large blush flowers, 4 in.,
June to September. *P. nepalensis* has a pretty cherry-coloured variety called "Miss Willmott"
(Plate XXXV., No. 3), free, robust, and invaluable for border or rockery; 1 ft.; July to
November. *P. Hopwoodiana*, similar, salmony-pink.

Poterium (Burnet). *P. obtusatum*, a hardy perennial with pretty foliage tassels of carmine
flowers, July to September, 3 ft. Robust, good for rough borders, shrubbery, or wild-garden;
divide spring or autumn. (For white, see Agenda, page 72.)

Primula (Primrose). For the culture and yellow, see page 32; for white, page 68; for mauve,
page 98; for blue, page 109; for crimson, page 51. A selection:

P. rosea (Plate XXVIII., No. 3), brilliant flame-pink, 6 in. to 10 in., March to May, loves moist,
rich loam, bog-garden, or low parts of rockery. This hardy little Himalayan primrose can be
had in varieties as *grandiflora* and *splendens*. Very easy from seed or division. *P. megasæfolia*
has large, leathery leaves, rosy-purple flowers, February onwards; give a sheltered, moist, shaded



PLATE XXXIII.—1. *Daphne cneorum* (*Garland Flower*), p. 77. 2. *Rhododendron hirsutum* (*Alpine Rose*), p. 85. 3. *Spiraea japonica* Bumalda (*Japanese Spiraea*), p. 88. 4. *Prunus triloba* flore pleno (*Chinese Almond*), p. 85. 5. *Polygala Chamæbuxus* (*Box-leaved Milkwort*), p. 84. 6. *Pyrus spectabilis* (*Chinese Apple*), p. 85



PLATE XXXIV.—1. *Lavatera cashmiriana* (*Tree Mallow*), p. 82. 2. *Gladiolus communis*, p. 80. 3. *Centaurea montana rubra* (*Knapweed*), p. 75. 4. *Allium Ostrowskianum* (*Garlic*), p. 73. 5. *Callirrhoe involucrata* (*Crimson-flowered Poppy Mallow*), p. 75. 6. *Cistus* hybrid, "Warley Rose" (*Rock Rose*), p. 76.

PRUNUS

nook in rockery or border. Very good for cold greenhouse ; 8 in. to 10 in. (Plate XXVII., No. 5). *P. Sieboldii* (Plate XXIX., No. 3) also requires same conditions ; it loses its foliage in winter ; likes loam, sand, and leaf-mould, 6 in. to 8 in., April to May, rose to lilac in wide range of colours. *P. cortusoides*, very similar. *P. japonica*, the Japanese Primrose, and *P. pulverulenta*, handsome, both upright stems and flowers in "tiers," 2 ft. to 3 ft., May to June, have lovely pink varieties, such as the Bartley Strain. They like moist borders or to be near ponds or in the bog-garden.

P. Juliae, var. "Rose Queen," 3 in., blooms February to April. *P. frondosa*, mealy-leaved, 9 in., is good for sunny spots in the rockery and light soil ; lilac-rose, April to June. Many others.

Among the garden Primrose are doubles, like "salmonea" and "Rose du Barri" ; also a Jack-in-the-Green or "Galligaskins" in pink, and a Hose-in-Hose called "Ashford," a double Polyanthus, "Curiosity"—all so charming for making old-world gardens.

Prunus (including Almond, Cherry, Plum, and Peach). For white, see page 68 ; for yellow, page 32. The following are hardy deciduous small shrubs or trees ; mostly increased by cuttings made of firm young wood with a "heel," put into gentle heat. They like sun, but do quite well in shade ; thrive on loam, preferring lime. Never plant deeply.

P. amygdalis, the Almond, of graceful habit, often used for towns, needs shelter from cold winds ; March to April. *P. amygdalis nana*, the dwarf Russian Almond, April, 2 ft. to 3 ft., is most attractive to hang over a "dry" wall or in the rockery ; easily increased by layers. *P. Davidiana*, the Chinese Peach, similar, earlier. The hybrid "Pollardi" forms a lovely small tree.

P. cerasifera, the Myrobalan or Cherry Plum, has small pale flowers, March to April, and makes a good hedge as well as tree ; the variety *Pissardi*, crimson-leaved, is highly decorative. Another variety, *Blireana*, has also purplish foliage and very large double pink flowers, most desirable. *P. triloba flore pleno* (Plate XXXIII., No. 4), the double Chinese Almond, is charming in March to April, with pale rosettes of flowers on slender upright shoots, 12 ft. to 15 ft. *P. pendula*, the Rose-bud Cherry, is rather similar, but drooping, later, and makes a fine standard. *P. persica* "Clara Meyer," a rich double pink ; even more vivid are "Cambridge Carmine" and "Russell's Red." *P. subhirtella*, a cherry called "Beni-Higan" by the Japanese, is dwarf and bushy, with small, crowded blush-pink flowers in March and April. It has varieties as *ascendens* and *autumnalis* (syn. *miqueliana*) ; the latter opens intermittently from October to April, and is precious for cutting : it will grow into a small tree. *P. Sargentii*, pink, also a small tree, has brilliant autumn leaf-colour. *P. incisa* is a charming little bush that covers itself with pale-pink flowers in February. Among the many named Japanese cherries are such kinds as the vigorous "Hisakura," mauvy-rose, and "J. H. Veitch," late. "Benifugan" is a good pink, and "Amano-gowa," paler, has the upright habit of a Poplar. These bloom April and May.

Pyrethrum. For crimson, see page 52 ; for white, page 68. The hybrid varieties, with large double or single daisy-like flowers, are valuable for borders and cutting ; hardy, easily divided, best done August to September ; like rich moist soil. A selection :

"Queen Mary" (Plate XXVII., No. 3), clear pink ; "Gloire de Stalle," pink and yellow ; "Madaline," pale, doubles ; "Dr. Bosch," flame-pink ; "Eileen M. Robinson," pale salmon ; "Marjorie Robinson," deeper, singles.

Pyrus (including Pear and Crab-Apple). For crimson, see page 52 ; for white, page 68. All thrive on loam and most do well on lime. Most of them can be struck from cuttings of leafless shoots early in winter, in a cold frame. If attacked by woolly Aphis, give a winter dressing of caustic soda, and a summer spraying with an emulsion of paraffin and soap. All excellent town trees. A selection :

P. spectabilis (Plate XXXIII., No. 6), the Chinese Apple ; the variety "Kaido" is deep rose ; double. A lovely, vigorous species, 20 ft. to 30 ft. ; fruit yellow, but not so showy as some kinds. *P. florabunda*, small but countless pink flowers, May to June, fruit inconspicuous. Forms a vigorous dense spreading bush, 20 ft. to 40 ft., one of the best for general use. Among the ornamental fruiting Crab-Apples (*malus* section) are some with pink flowers, as *magdeburgensis* and *earlthamensis*. *P. Vilmorini* is a beautiful Mountain Ash with pink berries.

Quince, Japanese and Common. See *Cydonia*.

Rest Harrow. See *Ononis*.

Rhododendron (including Azalea). For culture and crimson, see page 52 ; for white, page 69 ; for yellow, page 32 ; for mauve, page 98. A selection :

R. hirsutum (Plate XXXIII., No. 2) and *R. ferrugineum*, both called "Alpine Rose," ever-

PINK, INCLUDING ROSE, SALMON, LILAC-PINKS, CARMINE, AND CRIMSON-PINKS

green, the former having bristly, scaly leaves. They form dense, spreading bushes, 2 ft. to 3 ft., covered June to July vivid magenta-rose clusters small flowers; excellent for rockery or banks; the former loves limy soil. Also good on lime is the little upright *R. racemosum*, useful and charming for rockery or shrubbery, doing well among trees and shrubs, even under Pines; small pale-pink flowers, 2 ft. to 3 ft., invaluable and easily grown; April to May. *R. Williamsianum*, a lovely spreading, almost prostrate species, rounded leaves, large bell-flowers, purest pink, April; give shade, moist places, rockery, or shrubbery. *R. ciliatum* and *R. glaucum* are two other small species, and these crossed have produced a very profuse hybrid, "Rosy Bell," 3 ft. to 4 ft., clear pink, April to May. *R. orbiculare*, 3 ft. to 5 ft., April, and *R. oreodoxa*, March, 6 ft. to 10 ft., are both bright pink, very desirable, especially the latter. The little salmon Japanese *R. Kämpferi*, semi-evergreen, has several hybrids called "Betty," "Willy," etc., May to July, 2 ft. to 3 ft.; they strike fairly easily from cuttings too. *R. viscosum* has a pink form, 5 ft. to 6 ft., the Swamp Honeysuckle, valuable for blooming late, June to July; it is deciduous, as is *R. Vaseyi*, with large clear pink flowers, 6 ft. to 12 ft., May. Both are Azaleas.

Among the larger evergreen garden hybrid examples: "Pink Pearl" (Plate XXXII., No. 2); "Sweet Simplicity," pink and white, yellow throat; "R. Millais," peach; "Countess of Derby," very large, pink; "Mother of Pearl," blush; "Rosa Mundi," an old favourite for dwarfness and hardiness, pale pink, April; "Mrs. Ashley Slocock," salmony-cream; "Lady C. Mitford," peach edged deeper; "Corona," coral; "Mrs. M. Ashley," salmon, etc.

Garden varieties of Azaleas, a selection: "T. J. Seidel," "Delicatissima," "Graciosa," "Proteus," "Thisbe," etc., single; "Norma," "Byron," "Mina van Houtte," doubles, 3 ft. to 5 ft. Small, for rockery, "Mikado," 2 ft. to 3 ft.; "Rosæflora," tiny, prostrate, salmon.

Ribes (Flowering Currant). For culture and crimson, see page 52; for yellow, page 33. *R. sanguineum* (Plate XXXI., No. 2), a hardy useful species thriving almost anywhere, very good in towns. There are several varieties in shades of pink, as *albidum*, *carneum*.

Robinia (False Acacia). For culture and white, see page 69. *R. hispida*, the Rose Acacia, is deciduous, shrubby; 6 ft. to 8 ft.; large drooping clusters, rich rose, May to June. Suckers spread very freely. *Microphylla* is a fine variety. *R. Kelseyii* forms a small tree, also very graceful; colour more lilac-pink, later, followed by handsome seed-pods. *R. viscosa* forms a tree 30 ft. to 40 ft., rosy flowers June to July, handsome. The variety of *R. pseudoacacia* called *decaisneana* is rose, and a desirable vigorous grower.

Rock Cress. See *Arabis*.

Rockfoil. See *Saxifraga*.

Rosa (Rose). For culture, uses, and crimson, see page 53; for white, page 69; for yellow-orange, page 33. Examples: garden varieties, old kinds, but invaluable for long bloom:

"Ophelia," "Mrs. J. Laing," "C. Testout," "Shot Silk," newer; "Rose Berkeley," "Picture," "Lal," "Princess Margaret Rose." Climbers: the old dwarf, "Z. Drouhin." Taller and newer, "Albertine" and "New Dawn." The Hybrid Penzance Sweet Briars, as "Catherine Seyton." Tall, bush-like kinds as the Musk Roses like "Penelope" and "Cornelia." Single Roses, shrubby, like "Fairy Cluster," "Cupid," and "Bonnie Jean." Dwarf "bedders" like the Polyanthas, "The Fairy," "Else Poulsen" and "Heidekind." Chinases, like "Comtess du Cayla."

Species, as *R. sinica*, "Anemone," a low climber for sunny wall, evergreen; *R. rubrifolia*, delightful reddish stems and showy fruit, makes a good hedge; so do the *Rugosa*, or Japanese Roses (Plate XXXII., No. 5), and its many fine varieties like "Conrad F. Meyer," "Pink Grootendorst," etc. Among many desirable species are *R. villosa* (Woolley Dod's Rose), 6 ft., and gay "fruiters" like *R. Holodonta* and *R. setipoda*, 8 ft. The Scotch, or Burnet Roses, have many varieties, among them the charming old "Stanwell Perpetual," 3 ft. to 4 ft. For the rockery there are several like *R. Rouletti*, 10 in., and "De Meaux," an old, tiny bedding favourite.

Rubus (Bramble). For white, see page 69. *R. ulmiflorus*, var. *bellidiflorus flore pleno*, is charming double pink climber useful for its gayness in July to autumn. So is the bushy *R. odoratus*, 5 ft. The tiny *R. arcticus* is a charming "carpet," 4 in. All like shade, moisture, and do well in towns. Increase by division or suckers, autumn.

St. Dabeoc's Heath. See *Menziesia*.

Salpiglossis. For culture and yellow, see page 33; for violet, page 99. A most charming colour, called "Chamois-Rose," may be had separately of this pretty and useful annual.

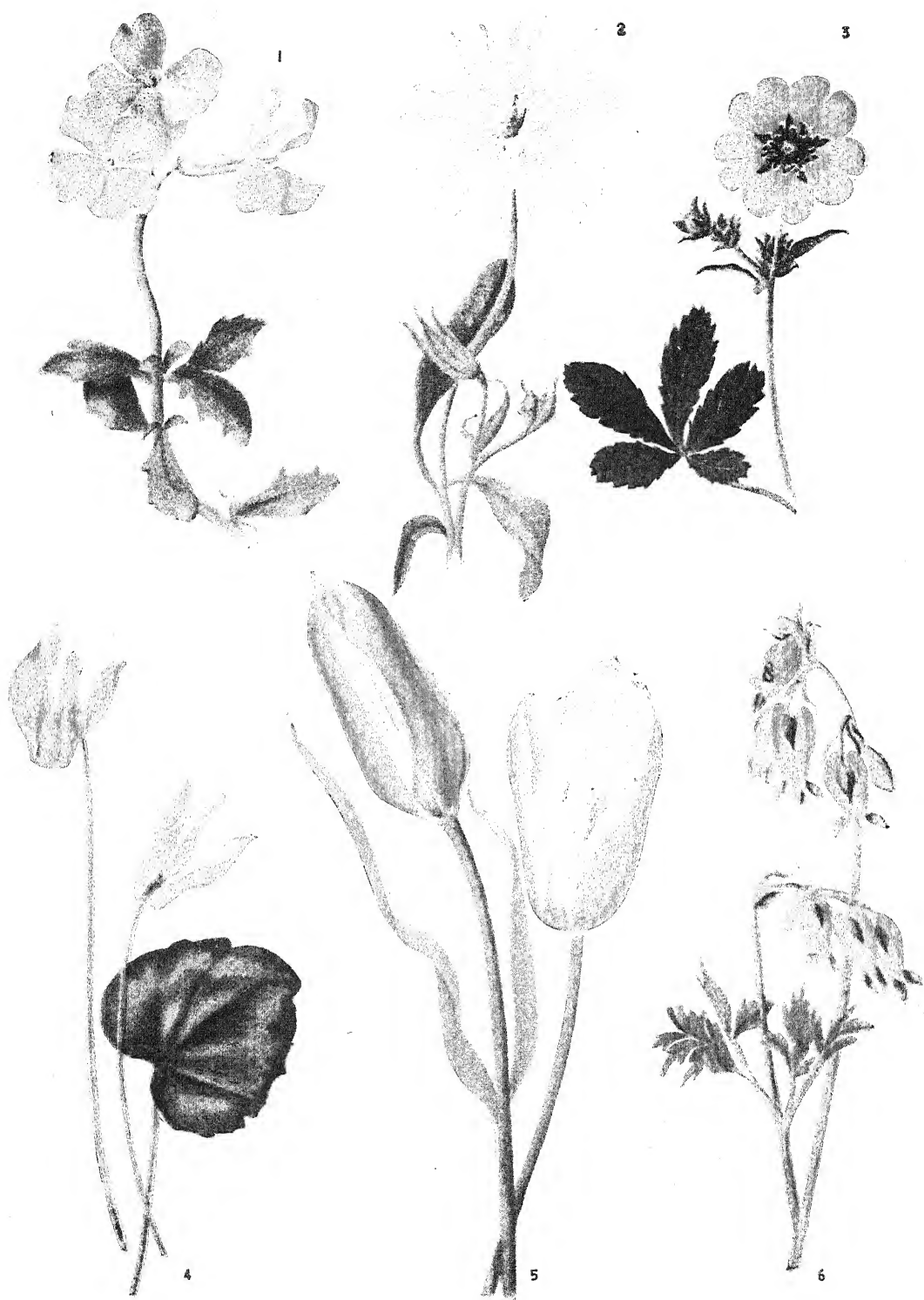


PLATE XXXV.—1. *Aubrietia deltoidea*, var. *rosea*, p. 74. 2. *Silene Hookeri* (*Hooker's Catch Fly*), p. 88. 3. *Potentilla nepalensis*, "Miss Willmott," p. 84. 4. *Cyclamen repandum* (*Spring Hardy Cyclamen*), p. 77. 5. *Tulipa Ciusiana* (*Lady Tulip*), p. 89. 6. *Dicentra exima* (*Dwarf Bleeding Heart*), p. 78.

SALVIA

Salvia (Sage). For scarlet, see page 53; for blue, page 109; for mauve, page 99. There are showy varieties of bedding *S. splendens* called "Salmon Beauty" and "Rosy Morn"; also a pretty variety of the annual *S. horminum* called "Rosy Gem," one of the best in cultivation, together with the violet "Blue Beard," both 18 in. Excellent for hiding tiny bulbs as they die.

Saponaria (Soapwort). These are hardy and very easily raised from seed sown in April to May; the perennial kinds also divide readily spring or autumn.

S. vaccaria, 2 ft., and *S. calabrica* and its variety "Scarlet Queen," 6 in., are annuals, the former much grown for Parisian flower-markets. *S. cæspitosa* is a neat Alpine perennial for the rockery, 3 in., June to July; so also is *S. ocymoides*, 6 in., May to August; liking sandy soil and sun. *S. officinalis* has a pretty double variety, *flore pleno*; makes a good border plant for rough places; apt to "run," and become a nuisance among choice plants. All are rose-pink.

Saxifraga (Saxifrage; Rockfoil). For crimson, see page 53; for yellow, page 34; for white, page 70. Most of these hardy perennials are easily raised from seed and by division, September or spring. Some of the "encrusted" kinds, with stiff, silvery leaves in tufts, like very well-drained places in the rockery or "dry" wall, preferably with chips of rock round their roots. The mossy and Megasea, or big-leaved kinds, thrive in any good soil, preferably a moist one and some shade; will do on level ground, rockery, or borders. All are delightful for the cold greenhouse, and most do well in town, not the mossy kinds. A selection:

S. aizoon rosea, silvery, "encrusted" tufts, 9 in., pink sprays, May to June, and the fine hybrid, "Kathleen Pinsent." Among the cushion hybrids are "Arco-Valleyi"; "Cranbourne"; "Kelleri" (which is early and silvery-leaved); "Mrs. G. Prichard"; "His Majesty"; all dwarf 2 in. to 6 in., February to April. Of creeping habit is *S. oppositifolia*, making a fine carpet for bulbs; March, 3 in. *S. peltata* is a bold subject for the wild-garden, especially near water; large umbrella-like leaves and round-headed flowers on 2 ft. stems in spring. Divide any time.

Among the mossy kinds are *S. dicipiens* and *S. muscoides*, with hybrids, as "Mrs. Piper," "Elf," and "J. Lloyd Edwards." Of the cushion varieties there are *S. umbrosa*, the useful old "London Pride," and the daintier *S. primuloides*, both June to July.

The Megasea section is invaluable for their shining, big, leathery leaves, often turning crimson in winter; splendid for edgings to shrubbery or border, for under trees, in towns, also for formal effect on terraces, near buildings or steps, as their foliage is highly decorative. *S. cordifolia* is a good example; there are several fine varieties. All have stout, 9 in. stems, flowers in bunches.

Scabiosa (Scabious). For culture and mauve, see page 99; for yellow, page 34; for white, page 70; for blue, page 110. Pretty varieties of the annual, the Sweet Scabious, *S. atro-purpurea*, are "Coral Gem," "Salmon-Rose," etc.

Schizanthus (Poor Man's Orchid; Butterfly Flower). These graceful annuals are seldom grown outdoors as they are only half-hardy. They are splendid pot-plants for the cold greenhouse. Seed sown April to May produces summer to autumn flowers; sown August, bloom spring. *S. retusus* (Plate XXXVI., No. 5) is a compact form, 18 in., and a pretty variety is "Pink Beauty."

Schizostylis (Kaffir Lily). For culture and crimson, see page 53. A variety of lovely pure pink is called "Mrs. Heggarty," 2 ft. to 3 ft., August to November.

Sea Pink. See **Armeria**.

Sedum (Stonecrop). For culture and yellow, see page 34. *S. spurium* and its deep carmine varieties, *rubrum*, are excellent for creeping and carpeting "dry" walls, in rockery or beds; the fleshy leaves persist all the year; 6 in.; July to September. *S. spectabile*, the Japanese Stonecrop, is more suited to beds and borders or shrubberies; stout, fleshy stems and attractive foliage; 1 ft. to 1½ ft., September; a purplish pink, the variety "Brilliant" is brighter. Both above species divide easily spring or autumn.

Shooting Star. See **Dodecatheon**.

Sidalcea (Greek Mallow). Hardy, most easily grown perennials, thriving almost anywhere, preferring a moist soil and partial shade. Divide any time, and quickly raised from seed. Bloom July to August. Examples among numerous varieties:

"Wensleydale," "Rev. Page Roberts," rose-pinks; "Crimson Glow," deepest rose; etc. All 3 ft. to 4 ft., with dainty foliage. Two old kinds are still very good: *S. Listeri*, pale, with fringed bells; *S. malvaeflora* (Plate XXXVI., No. 3), a denser spike, deep rose, 2½ ft.

PINK, INCLUDING ROSE, SALMON, LILAC-PINKS, CARMINE, AND CRIMSON-PINKS

Silene (Catchfly). For white, see page 70. The following little species are all best for the rockery, "dry" walls, paving. All come most freely from seed; the perennials also by division, liking dry, sandy soil, especially near the sea.

S. armeria (Plate XXXVI., No. 2), the "Sweet William" or "Lobel's Catchfly," 1 ft. to 1½ ft., is an old-fashioned annual, rose, showy and excellent for the wild-garden; there are some new varieties in double salmon-pink shades, used for bedding in early spring. It can be sown outdoors, July or April. Good dwarf perennials are *S. acaulis*, the Moss Champion, June to July, 2 in., a British species; there is a good double variety, *S. alpestris*, 4 in., May to June; *S. pumilis*, 4 in.; all three rose-pink. *S. Elizabethæ*, richly coloured and showy, 3 in., July, and the dainty *S. Hookeri* (Plate XXXV., No. 2), 2½ in., May to June, downy and trailing, with fringed pale pink flowers. *S. schafta*, 4 in. to 6 in., is robust and easily grown, spreading in neat tufts; purplish-rose, July to September.

Snake Root. See *Liatris*.

Snapdragon. See *Antirrhinum*.

Sowbeard. See *Cyclamen*.

Speedwell. See *Veronica*.

Spiræa (Meadowsweet). For culture, uses, and crimson, see page 54; for white, page 70. A selection:

S. Japonica (syn. *callosa*) has fine varieties, as *Bumalda* (Plate XXXIII., No. 3) and "Anthony Waterer" (page 54), all dwarf, bushy shrubs, very hardy, useful for any purpose, particularly the rockery for late pinky-rose colour, July to September, 1½ ft. to 2 ft. *S. Douglasii*, 4 ft. to 6 ft., is good for rough places, and can be made free-blooming by cutting down to ground level in February; purplish-rose spikes. *S. brachybotrys*, a hybrid, 6 ft. to 8 ft., bright pink, June to July. (See also under *Astilbe*, page 74.)

Sun Rose. See *Helianthemum*.

Sweet Pea. See *Lathyrus odoratus*.

Sweet Scabious. See *Scabiosa atropurpurea*.

Sweet William. See *Dianthus barbatus*.

Syringa (Lilac). For pink forms, see mauve, page 99.

Tamarix (Tamarisk). Graceful, feathery-foliaged shrubs that do particularly well near the sea, numerous small rosy flowers. Do very well inland, but need space, light, and air to develop, and good deep loamy soil. Cuttings strike with greatest ease; take last year's shoots, thickness of a pencil, 8 in. long, place in open ground early winter, burying them two-thirds. Hedges are often made in the south of *T. anglica*, the English evergreen, 5 ft. to 10 ft., by simply cutting pieces like a walking-stick, sharpening one end, and driving them into the ground in a line. This kind blooms from late summer to late autumn. Two showier species, deciduous, are *T. pentandra* (Plate XXXII., No. 1) and *T. tetandra*, both 10 ft. to 15 ft. and rich rose, really charming and easily grown; the former blooms August to September, the latter in May. It is best to cut Tamarisks hard back every winter to the wood; this makes them less straggly and also flower freely.

Thrift. See *Armeria*.

Thymus (Thyme). For white, see page 71. These well-known fragrant plants are mostly creeping, forming delicious carpets in rockery, or paving, "dry" walls, etc.; the taller kinds may also be used for edgings to little beds, round sun-dials, etc. A selection of hardy perennials, all very easily increased by seed or division almost any time; the taller kinds by cuttings.

T. lanuginosus, the woolly-leaved Mountain Thyme, 4 in., July to August; *T. serpyllum* and its brighter-coloured variety *coccineum* and paler "Annie Hall," also the newer "Pink Chintz," all carpets with flowers in June and July. They are ideal for making alpine lawns and paths. *T. nitidus* and *T. zygis* are tiny shrubs, 9 in. to 12 in. All are most suitable for sink gardens.

Tiarella (Foam Flower). Slender, hardy perennials, easily grown almost anywhere; prefer partial shade and moist, rich soil, where they quickly spread; should be divided every two years, to keep their full vigour, in spring. The persistent foliage is beautiful, often richly tinted red-bronze. *T. cordifolia*, 9 in. to 12 in., creamy, tinged pink, foamy appearance, fragrant, May to June. *T. uniflora*, 1 ft., said to be rosy-buff.



PLATE XXXVI.—1. *Lythrum salicaria roseum* (*Loose-strife*), p. 83. 2. *Silene Armeria* (*Lobel's Catch Fly*), p. 83. 3. *Sidalcea malvæflora* (*Greek Mallow*), p. 87. 4. *Erythraea Massonii* (syn. *E. diffusa*; *Centaury*), p. 79. 5. *Schizanthus retusus* (*Butterfly Flower*), p. 87. 6. *Eucharidium concinnum*, p. 79.



PLATE XXXVII.—1. *Impatiens Roylei* (*Royle's Balsam*), p. 81. 2. *Phlox paniculata* (*Autumn-flowering Phlox*), p. 84. 3. *Cosmos bipinnatus* (*Purple Mexican Aster*), p. 76. 4. *Clematis* hybrid, "Nelly Moser," p. 76. 5. *Pentstemon Hartwegii* hybrid, p. 84. 6. *Lobelia*, Queen Victoria hybrid, "Ibis," p. 82.

TREE MALLOW

Tree Mallow. See *Lavatera*.

Tropæolum (*Nasturtium*). For culture, uses, and yellow, see page 36; for scarlet, page 54; for white, page 71. Annual varieties, as "Aurora," "Sutton's Salmon Pink," "Rosy Morn." Also "Double Dwarf Gleam" in many shades of pink. Climbers, like "Fairly Queen."

Tulipa (*Tulip*). For culture and crimson, see page 55; for yellow, page 36; for white, page 71; for mauve, page 100. A showy and charming dwarf species: *T. Clusiana*, the dainty Lady Tulip (Plate XXXV., No. 5), vivid pink stripes on white, 1 ft., April; plant deeply, 6 in. to 7 in., in well-drained soil. Among the large garden varieties a selection, early singles, "Pink Beauty" and "Le Rêve"; doubles, "Murillo" and "Epicure." Cottage and Darwins, both May-flowering, "Clara Butt," "Sarazen," "Suzou," "Zomerschoon." Among the Parrot kinds is "Fantasy," salmon, of upright habit.

Valerian. See *Centranthus*.

Verbena (*Vervain*; Holy Herb). For culture and crimson, see page 55; for violet-blue, page 100. Florists' bedding varieties include clear and bright pink shades, as "Miss Willmott" and "Colossea."

Veronica (*Speedwell*). For culture and blue, see page 111; for mauve, page 100; for crimson, page 55; for white, page 71. Among the shrubby evergreen kinds is *V. parviflora rosea*, a dainty little bush, narrow leaves, 2 ft. to 3 ft.; little pink flowers in slender spikes, July to November; best for sheltered places in the rockery. A fine hybrid, a descendant of the larger-leaved *V. speciosa*, is *V. Gauntletti*, a pretty pink colour, also late blooming, 3 ft. to 6 ft.; "Gloriosa," another hybrid, is said to be bright rose. Dwarf herbaceous kinds are numerous.

Viola (including *Violet* and *Pansy*). For culture and yellow, see page 37; for mauve, page 100; for white, page 71; for crimson, page 55; for blue, page 111. A dwarf species, *V. arenaria rosea*, 3 in., May, is pretty for the rockery. *V. odorata*, the Sweet Violet, has now good pink varieties like "Princess Irene," double, "Perle Rose," "Cœur d'Alsace"; "Princess Alexandra," singles.

Weigela. See *Diervilla*.

Willow Weed. See *Epilobium*.

Woodruff. See *Asperula*.

Zinnia (*Youth-and-Old-Age*). For culture and crimson, see page 56; for yellow, page 38; for white, page 72; for purple, page 101. Large, pink varieties, as "Illumination," "Old Rose," and "Youth."

ADDENDA

Althæa frutex. See pages 111, 56, 101. Examples: *puniceus plenus*, *carnea*, *speciosa*, doubles.

Amaryllis belladonna. The large pink trumpet-like flowers appear in clusters at the ends of the stout, 2 ft. stems August–September, before the leaves. The large bulbs should be planted 8 in. deep in September in light rich soil, preferably near a sunny wall, and in cold districts a protection of straw or bracken should be given through winter. They like a mulch of manure.

Chrysanthemum. Korean varieties. See pages 38, 56. Examples: "Aphrodite," early single; "Pink Luster," double; both 2½ ft. "Azaleanum," pale pink, 12 in.

C. rubellum is a fine hardy perennial species, with single daisy-like flowers, 2 ft. to 3 ft., September–October. Many new hybrids, as "Anna Hay," "Clara Curtis," "E. Cowell."

Crinum Powellii. A handsome, lily-like bulbous plant, flowering in summer, on stout, 3 ft. stems. Plant, March, and give same treatment as *Amaryllis belladonna*.

Dictamnus fraxinella (*Burning Bush*). See page 72. A hardy perennial of much beauty in leaves, habit, and flower, the colour of that peculiar shade of pink in plants like *Delphinium*, "Pink Sensation" and *Allium albo-pilosum*. The fragrant foliage may be lighted without harm. Plant or divide the fleshy roots autumn or March; sow seeds out-doors, August; 3 ft.

Nerine Bowdeni. A surprisingly easy, hardy, bulbous plant if given a sunny well-drained situation. Beautiful lily-like, pink flowers on stiff stems, August to November, 18 in. Plant or divide early August, planting 6 in. deep—otherwise treat as for *Amaryllis*.

Physostegia virginiana (syn. *Dracocephalum*). Hardy perennial easily grown in damp soil. Plant or divide autumn or spring. The variety "Vivid," brilliant pink; summer; 2 ft.

V

FLOWERS MAUVE, LILAC, LAVENDER, HELIOTROPE, VIOLET, OR PURPLISH-BLUE

Acer (Maple Sycamore). For culture and yellow, see page 13 ; for crimson, page 39. Good purple-crimson leaf-colour is given by kinds, as *A. platanoides Swedlerii*, the Purple Norway Maple and *A. pseudo-platanus purpureum*, the Purple-leaved Sycamore, both large-growing deciduous trees, up to 100 ft. Among the many varieties of the Japanese Maple, *A. palmatum*, usually 6 ft. to 10 ft., are *atro-purpureum*, *dissectum atro-purpureum*, *nigrum*, and *septemlobum purpureum*.

Allium (Garlic). For culture, uses, and yellow, see page 13 ; for white, page 57 ; for crimson, page 39 ; for pink, page 73 ; for blue, page 102. A selection : *A. albo-pilosum*, striking big rounded heads, a lovely shade of pinky-mauve and nice glaucous leaves ; 2 ft., June. *A. giganteum* has tight, large, ball-like heads of purple pink, July, 4 ft. *A. Karataviense* has also huge heads in lilac, only 6 in. high, over beautiful glaucous leaves spread flat on the ground ; May. *A. Beesianum* has nodding, loose heads on 12 in. stems, July-August. All are fine border or shrubby plants.

American Cowslip. See **Dodecatheon**.

Anemone (Windflower). For culture and blue, see page 102 ; for white, page 57 ; for pink, page 73 ; for crimson, page 39. *A. pulsatilla* (Plate XLIV., No. 6), the Pasque-flower, is a beautiful species for naturalizing in woods or the shrubbery ; also for shaded north borders. It is a hardy perennial, best increased by division early autumn. Associates well with Ferns, hardy Cyclamen, Snowdrops, etc. The type is deep violet, flowers and leaves silky with hairs, 9 in., April to May. There are varieties in many shades, of which "Mrs. Van der Elst" (see page 73) is lovely. Among the tuberous-rooted Poppy Anemones, *A. coronaria*, are gorgeous shades, from lilac to vivid violet-blues, to be had in separate colours ; also named, as "Blue Gown," etc.

Aquilegia (Columbine). For culture and blue, see page 103 ; for pink, page 74 ; for yellow, page 14 ; for crimson, page 40 ; for white, page 58. There are fine mauve and violet varieties of the common kind, *A. vulgaris*. There are several species that will be found under "blue," page 103, though some are tinged lavender or purple.

Aster (Michaelmas Daisy). For white, see page 58 ; for pink, page 74 ; for crimson, page 40 ; for blue, page 103 ; for yellow, page 15. Hardy perennials, precious for their autumn flowers. Easily grown, and divided at almost any time when not in bloom ; they repay attention and good soil, moisture, and partial shade, though they will often do in north shaded positions. Suitable for borders, the shrubbery, edges of drives, while the dwarf kinds are excellent rockery plants. Useful for placing among or in front of spring-blooming bulbs or plants to hide blanks. May be potted up for the cold greenhouse. Do best if old clumps are divided every two years to three years, replanting pieces from outside and throwing away the worn-out centre. The dead stems and fluffy seed-heads of most kinds are highly decorative to bare borders in winter, and should be left till spring before tidying them away. A selection :

A. acris one of the best, masses of small, vivid mauve-blue on slender arching stems, 2½ ft., August to September ; the varieties *nanus* and *roseus* are paler and 1 ft. Some of the new dwarf sturdy hybrids, like "Victor," 6 in., are charming ; various shades of lavender and pinky-lilac. Tiny flowers and feathery foliage are kinds like *Ericoides* "Blue Star," 3 ft., October ; and *Cordifolius* "Silver Spray," lilac-white, 4 ft. to 5 ft., October. Large flowered : "Amethyst," 3½ ft. and "Blue Jacket," 2½ ft., both blue-purple ; "Petunia," vivid violet-red. The dwarf *A. alpinus* and *A. sub-coeruleus* have produced some fine varieties, all of tufted habit and largish flowers set singly on 9 in. to 12 in. stems ; as "Star of Wartburg," and "Forresti." Good hybrids of *A. amellus* are *A. Frikartii*, "King George" and "R. Goethe," all about 2 ft.

Aster, China. See **Callistephus**.



PLATE XXXVIII.—1. *Funkia ovata* (*Plantain Lily*), p. 93. 2. *Physochlaina orientalis* (*Oriental Henbane*), p. 97. 3. *Primula denticulata cashmiriana*, p. 98. 4. *Cardamine latifolia* (*Broad-leaved Cuckoo Flower*), p. 91. 5. *Dodecatheon Meadia* (*American Cowslip*), p. 93. 6. *Thalictrum aquilegifolium* (*Columbine Meadow Rue*), p. 100.

AUBRETIA

Aubretia (Purple Rock Cress). For crimson, page 40; for pink, see page 74. Dwarf hardy perennials of creeping habit, making them ideal for edgings to borders; especially good for paths, "dry" walls, the rockery or stony banks. Often bloom in February, and bits will go on into June. Divide directly after blooming, about July, also in early autumn; sow seed outdoors, in chinks or earthy corners between stones, April to May. Give fine sheets of colour. From the species *A. deltoidea*, *A. purpurea*, etc., many handsome vivid garden forms have sprung; all are 6 in., and do very well on chalky soils. A selection:

"Violet Queen" (Plate XLIV., No. 3), "Dr. Mules," and "Godston," violet-purples; "Carnival," magenta-violet, intense colour; "Blue King," nearest to blue; "Lilac Queen" and "Lavender Beauty."

Azalea. See *Rhododendron*.

Bindweed. See *Convolvulus*.

Buddleia. For yellow, see page 16. Shrubs or small trees enjoying sun and a rich loam; easily increased by cuttings taken in autumn of late summer growths. Must have plenty of sun.

B. variabilis is a hardy, spreading quick-grower, 10 ft. to 15 ft.; deciduous, but retaining a few greyish leaves in a way that makes it quite attractive in winter. Long plumes of mauve flowers, beloved of bees and butterflies, freely borne July to September. Prune hard back in spring to induce flowering shoots. Many varieties, as *Veitchianus* (Plate XLI., No. 3); "Ile de France," deepest colour; *nanhcensis*, dwarf. *B. alternifolia*, of weeping habit, flowers in clusters, May-June.

Callistephus (China Aster). For culture and yellow, see page 17; for white, page 58; for pink, page 75; for crimson, page 41. From *C. hortensis* (or *sinenisis*) (Plate XLIII., No. 6) the garden varieties have sprung, and may be had in all shades, separately; many also named, as "Mauve Queen," "Mauve Gem" (single), etc.

Calochortus (Mariposa Lily). For culture and yellow, see page 17. Two recommended: *C. greeni*, 1 ft., lilac, and *C. lilacinus*, 8 in., pale lilac.

Campanula (Bellflower). For blue, see page 103; for pink, page 75; for white, page 59. A selection: *C. medium*, the well-known Canterbury Bell, is a biennial that must be sown April to June to bloom the following July to August; 2 ft. to 3 ft. Sow in boxes or outdoors, and plant out seedlings in September. If required for "bedding-out" they may be moved again in spring. Makes a lovely pot plant for the cold greenhouse. They may be had in separate colours, including mauve and violet, also in single, double, or "cup-and-saucer" varieties.

The following can all be divided spring or autumn: *C. muralis* (syn. *Portenschlagiana*), the Wall Harebell, is one of the best and most long-blooming of hardy perennials, easily grown anywhere, and delightful for borders, rockery, or "dry" walls. Strong evergreen tufted foliage, smallish purple-violet bells, 4 in., June to November; the varieties *major* and "G. F. Wilson" are larger and finer. *C. persicifolia*, the Peach-leaved Bellflower, is lavender-blue, slender upright stems, 2½ ft. to 3½ ft., good for borders and shrubbery. There are many fine varieties, as "Telham Beauty," and some semi-doubles, as "Pride of Exmouth" and "Verdun"; also the violet-blue "Wargrave Blue." They bloom June to July. *C. lactiflora* (Plate XLII., No. 3) bears large clustered heads, lavender-blue, June to July, upright stems, 4 ft. to 5 ft.; excellent for big borders, shrubbery, and wild-garden; also for same positions *C. latifolia* is suited, both loving deep, moist soil and shade. *Macrantha. Burghaltii*, and "Brantwood" are handsome varieties.

C. longistyla (Plate XXXIX., No. 5) is a hardy biennial, requiring same culture as *C. medium*. It has branching spikes of violet flowers, 1½ ft.

Candytuft. See *Iberis*.

Canterbury Bell. See *Campanula medium*.

Cardamine (Cuckoo-flower; Lady's Smock). Hardy perennials, useful for bog or water-garden; divides easily autumn or spring. *C. pratensis* is a British plant, of which *flore pleno*, the double variety, is pretty. *C. latifolia* (Plate XXXVIII., No. 4) spreads freely. Both are 1 ft. to 2 ft., with clustered pinky-lilac flowers, May to June.

Catmint. See *Nepeta*.

Centaurea (Knapweed; Cornflower). For culture and yellow, see page 18; for blue, page 104; for pink, page 75. *C. pulcherrima* (Plate XL., No. 3), the beautiful Knapweed, is a hardy perennial, robust, naturalizes well in shrubbery, wild-garden, or big border; 2 ft., pinky-lilac, July to August.

MAUVE, LILAC, LAVENDER, HELIOTROPE, VIOLET, OR PURPLISH-BLUE

C. moschata, Sweet Sultan, is a hardy annual, 2 ft., to be had in lilac; also a pretty heliotrope shade, called "The Bridegroom."

China Aster. See *Callistephus*.

Chrysanthemum. For culture and yellow, see page 18; for pink, page 76; for crimson-scarlet, page 42; for white, page 60. A selection: "Purple Robe," 2½ ft.; "Belle Mauve," 2½ ft.; "Petunia," 3 ft., doubles, for outdoors or cold greenhouse.

Clematis (Virgin's Bower; Traveller's Joy). For culture and crimson, see page 42; for white, page 60; for blue, page 104; for pink, page 76; for yellow, page 19. A selection of good hybrids, all climbers: "Jackmanni," the fine violet-purple, and its variety *superba* (Plate XLI., No. 5), dark; "W. E. Gladstone," an enormous lilac; "Lady Northcliffe," bright blue-lavender, all singles, very free; doubles, "Belle of Woking" and the curiously beautiful *florida bicolor*. Small-flowered, "Little Nell" and "Purple Abundance."

Colchicum (Meadow Saffron). For culture, uses, and pink, see page 76; for white, page 60. *C. autumnale*, the common "Autumn Crocus," produces its rosy-lilac flowers freely in September, 8 in.; the double variety, *plenum*, is later and very showy. *C. speciosum* is slightly larger and taller. A fine hybrid, "Lilac Wonder," is rich mauve, handsome. Two tiny species for the rockery are *C. hydrophilum* and *C. crociflorum*, 3 in., February, not showy, but pretty for their early blossom.

Collinsia. For culture and pink, see page 76. *C. bicolor* is a charming hardy annual, with lilac and white flowers, 9 in.

Convolvulus (Bindweed). For blue, see page 104. *C. major* (syn. *Ipomœa purpurea*) is a useful annual climber for trellises, arbours, etc.; also to grow on pea-sticks as a hedge. Sow outdoors early May where it is to bloom, or it can be sown in heat earlier, and transplanted outdoors, if done with care. 8 ft. to 10 ft. high. *C. mauritanicus*, a lovely creeping species from N. Africa, is hardy in the south. A sheet of mauve on grey foliage, May to August; good for carpeting under roses, for paving, rockery, or dry sunny banks. Divide in April.

Crane's Bill. See *Geranium*.

Crocus. For culture, uses, and yellow, see page 20; for white, page 61. Among the common "Dutch" varieties are fine mauves and violets, such as "Margot," "P. Potter," "Pallas," "President Lincoln," etc. There are numerous lovely little species, 3 in. to 6 in., well suited for the rockery or cold greenhouse, as *C. Tommasinianus*, *C. Sieberi*, mauve, and the quaint *C. Imperati*, buff, feathered mauve, all January to March. *C. cancellatus*, *C. longiflorus*, *C. zonatus*, *C. sativus*, and the showy *C. speciosus* all bloom September to November. The last named produces large leaves the following spring; as these die off untidily it is more suited for planting in grass or among shrubs.

Cuckoo-flower. See *Cardamine*.

Dahlia. For culture and yellow, see page 21; for white, page 61; for crimson-scarlet, page 44; for pink, page 77. A selection for garden decoration and cutting:

"Masterpiece," bright mauve, cactus variety, 3 ft. "Grace Curling" and "Lilac Glory," huge pœony type, mauve, 4½ ft. "Emulation," lilac, small decorative type, 4 ft. "Purple Star" and "Tilgate Star," two rich colours in this class, 3½ ft. "Hortensia," large, and "Princess José," small, both singles and heliotrope. "Purple Robe," dwarf bedder. "Girle," mauve; "Royalty," purple; "Wiluna," lilac; all pompons; 3 ft.

Delphinium (Larkspur). For culture and blue, see page 104. Among the numerous perennial varieties are to be found every conceivable shade, from palest lilac-mauve to rich violet. A short selection: "Alake," single, tall, purple-blue. "Dusky Monarch" and "Violet Robinson," both violet-blue doubles. "Kelway's Lovely," "Phyllis," "Wedding Bells," "Lilac Queen," "Millicent Blackmore," etc., are shades of lilac-mauve.

Among the annual varieties, commonly known as Larkspurs, there are shades of pale and deep mauve, also violet, to be had separately; also pink and white varieties.

Dianthus (Pink). For culture and pink, see page 77; for crimson, page 44; for white, page 62; for yellow, page 21. *D. dentatus*, the Amoor Pink, is a pretty dwarf species for the rockery, single lilac-violet flowers, 6 in., May to September; prefers sandy soil.

D. caryophyllus, the Carnation, has good border varieties, as "Maroon Clove," "Border Mauve," "Sussex Beauty," "heliotrope," "Sussex Purple," etc.

Among the hybrid "Allwoodii Pinks" are: "Esther," 12 in., single; "Susan," "Eleanor,"

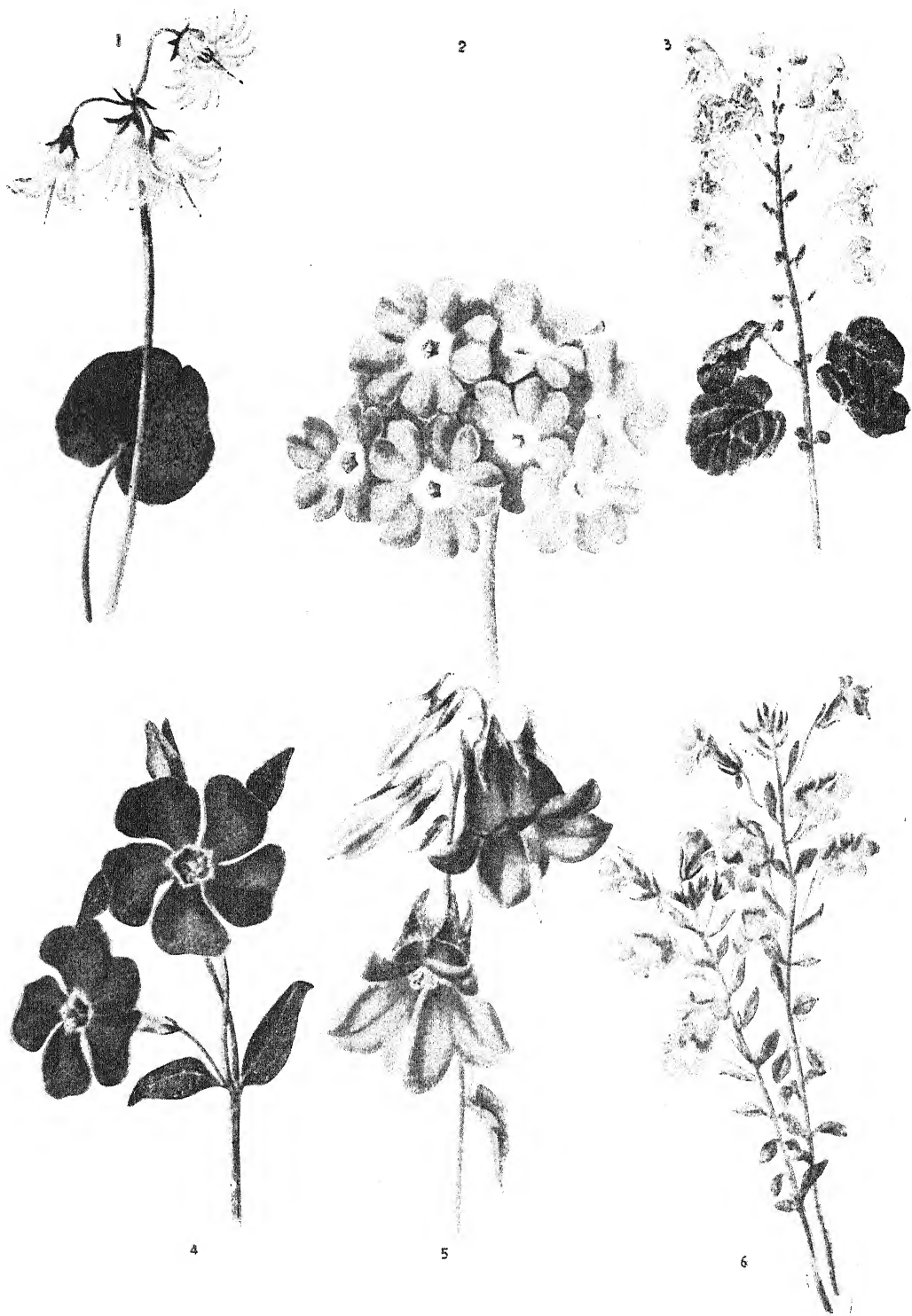


PLATE XXXIX.—1. *Soldanella montana* (*Moonwort*), p. 99. 2. *Primula viscosa*, "Mrs. J. H. Wilson," p. 98. 3. *Scutellaria indica*, var. *japonica* (*Skullcap*), p. 99. 4. *Vinca minor*, var. *purpurea* (*Lesser Periwinkle*), p. 100. 5. *Campanula longistyla*, p. 91. 6. *Linaria origanifolia* (*Marjorum-leaved Toad-flax*), p. 95.

DODECATHEON

and "Rhoda," doubles, all various shades of mauve and maroon, 12 in. to 15 in. The "Allwoodii Alpinus" are a class excellent for paving, "dry" walls, or rockery, as "Ariel," "Charming," and "Twink." There are also some old-fashioned double Pinks, such as "Anne Boleyn," "Rosy Morn," and "Mrs. Pomeroy," in these colourings.

Dodecatheon (American Cowslip; Shooting Star). For culture and pink, see page 78. *D. Meadia* (Plate XXXVIII., No. 5), the commonest species, 1 ft. to 1½ ft., May to June, rosy-purple; the variety *giganteum* and hybrids, as "Belle Mauve," are very fine. *D. Jeffreyanum* is stouter, 2 ft. high, with big leaves.

Echinacea. See *Rudbeckia purpurea*.

English Iris. See *Iris xiphoides*.

Erigeron (Fleabane). For yellow, see page 22; for pink, page 79; for white, page 62. Invaluable hardy perennials of easy culture in any soil or position; useful for their long flowering. Will do in sun or shade, can be planted in north aspects; divide autumn or spring, and are easily raised from seed sown in boxes or outdoors, May to July. All bear Daisy-like flowers, excellent for cutting. The following is a selection; all are suited for borders, the dwarfer kinds are charming for the rockery:

E. glaucous, bushy habit, 18 in., mauve. *E. speciosus*, rather similar, 2½ ft., and its fine variety *superbus*, June to September. *E. macranthus* (Plate XLIII., No. 3), neat, upright, 1½ ft., violet-mauve, very free, June into late autumn, bits out even in December. *E. multiradiatus* (Plate XLII., No. 1), dull mauve but equally long blooming, 1 ft. *E. leiomerus*, a little tufted species, 6 in., violet-mauve, and *E. Villarsii*, 6 in., lavender, both hardy and free. Good hybrids are "Merstham Glory," stiff, erect habit, violet-blue, 2 ft.; "Mrs. H. Beale," sturdy, 1 ft.; "Quakeress," floppy habit, but lovely grey-lilac flowers, 2 ft., continuously produced into November, often later.

Fleabane. See *Erigeron*.

Fritillaria (Fritillary). For yellow, see page 23; for scarlet, page 45. *F. Meleagris*, the Snake's Head Fritillary, is a dainty species once common in the meadows of Oxfordshire. The slender 8 in. to 10 in. stems bear, singly, nodding bell-flowers, purplish maroon on white, April to May. Several varieties, as *nigra*, nearly black; *pallida*, pale; "Orion," mottled claret; *alba*, white, etc. *F. pyrenaica* is a curious species, with large drooping plum-coloured bells, chequered maroon, inside green, 18 in., May to June. *F. Kamschatica*, the Black Lily, purple-black, several nodding flowers on 12 in. to 18 in. stems, May; *F. ruthenica*, smaller and shorter, is very similar.

All the above can be naturalized in woodlands or shrubbery, borders or rockery, preferring moisture and shade. Plant 4 in. to 6 in. deep, also divide in September.

Fuchsia. For culture and crimson, see page 45; for pink, page 80. This charming, old-world flower may be had in many varieties, some with rich violet or mauve petals, as "Mauve Beauty," double, and "President," single.

Funkia (Plantain Lily). Hardy Japanese perennials, with spikes of bell-flowers and very handsome foliage; particularly effective near architecture, such as on terraces, near steps, etc., also in the shrubbery or large borders. Prefer deep rich soil; increase by division, autumn or spring. *F. ovata* (Plate XXXVIII., No. 1), one of the strongest and best, lilac-blue, 12 in. to 18 in., May to July. *F. Sieboldi*, fine glaucous foliage; flowers creamy-lilac, August, 2 ft. "Thomas Hogg" is a good hybrid, with variegated leaves and violet flowers, July to September.

Galega (Goat's Rue). For white, see page 63; for pink, page 80. Very charming hardy perennials, dainty foliage and numerous spikes of small pea-shaped flowers, late June or July to October, often into November. Delightful for cutting, one of the best border plants, also for shrubberies, beds in grass, etc. Easily grown anywhere, very useful for towns and sunless north aspects. Delight in some moisture and shade. Divide almost any time. The following are mauve or lilac in varying shades:

G. officinalis, var. *Hartlandi* (Plate XLII., No. 6), and beautiful hybrids like "Duchess of Bedford," "Her Majesty," and "Lady Wilson," all 3½ ft. to 5 ft.

Garlic. See *Allium*.

Geranium (Crane's Bill). For culture and crimson, see page 45; for pink, page 80. *G. Ibericum* (Plate XLIV., No. 2), from the Caucasus, rich violet-purple, 1½ ft., June to July. *G. pratense*, tall and handsome, native species, bright purple, 3 ft., June. *G. armenum*, crimson-purple, 2 ft., June to July. There is the "Merstham Variety," better colour and foliage. The above have

MAUVE, LILAC, LAVENDER, HELIOTROPE, VIOLET, OR PURPLISH-BLUE

large, rich, showy flowers, fleeting but freely produced. Rather coarse habit; suited for big borders, shrubbery, and wild-gardens. *G. subcaulescens*, compact, tiny Balkan species, 6 in., bright cerise-magenta, pretty for rockery, June to October.

Gladiolus. For culture and scarlet-crimson, see page 46; for white, page 63; for pink, page 80; for yellow, page 24. Some of the species are charming for rockery or sunny dry positions in beds or shrubbery, hardy in the south; good for the cold greenhouse. *G. atro-violaceus*, purple-blue, May, tall. *G. cuspidatus*, white-flaked purple, 9 in., May. *G. vinulus*, rounded blooms, white and purple, 12 in., June.

Among the many garden varieties the old "Baron von Hulot" (Plate XLI., No. 6) is free, a fine violet-blue, late. Newer, "Duchess of York," blue-mauve; "Peregrine," "Marmora," "Blaua Schonheit," "Wittelsbach." Primulinus: "Taurus."

Goat's Rue. See **Galega**.

Grape Hyacinth. See **Muscari**.

Heliotropium (Heliotrope; Cherry Pie). Favourite old bedding plant, deliciously scented; though not hardy, it may be easily grown from cuttings struck in slight heat, or seed sown February in heat; potted on, hardened off, and planted outdoors end of May or June, will bloom the same summer. Lift again in autumn and winter in a greenhouse. They like a good, dry soil, sunny position.

Hesperis (Rocket). For culture and white, see page 62. A popular old garden perennial. *H. matronalis*, the purple Rocket, has a double form, also a dwarf variety, *compactum*. Good for borders and naturalizing. 3 ft., June to July.

Honesty. See **Lunaria**.

Hyacinthus (Hyacinth). For blue and culture, see page 106; for crimson, page 47; for pink, page 81; for white, page 64. Selection of garden "Dutch" varieties: "Marie," "Ivanhoe," violet; "King of the Lilacs"; "Dr. Lieber," lavender-blue; "Lord Balfour," rosy-purple.

Iberis (Candytuft). For culture and white, see page 65; for pink, page 81. The annual varieties may be had in separate colours, including lilac and rich purple. "Lilac Queen," 12 in., is a good example.

Indigofera. Beautiful deciduous shrubs, requiring warm, sunny positions in front of shrubbery or on a wall. Must have protection in the north, where it is often cut to the ground in cold winters, but generally springs again from the roots. The feathery leaves do not appear till June, the Pea-like, rosy-purple flowers July to September. Must have sun to bloom freely; light, loamy soil. Cuttings strike in autumn in heat. The two best are *I. decora*, 2 ft. to 3 ft., and *I. gerardiana*, 4 ft. to 6 ft., taller on a wall. They like peat in the soil.

Ionopsidium (Violet Cress). A charming little annual called *I. acaule*, 2 in., pale mauve, is pretty for carpeting, paving, or rockery. Sown outdoors, June to August, where it is to bloom, it flowers in two months' time, and will continue through winter. Useful in the cold greenhouse for sowing under dwarf bulbs, such as Snowdrops, etc.

Ipomæa. See **Convolvulus**.

Iris. For culture and blue, see page 106; for white, page 65; for pink, page 81; for yellow, page 26. The following is only a selection among many beautiful kinds. Species: *I. pallida* (Plate XL., No. 5), one of the best and stateliest, 4 ft., blue-mauve, the variety *dalmatica* being finer, almost pure blue, scented, May to June, with handsome glaucous leaves lasting well through winter. *I. pumila*, the dwarf Crimean Iris, 6 in., March to May, is very charming for edges of beds and borders, also the rockery. There are many varieties, as *atroviolacea*, first to bloom, purple; *cyanea*, violet-blue; *formosa* and "Obelisk," purples. These are all fleshy or "rhizomatose" rooted.

I. Siberica is a delightful species for moist borders, but particularly suited to the waterside; slender stems and grassy foliage, fibrous-rooted, blooming June to July, 3 ft. to 4 ft. The type is purplish-blue, but there are many lovely varieties, as "Cæsar," violet-purple; "Emperor," violet-blue; "Lady Godiva," lilac-blue. See also blue, page 106, and white, page 65. *I. Kämpferi* (Plate XLII., No. 4), the Japanese Iris, also fibrous-rooted, is best suited to edges of ponds or streams, preferring plenty of moisture at the roots, with a warm, sunny position. Large, very striking flowers, June to July, in endless colours and named varieties, as "Excited Bear,"



PLATE XL.—1. *Stachys grandiflora superba* (*Large-flowered Woundwort*), p. 99. 2. *Muscari comosum*, var. *monstrosum* (*Tassel Hyacinth*), p. 96. 3. *Centaurea pulcherrima* (*Beautiful Knapweed*), p. 91. 4. *Phacelia tanacetifolia*, p. 97. 5. *Iris pallida*, p. 94. 6. *Nepeta Mussinii* (*Scalloped-leaved Cat-mint*), p. 96.

JAPANESE IRIS

"Purple East," "Morning Mist," "Yurishi-no-iro," "Koki-no-iro," "Hercules," "Mandarin." There are many bulbous kinds also, as :

I. reticulata, the Netted Iris (Plate XLIV., No. 4) so called because the bulb has a fine network all over it, is most hardy and dainty, with violet coloured, sweet-scented flowers, February to March, 9 in. Plant in autumn, 3 in. to 4 in. deep, in light, unmanured soil. Will do in shade, in borders, in grass, or rockery. There are several varieties, see blue, page 106. *I. Histrio* and *I. Histrioides*, also little bulbous species of delicate blue-purple, 6 in., bloom even earlier, and are best suited for warm nooks in the rockery. These three are excellent for the greenhouse. *I. xiphium*, the Spanish Iris, blooms late June to July, has rush-like foliage, is bulbous-rooted, and is very dainty and good for cutting. There are many varieties, as "L'Unique," "La Nuit," "Excelsior," etc. The English Iris, *I. xiphoides*, closely follows in bloom, and is rather similar, only larger in every way; examples: "Prince of Wales," "Grand Lilas," "Lucinda," etc. All grow 2 ft. to 2½ ft. See blue, yellow, and white.

Among the numerous garden varieties known as "Flag" or "Bearded" Irises one can only suggest a few to lead the way: "Kochii," violet, 2½ ft., very early; "Mrs. Valerie West," 3½ ft., crimson-purple shot bronze; "Airy Dream," orchid-lilac, 3½ ft., very late; "Majenta," vivid colour, 3 ft.; "Maisie Lowe," purple-blue, 3 ft.; "Sweet Lavender," late, and "Souvenir de Mme. Gaudichau," early, both 3½ ft.; "Skiddaw," palest blue-mauve, 3 ft.; "Pageant," lilac-pink, 5 ft. "Cantabile" is a strong-stemmed bicolor in white and blue-violet, 3½ ft. All are rhizomatous-rooted, blooming June and July.

Japanese Iris. See *Iris Kaempferi*.

Japanese Maple. See *Acer*.

Knapweed. See *Centaurea*.

Larkspur. See *Delphinium*.

Lathyrus (Pea, including *Orobis*). For culture and pink, see page 82; for orange, page 27; for crimson, page 47; for white, page 65. *L. vernus*, Spring Bitter Vetch, syn. *Orobis*, little blue-purple flowers. The variety *azureus* is very charming and nearly blue; there is also *roseus*, pinky, see page 82. All are 12 in. to 15 in., March to May.

L. odoratus, the Sweet Pea, has many mauve to violet colourings, as "Reflexions," "Amethyst," "Royal Purple," "Gleneagles," etc.

Lavandula (Lavender). A hardy evergreen shrub, beloved for the fragrance of its flowers, July to August. Prefers a warm dry situation, plenty of sun, and does well on lime. Increase by cuttings in a cold frame, August; also often strikes outdoors in April if pulled off with a "heel." Clip, if necessary, directly after flowering.

L. spica is the common species; *L. vera* is superior for yielding lavender oil; they both grow 3 ft. to 4 ft., while there are some new dwarf varieties, as "Munstead," 1 ft., dark and early. This shrub is charming for many purposes, such as low hedges, for edging paths, terraces, steps, tops of walls, etc., and planted with China or Dwarf Polyantha Roses, it forms a delightful and labour-saving combination. For the rockery *L. nana atropurpurea*, 1 ft., is charming.

Lavender, Sea. See *Statice*.

Lilac. See *Syringa*.

Linaria (Toadflax). For culture and yellow, see page 28; for white, page 66. *L. origanifolia* (Plate XXXIX., No. 6), a precious little species, 4 in. to 6 in., for rockery, paving, or "dry" walls, where it will sow itself freely, and produce its tiny violet and orange flowers, May to September; the "Merstham" variety is very good. Sow outdoors April to May, where it is to bloom. Other creeping species for these places are *L. alpina*, *L. cymbalaria*, the Kenilworth Ivy, *L. hepaticæfolia*, and *L. pallida*, all 1 in. to 3 in., with lilac flowers, equally continuously. Divide almost any time.

L. purpurea is a very useful border perennial, giving strong colour with its spikes of purple-violet, 18 in., July to September, and glaucous foliage; pleasant tufts all through the year.

Lobelia. For culture and scarlet, see page 48; for pink, page 82; for blue, page 107. A selection of tall, half-hardy perennial hybrids, 2 ft. to 3 ft., July to October: "Purple Emperor," "Purple King," etc.

Lunaria (Honesty). An old-fashioned biennial plant known as *L. biennis*, is valuable for its silvery seed-pods, which may be cut and dried for indoor decoration. It is easily raised from seed sown in May and June where it is to bloom the following year, and will generally sow itself

MAUVE, LILAC, LAVENDER, HELIOTROPE, VIOLET, OR PURPLISH-BLUE

freely and become established. Good for rough parts of the garden, under trees, in shade, and in the wild-garden. The type is crimson-purple, May to June, 2½ ft., and there is a pretty white variety called *alba*.

Lupinus (Lupin). For culture and yellow, see page 29; for white, page 66; for crimson, page 48; for pink, page 82; for nearly blue, page 107. Among the Tree Lupins there are some beautiful hybrids, such as *Paynei*, in shades of lilac and mauve, all with attractive evergreen foliage, and forming bushes 5 ft. to 6 ft. Of the numerous *L. polyphyllus* hybrids, which are herbaceous perennials, examples are "Dark Knight," deep purple; "Olympiade," blue and yellow; "Wistaria," lavender, etc. All 3 ft. to 3½ ft., May to June.

Some interesting species, all easily raised from seed sown May, are: *L. Lyalli*, *L. confertus*, and *L. minimus*, 8 in. to 12 in., are pretty for the front of borders or rockery; *L. longifolius* and *L. ornatus* are rather taller, 18 in. to 24 in., all in shades of mauve. Useful annuals for borders or shrubbery are *L. Hartwegii*, 2 ft., *L. mutabilis*, *L. nanus*, and *L. pilosus*, all 2 ft. to 4 ft., should be sown April and May where they are to bloom.

Maple. See **Acer**.

Matthiola (Stock). For culture and crimson, see page 49; for pink, page 83. There are many mauve, purple, and violet varieties in separate colours in the various classes. There are also white and cream shades.

M. bicornis, the night-scented Stock, 1 ft., is a hardy annual which may be sown in April and May outdoors where it is to bloom, pale mauve; flowers closed during daytime.

Meadow Rue. See **Thalictrum**.

Meadow Saffron. See **Bulbocodium**.

Michaelmas Daisy. See **Aster**.

Mimulus (Monkey Flower). For culture and yellow, see page 29; for scarlet, page 49; for pink, page 83. *M. radicans*, white and violet, forms carpet of bronzy foliage. *M. ringens*, 1½ ft., robust grower, well-opened violet flower. Both are hardy perennials, June to July, love moisture, easily increased by seed or division. Prefer shade.

Moonwort. See **Soldanella**.

Mournful Widow. See **Scabiosa atropurpurea**.

Muscari (Grape Hyacinth). For culture and blue, see page 108; for white, page 66. Among these lovely little bulbous plants several are useful for borders, among shrubs, or rockery, blooming April and May.

M. comosum, the Tassel Hyacinth, 12 in., mauve, fragrant; the variety *monstrosum* (Plate XL, No. 2) is larger. *M. plumosum*, the Feather Hyacinth, has a rather similar mop-head of tangled petals, violet, 10 in. *M. moschatum*, more curious than beautiful, purple-brown, 9 in., notable for its delicious scent. *M. racemosum*, an old kind with dark plum clusters, and smelling of plums, 8 in., spreads quickly. *M. neglectum* is rather similar, also the handsome Caucasian Starch Hyacinth, *M. paradoxum*, violet-black.

Nepeta (Catmint). *N. Mussinii* (Plate XL, No. 6) is one of the most useful hardy perennials there are; dwarf, bushy habit, grey-green leaves and numerous spikes of bright blue-mauve, May to October. Excellent for "dry" walls, rockery, edging paths, or borders. It makes a charming carpet for bulbs, such as Tulips, Gladioli, etc.; also underneath Roses. It will grow anywhere, blooming more freely in sun, preferring a porous limy soil. Division autumn or spring; moves almost any time, so can be used for bedding-out. Cuttings will strike outdoors, August, and very quickly in a cold frame, where they may also be taken up to October. It was said formerly that the root, if chewed, caused gentle dispositions to become quarrelsome.

Orchis (Orchid). For culture and pink, see page 83. *O. foliosa*, the Madeira Orchid (Plate XLIV., No. 1), is a handsome, hardy, easily grown perennial, slow to increase; does well in damp, fibrous loam in bog or rock-garden; rosy-purple spikes in May, 2 ft. to 3 ft.

Orobus. See **Lathyrus**.

Ostrowskya (Oriental Bellflower). The beautiful Campanula-like hardy perennial called *O. magnifica* (Plate XLII., No. 2) has long carrot roots which must be carefully handled when moving, as they are brittle; best divided in late spring, but leave undisturbed if possible. Large

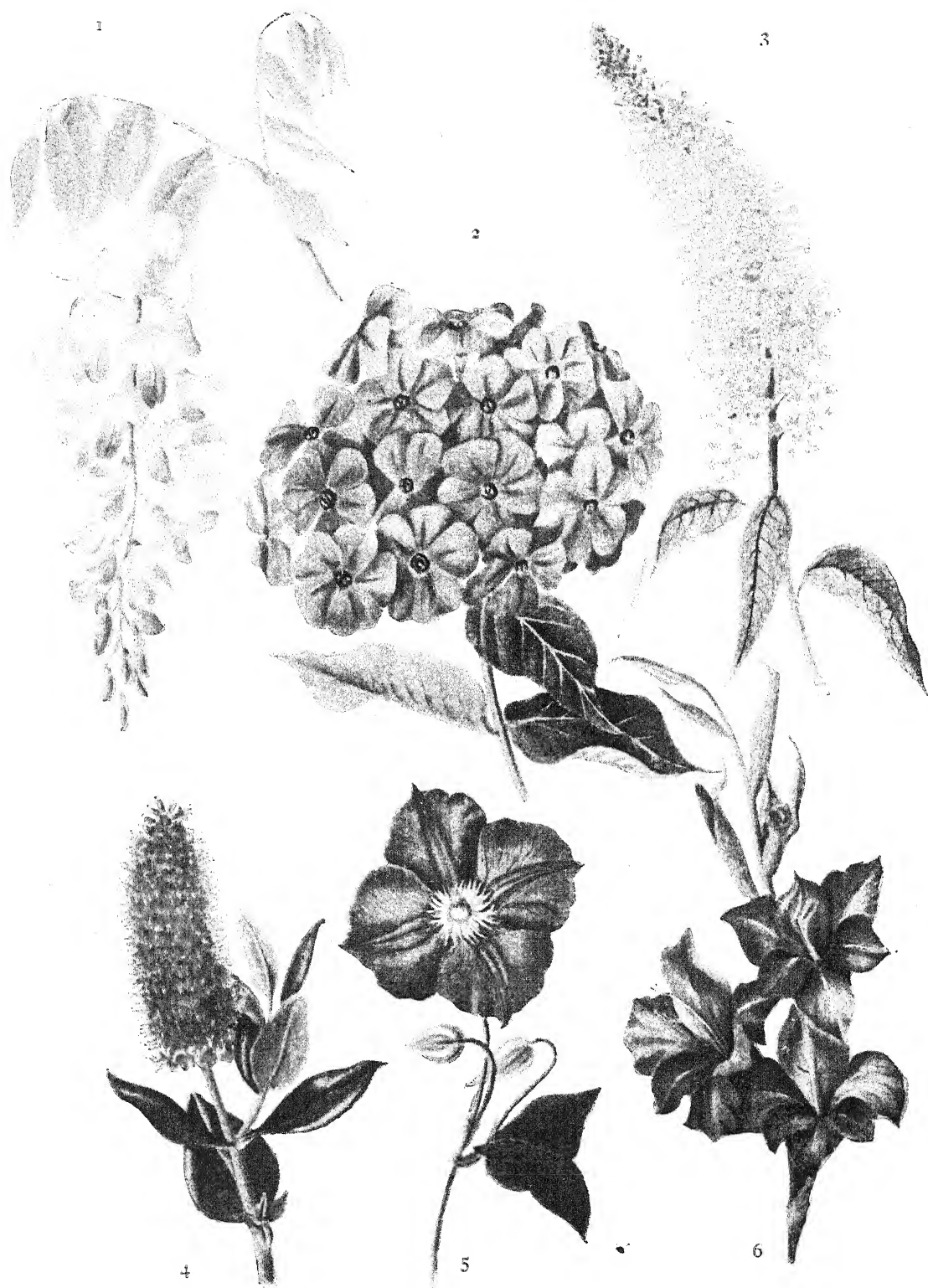


PLATE XLI.—1. *Wistaria chinensis*, p. 101. 2. *Phlox* hybrid, "Iris," p. 97. 3. *Buddleia variabilis* Veitchiana, p. 91. 4. *Veronica* hybrid, "Vulcan," p. 100. 5. *Clematis Jackmanii* superba, p. 92. 6. *Gladiolus* hybrid, "Baron Hulot," p. 94.

PÆONIA

pale mauve flowers, June to July, upright stems, 2 ft. to 4 ft. Give warm, deep, sandy loam, sun, and a covering of ashes in winter.

Pæonia (Pæony). For culture and crimson, see page 50; for pink, page 83; for white, page 67; for yellow, page 31. A selection: "King Albert," rosy-violet; "The Moor," maroon; "Jewel," mauve; all singles. "Ambrosia," lilac and cream; "Emperor of Russia," purple and gold; "Duchess of Somerset," lilac-pink; "Lady Beresford," silvery lilac; all doubles. Tree Pæonies: "Osiris," maroon-black; "Zenobia," blue-violet; etc.

Some of the species are interesting, as *P. paradoxa rosea*, lilac-purple, semi-double, handsome; *P. arietina Andersoni*, a large single carmine-purple flower on each stout stem, 3 ft., May.

Pansy. See *Viola*.

Pasque-flower. See *Anemone pulsatilla*.

Pentstemon (Beard Tongue). For culture and crimson, see page 50; for pink, page 84; for blue, page 108. A selection of species: *P. Menziesii*, half shrubby, spreading, 1 ft., and its fine form, *P. Scouleri*, hardier and taller, both lilac-mauve, charming for rockery; May to September. *P. glaber*, the Smooth Snake's Head, is dwarf, 8 in. to 12 in., showy wide-open bells, blue-violet, June to September; nice glaucous foliage, suitable border or rockery. There are several forms, as *roseus* and *cyananthus*, and a pretty garden form called "Subglaber." Smaller kinds for warm nooks in rockery are *P. Davidsonii*, *P. cristata*, and *P. "Six Hills Hybrid,"* all 4 in. to 6 in., June to July.

Among the florists' border varieties are: "Kellermanii," violet-purple, and "Stapleford Gem," rosy-blue, good bedders; for exhibition, "Vulcan," "W. Smith," "Lady Hamilton," and "Majestic" are good.

Periwinkle. See *Vinca*.

Petunia. For culture and crimson, see page 50; for pink, page 84; for white, page 67. All shades of rich mauve-violet, separately, single, double, striped and blotched, 6 in. to 1½ ft. Useful half-hardy annuals for bedding.

Phacelia. For culture and blue, see page 109. *P. tenacetifolia* is pretty and cloud-like, with pale mauve flowers, July onwards, 2 ft. (Plate XL., No. 4). *P. Parryi*, rich purple, 9 in.

Philadelphus (Syringa; Mock Orange). For culture and white, see page 67. There are a few varieties with purplish-pink shading, as "Belle Etoile" and the new *P. x. Burkwoodii*, which has large single flowers, flushed lilac-pink, 4 ft. to 5 ft. "Sybille," very dainty, 2 ft. to 3 ft.

Phlomis (Jerusalem Sage). For yellow, see page 31. *P. cashmeriana* (Plate XLIII., No. 5). An old hardy perennial which is returning to favour for its attractive woolly foliage and rosy-mauve flowers in dense whorls; 2 ft., July and August. Divide in spring.

Phlox. For crimson and culture, see page 51; for pink, page 84; for white, page 68. A selection of garden hybrids, blooming August to September. Three old varieties are still very useful: "Iris" (Plate XLI., No. 2), purplish-blue, 3½ ft.; "Le Mahdi," violet, 2½ ft.; "Nana coerulea," pale lavender, 1½ ft. Newer are: "C. Vandenburg," intense mauve-violet, 3 ft.; "Royal Purple," 2 ft.; and "Mrs. E. Prichard," soft mauve, 3 ft.

Among the Alpine or Moss Pink kinds: *P. divaricata*, 1 ft., lilac-blue, and its fine varieties, *Laphami* and "Violet Queen," all May to June; *P. subulata* has some pretty mauve varieties, "Seraph," "Violacea," and "Fairy," all 6 in., April to June. The annual, *P. Drummondii*, can be had in mauve and violet colours, separately, besides many others.

Physochlaina. *P. orientalis* (Plate XXXVIII., No. 2), the Oriental Henbane, is a rare hardy perennial for borders where a collection of interesting plants are grown. Downy foliage, pale purplish flowers in clusters, March to May, 1 ft. to 2 ft. (syn. *Hyoscyamus*). Divide in spring.

Plantain Lily. See *Funkia*.

Platycodon (Chinese Bellflower; Balloon Flower). Hardy perennials allied to the Campanulas. Flowers in the bud stage are inflated like tiny balloons; must have light soil and dry, well-drained position in rockery or border, or the fleshy roots are apt to rot. Best increased by seed; if division is attempted, do it in May, as growth starts. *P. grandiflorum* (Plate XLIII., No. 4) is large-flowered, July to September, 18 in., slender, floppy habit, purple-blue. *P. autumnale* is taller, more robust. *P. Mariesii*, 1 ft., deep violet-blue. All are good for cutting, and make charming plants for the cold greenhouse.

MAUVE, LILAC, LAVENDER, HELIOTROPE, VIOLET, OR PURPLISH-BLUE

Primula (Primrose). For culture and yellow, see page 32; for crimson, page 51; for blue, page 109; for pink, page 84; for white, page 68. A selection from many useful kinds:

P. amana, the Caucasian Primrose, is like a tiny common one, pale lilac, very dwarf and early, often out with the first days of January; hardy and precious for any purpose. *P. auricula* has some good shades of purple, and many named varieties as "Blue Velvet." Among the *P. Julia* hybrids none is more useful and free than "Wanda," for a few will open December to January, and continue opening till April, 3 in.; others are "Pam," "The Jewel," and "Bunty," all invaluable for paving, rockery, borders, etc. *P. marginata* is a lovely Alpine with tufts of leathery silvery-edged leaves; it makes a good edging for sunny borders or the rockery; the variety "Linda Pope" is extremely bold and rich mauve; March to May, 4 in. *P. denticulata*, and its fine variety *cashmeriana* (Plate XXXVIII., No. 3), is another easily grown and lovely species, the stout 8-in. stems each carry a ball-like cluster of mauve flowers; there are several varieties, as "Mauve Queen," "Alba," "Lilac Time," etc. All are robust, suited for moist, shaded places, borders, woodlands, shrubbery, or rockery, and do extremely well in towns; February to May.

Among *P. vulgaris*, the Common Primrose varieties are numerous. There are singles in all shades of lilac to mauve and violet, also many named doubles, as "Arthur Dumoulin," "Marie Crousse," etc., and the curious old double Polyanthus "Gem," "Prince Silverwings," etc.

P. viscosa, an Alpine species, is easily grown in moist soil (hates lime), and has produced a lovely variety called "Mrs. J. H. Wilson" (Plate XXXIX., No. 2), rosy-purple, April to June, 6 in. *P. japonica* and *P. pulverulenta*, with their tall spikes of flowers in tiers, 2 ft. to 3 ft., in May to June, see page 85. *L. Littoniana* is most uncommon and worth trying in rich, moist loam, in partially shaded positions; stiff upright 2-ft. stems, flowers in a cluster at the ends, a vivid mixture of red and violet, July to August. Another for experiment is *P. Winteri*, with powdered effect on leaves and lovely mauve flowers. It must be planted flat against an overhanging rock, when it will bloom from January onwards. *P. capitata*, an easy species for the waterside; 10 in., June.

Purple Rock Cress. See *Aubretia*.

Rhododendron, including *Azalea*. For culture and crimson, see page 52; for pink, page 85; for white, page 69; for yellow, page 32. A selection of useful species:

R. ponticum, though a native of Spain and Portugal, is one of the most useful hardy evergreen shrubs we have. Will grow anywhere, but does not bloom well in dense shade; rosy-mauve, May to June, 8 ft. to 15 ft. *R. campanulatum* forms a spreading evergreen bush, 6 ft. to 12 ft.; particularly good for towns; rosy-lilac, April to May; very hardy, but leaves, felted underneath, are apt to roll up curiously in severe frost. *R. mucronulatum* and *R. præcox* are two deciduous twiggy, small-leaved kinds, about 5 ft. to 7 ft., with rosy-purple flowers, February to March; the variety "Rosy-bell" is a beautiful form of the latter, nearly a pure pink. Two dwarf species, often classed as Azaleas, are *R. rhombicum* and *R. rhodora*, both rich pink-mauve, April, and dainty, the former slightly taller, 4 ft. to 5 ft., very charming for rockeries; protect at first from cold winds.

Other dwarf growers, suited for planting in rockery, beds with heaths, or front of shrubbery, are *R. Augustini*, *R. fastigiatum*, *R. scintillans*, *R. cantabile*, all 1 ft. to 3 ft., bright blue-mauve small flowers, May to June, and tiny leaves; *R. intricatum*, 6 in. to 12 in., is also charming, and one of the freest.

R. Yunnanense is stiff and twiggy, easily grown almost anywhere, and makes a charming bush hedge, 6 ft. to 10 ft., blooming freely, May, blush-lilac, brown markings. *R. azaleoides* (syn. *R. fragrans*), 4 ft. to 6 ft., is valuable for the lateness of its pale lilac flowers, June to July, very fragrant. The last two are semi-evergreen, and can be increased by cuttings in July.

Among the many garden hybrids, examples are: "Countess of Athlone," and that lovely old double, "Fastuosum flore pleno," both clear mauves; "Purple Splendour," purple-violet.

Garden varieties of Azaleas: "Pucella" and "Sang de Gentbrugge," singles, violet-red; "Mecene," "Aida," double, lilac-pink. Dwarf Japanese Azaleas, for rock-garden or cold greenhouse: *malvatica*, "Hexe," "Yodogawa," "Hatsugiri," etc.

Roemeria. *R. hybrida* (syn. *R. refracta*) (Plate XLIII., No. 1) is an uncommon annual known as the Violet Horned Poppy. Erect, bushy habit, violet-purple flowers, June to July, 2 ft. May be sown outdoors, March to May.

Rudbeckia (Cone Flower). For culture and yellow, see page 33. *R. purpurea* is a coarse, robust perennial for large borders or shrubbery. Its unique colour, claret-purple, and late blooming, July to September or later, make it valuable, added to which it requires no care and



PLATE XLII.—1. *Erigeron multiradiatus* (*Many-rayed Fleabane*), p. 93. 2. *Ostrowskia magnifica* (*Oriental Bellflower*), p. 96. 3. *Campanula lactiflora* (*Milk-white Bellflower*), p. 91. 4. *Iris Kämpferi* (*Japanese Iris*), p. 94. 5. *Statice sinuata* (*Annual Sea Lavender*), p. 99. 6. *Galega officinalis*, var. *Hartlandii* (*Goat's Rue*), p. 93.

SALPIGLOSSIS

may be left undisturbed ; divide spring or autumn. Erect, stout, 3 ft. to 4 ft. stems, no staking. There are some richly coloured new hybrids, as "The Pilot," "The King," etc.

Salpiglossis. For yellow and culture, see page 33 ; for pink, page 86. This attractive annual can be had in separate shades of colour, including violet, blue and nearly black.

Salvia (Sage). For blue, see page 109 ; for scarlet, page 53 ; for pink, page 87. *S. Horminum*, a hardy annual, has showy violet flowers, and the variety "Blue Beard" is one of the best and longest-blooming kinds. Easily grown from seed sown in boxes in a cold frame February to March, and planted outdoors April to May, it blooms June to September, often into November. May be sown direct into the open ground, April to May. The old "Clary," *S. sclaria*, and its variety *turkestanica*, is a lovely symphony in pink and lilac, a perennial quickly grown from seed ; 2 ft., July to September.

S. virgata nemerosa is an extremely showy and useful border perennial species, 2 ft., with violet-red flowers, July to August. Hardy and easily grown, divide spring or autumn.

Scabiosa (Scabious : Pincushion Flower). For blue, see page 110 ; for yellow, page 34 ; for white, page 70 ; for pink, page 87. *S. atro-purpurea*, the Sweet Scabious, is a pretty old-fashioned plant, long-flowering, good for cutting. Best treated as an annual, sown either under glass in March for planting out in May, or sown outdoors April or July. It is often called "Mournful Widow," as it is much used abroad for funeral wreaths. It can be had in various shades of mauve.

S. caucasica (see page 110) is nearly blue, but some varieties are more mauve, as "Clive Graves," violet-blue ; "Constancy," and "Haslemere."

Scutellaria (Skullcap). These pretty, creeping hardy perennials are splendid rockery plants, giving little purplish to violet flowers freely and late when there is little else out, July to October, often later ; divide in spring. *S. baicalensis* is the tallest, 9 in., the variety *caelestina* is a good bluish shade. *S. indica*, var. *japonica* (Plate XXXIX., No. 3), 6 in., is one of the best ; neat round leaves.

Sea Lavender. See **Statice**.

Soldanella (Moonwort). *S. montana* (Plate XXXIX., No. 1) is perhaps the largest and strongest of these little Alpine perennials, with blue-purple fringed flowers, 3 in., April to May ; tufts of round evergreen leaves. Rather difficult to grow ; likes peaty, sandy, moist, but well-drained soil and partial shade. Divide in spring. Best for rockery. *S. alpina* is similar.

Spanish Iris. See *Iris xiphium*.

Speedwell. See **Veronica**.

Spiderwort. See **Tradescantia**.

Stachys (Woundwort). For crimson, see page 54. *S. grandiflora* (syn. *Betonica g.*) is a downy, neat, hardy perennial, with showy red-purple flowers from May onwards ; 1 ft. The variety *superba* (Plate XL., No. 1) is a richer colour. Good for rougher places in border or rockery.

Statice (Sea Lavender). *S. sinuata* is an annual well-known as an "Everlasting" flower, for bouquets and wreaths ; may be had in mauve (Plate XLII., No. 5), yellow (also called *Bonduelli*, see page 35 and culture), white, rose, carmine (as *S. Sunvorowi*), orange, etc. Height, 18 in.

S. latifolia is a fine hardy border perennial, and in July to August the lavender flowers appear like a spreading cloud ; 2 ft. They may also be dried for winter use as "Everlastings." Divide or plant best in spring ; dislike disturbance ; sandy soil.

Stock. See **Matthiola**.

Sweet Pea. See **Lathyrus odoratus**.

Sweet Sultan. See **Centaurea moschata**.

Syringa (Lilac). For crimson, see page 54 ; for white, page 71. These hardy deciduous shrubs are well known for their fragrance. To bloom well and form shapely bushes they must have plenty of sun and space. They dislike cold, wet soils ; otherwise they are not particular. Directly after blooming cut off all dead flower-heads, also all weak, twiggy shoots. Lilac hybrids should always be on their own roots, for if grafted on Privet, or the common species, *S. vulgaris*, it means a continual fight with suckers, which must always then be removed. Cuttings of mature shoots can be struck under a hand-light in August ; suckers root well in spring. A selection :

Doubles, "W. Robinson," violet-mauve ; "President Grevy," lilac ; "Virgine," pinky-lilac. Singles, "Glory of Hortenstein," "Mrs. F. Morel," and the pinky species, *S. reflexa*.

MAUVE, LILAC, LAVENDER, HELIOTROPE, VIOLET, OR PURPLISH-BLUE

Thalictrum (Meadow Rue). For yellow and culture, see page 36. *T. aquilegifolium* (Plate XXXVIII., No. 6). This fine hardy perennial grows vigorously in border or wild-garden, 3 ft. to 4 ft., June to July; soft rosy-mauve heads. "Purple Cloud" is a fine variety. *T. dipterocarpum* is a taller plant, mauve-violet, 5 ft. to 6 ft., July to August; rather a slow grower. The variety "Hewitt's Double" is more showy and vigorous. Both have pretty Fern-like foliage.

Toadflax. See **Linaria**.

Tradescantia (Spiderwort; Flower-of-a-Day). For culture, uses, and blue, see page 110. A fine variety of the old-fashioned *T. virginica* is "Leonora," large, rich violet-blue, 2 ft., July to August. Others are *cærulea*, purplish-blue; *delicata*, lilac.

Traveller's Joy. See **Clematis**.

Tulipa (Tulip). For culture and crimson, see page 55; for pink, page 89; for white, page 71; for yellow, page 36. A selection of garden varieties: Early singles, "Wouverman," "Van der Neer," violet-purples. Early double, "Blue Flag" (or Blue Celeste). Cottage and Darwin; "The Bishop," purple-blue; "Blue Amiable," mauve; "Fairie Queen," heliotrope shot amber.

Verbena (Vervain; Holy Herb). For culture and crimson, see page 55; for pink, page 89. Among the florists' varieties, used for bedding-out, there are some vivid violet-blues and almost clear blues sold under separate names, as "Sutton's Giant Blue," "Violet Ball," etc.

V. venosa, a species with small but glowing purple-violet flowers, is a perennial hardy in the south, but in the north needs lifting and storing in boxes rather like Dahlias. Gay and lasting, July to October, 1 ft. to 1½ ft. *V. bonariensis*, a perennial quickly raised from seed; 3 ft. to 4 ft.

Veronica (Speedwell). For culture and blue, see page 111; for crimson, page 55; for pink, page 89; for white, page 71. Among the shrubby kinds the following hybrids are most useful: "Autumn Glory," compact, 1 ft. to 1½ ft., blooming long and freely; taller, 3 ft. to 4 ft., "Royal Purple," "Purple Queen," and "Vulcan" (Plate XLI., No. 4), claret-purple, all August to November, often later. "Bowles' Hybrid" is a charming low shrub, 1½ ft., mauve spikes all summer; *V. telephifolia* is a tiny species, glaucous foliage and lavender flowers, June to July; both well suited to the rockery. All the above are evergreen.

Vinca (Periwinkle). For culture and blue, see page 111. *V. minor*, the trailing Lesser Periwinkle, May to June, is blue, but has varieties, as *purpurea* (Plate XXXIX., No. 4), purple; *plena*, double; *alba*, white. All are evergreen.

Viola (including Violet and Pansy). For culture and yellow, see page 37; for white, page 71; for blue, page 111; for pink, page 89; for crimson, page 55. A selection for the rockery:

V. Munbyana, robust, free, and hardy, purple-blue, begins February; at its best in May. *V. pedata*, the Birds' Foot Violet, lilac, large, May. *V. calcarata*, the "Pansy of the Alps," variable shades of violet, May to July, tufted habit.

V. cornuta, the Horned Violet, strong and spreading, June to October, lilac; numerous varieties, as *purpurea*, violet, one of the best, later than the type; "Mauve Queen," "W. H. Woodgate," "Jersey Gem," "Hansen's Purple," etc. These are all splendid for moist, shaded borders, for carpeting under roses and edging paths. *V. gracilis* (Plate XLIV., No. 5) is intense violet, earlier, but equally useful, free and showy; April to June; good varieties, as *major*, "Lady Crisp," "Lord Nelson," etc. Other little hybrids for rockery or border are "Bowles' Black," "Haslemere," lilac-pink, "Enid," "Bluestone," and "Lassie," very early.

Among the larger bedding Violas, some of the old and tried sorts are still excellent, as "Archie Grant," "Royal Scot," and "Maggie Mott." Fancy, "The Mearns," plum and white; "Iona," lavender and white.

V. tricolor is the parent of the Pansy; the garden hybrids may be had in separate shades, also some named, as "Lord Beaconsfield," violet; "Black Prince," "Peacock," "Velvet Monarch," etc.

V. odorata, the Sweet Violet, is best increased by dividing and planting the "runners" in April to May, giving a light rich soil and partial shade. To have large flowers this must be done every year; the old centres should be thrown away. Good varieties are: "Princess of Wales," "La France," singles; "De Parme," "Marie Louise," "Lady H. Campbell," doubles.

Violet Cress. See **Ionopsidium**.

Virgin's Bower. See **Clematis**.



PLATE XLIII.—1. *Roemeria hybrida* (*Violet Horned Poppy*), p. 98. 2. *Wahlenbergia dalmatica* (*Tufted Harebell*), p. 101. 3. *Erigeron macranthus* (*Fleabane*), p. 93. 4. *Platycodon grandiflorum* (*Chinese Bellflower*), p. 97. 5. *Phlomis cashmeriana* (*Jerusalem Sage*), p. 97. 6. *Callistephus hortensis* (*China Aster*), p. 91.



PLATE XLIV.—1. *Orchis foliosa* (*Madeira Orchis*), p. 96. 2. *Geranium ibericum* (*Iberian Crane's-bill*), p. 93. 3. *Aubrietia*, "Violet Queen" (*Purple Rock-cress*), p. 91. 4. *Iris reticulata* (*The Netted Iris*), p. 95. 5. *Viola gracilis* (*Olympian Violet*), p. 100. 6. *Anemone Pulsatilla* (*Pasque Flower*), p. 90.

WAHLENBERGIA

Wahlenbergia (Tufted Harebell). For blue, see page 111. Hardy Alpine perennials, bearing upright bell-flowers in shades of purplish mauve to violet, May or June to July, 6 in. to 12 in. They do not divide well, but can easily be raised from seed, sown as soon as ripe, or in spring, under glass. They grow best in a sunny place in the rockery, in gritty, well-drained soil, and will often sow themselves freely. *W. Dalmatica* (Plate XLIII., No. 2) and *W. graminifolia* are two that are pretty and easily managed.

Windflower. See **Anemone**.

Wistaria (Glycine). This deciduous climber is well known for its lovely drooping lilac flower-clusters in May.

W. chinensis (Plate XLI., No. 1) is an old species, but still unsurpassed for high walls, pergolas, etc. Should be given a sunny place and good loamy soil. Best increased by layering. Any necessary pruning should be done in late summer. *W. multijuga* is considered a variety, and has longer flower-clusters, 3 ft. to 4 ft. long, is later, and better on trellis than on walls. There are white varieties called *alba*. All may be grown as big bushes, 6 ft. to 8 ft. high, by pruning hard annually; it will also form standards.

Zinnia (Youth-and-Old-Age). For culture and scarlet, see page 56; for yellow, page 38; for white, page 72; for pink, page 89. Among the many large-flowered varieties, "Purple Prince," in Badger's Strain, is a fine colour.

ADDENDA

Althæa frutex. See pages 112, 89, 56. Examples: *coeruleus plenus*, double; violaceous, single.

Dracocephalum (Dragon's Head). The following are hardy perennials of great showiness for border or rockery, with bright violet-blue flowers in clusters in summer. Divide or plant, autumn or March. *D. nutans*, 6 in., *D. Isabellæ*, 12 in., *D. Ruyschianum* and *D. Forresti*, 18 in. They like gritty, sandy soil and sun.

Godetia. See pages 80, 72, 46. Examples: "Mauve Queen," 2½ ft., double. "Delicate Mauve," 1 ft., "Sutton's Blue Gem," 6 in.

Hydrangea. See page 81. Among the hardy species are *H. aspera macrophylla* and *H. Sargentiana*, with flattish flower-heads in July-August, in mauve-pink. They grow into large bushes, 6 ft. to 8 ft., and like a sheltered position among shrubs and trees.

Lactuca (syn. **Mulgedium**). (Flowering Lettuce.) Large, coarse-growing hardy perennial, very effective in the wild-garden and near water, or among shrubs. Pale, blue-mauve flowers, July-September; 3 ft. Plant or divide, October to March.

Perowskia atriplicifolia. A dainty, silvery-leaved half-woody plant, slender, upright, 3 ft. stems set with violet-blue flowers, August-September. Cut down in early spring, when it may best be planted. Sandy soil. Cuttings root under a bell-glass in July.

Rosa (Rose). See pages 53, 33, 69, 86. Some examples: Climbing, "Violetta"; *Rugosa purpurea*; Old Purple Moss; Gallicas, "Tuscany" and "Tricolor de Flandre"; Polyantha, "Baby Faurax."

Sisyrinchium grandiflorum. See pages 112, 38. An exquisite species, drooping; satiny, violet-purple flowers on thread-like 6 in. stems, February. Likes a cool, peaty soil.

Solanum crispum. A climber up to 18 ft., with quantities of potato-like flowers, mauve with yellow centres in summer. The variety *autumnalis* continues still later. Hardy in warm districts, and requires a sheltered, sunny wall. Likes sand and leaf-mould. Prune, February; plant, March.

VI

FLOWERS BLUE, OR NEARLY BLUE

Aconitum (Monkshood). For yellow, see page 13. Upright, robust, hardy perennials, best in moist soil and partial shade. Border, shrubbery, or wild-garden. The roots are very poisonous. Divide easily autumn or spring.

A. Napellus, dark blue, 3 ft. to 4 ft., July to August. *A. Stærckianum* (Plate LII., No. 6) is blue, in loose heads, 4 ft., June. *A. Fischeri* is a beautiful clear sky-blue, 2 ft. to 3 ft., and *A. Wilsoni*, taller, darker, two that are at their best September and October.

Agapanthus (African Lily). Handsome bulbous plants, with stout stems carrying clusters of blue, Lily-like flowers, August to September, 2 ft. *A. umbellatus* (Plate LII., No. 2) is the best-known kind, hardy in south, where it can remain in beds and borders during winter, but is more usually grown on terraces, in pots or tubs, which can be removed under shelter. Easily increased by division in late spring; likes a soil mixture of loam, manure, and leaf-mould. The varieties "Sutton Court Hybrid" and *Mooreanus* are hardier, earlier, and a little dwarfer.

Alkanet. See **Anchusa**.

Ageratum (Floss Flower). Half-hardy annuals of much use for beds and borders for its long-blooming. They may be sown outdoors in the south, but it is more usual to do so in heat under glass, and plant out in late May or June. The old *A. mexicanum* (Plate L., No. 5) is still one of the best, 1½ ft. "Swanly Blue," 9 in., is good and free. Both a soft mauvy-blue.

Allium (Garlic). For culture and yellow, see page 13; for white, page 57; for pink, page 73; for crimson, page 39; for mauve, page 90. A selection: *A. azureum* (syn. *A. cæruleum*), a fine, metallic-blue, excellent border plant, 2 ft., July. *A. cyanum*, is sky-blue, on thread-like stems, 3 in.

Amsonia. *T. Tabernamontana* (Plate LIII., No. 5) is an uncommon perennial that might well be grown in borders where interesting plants are collected. Hardy, with pretty pale bluish flowers, May to June, 2 ft. (syn. *latifolia* or *salicifolia*). *A. angustifolia* is rather similar, but later. They belong to the Periwinkle family, and like half-shade with a light, rich soil. Dislike disturbance of the roots, and are best increased from cuttings in July or seeds sown in spring.

Anchusa (Alkanet). Stout, showy perennials and annuals, providing brilliant, pure blue flowers for the garden over a long period. The perennials are apt to die out in the north on cold, wet soils. They like sun, rich, well-drained soil, and a light covering of ashes in winter. Divide in spring, and easily raised from seed sown in spring.

A. sempervirens, a British plant, is excellent for the wild-garden. *A. italica* is fine for borders, and several varieties are to be had of greater beauty: "Dropmore" (Plate LIII., No. 1), cobalt-blue; "Morning Glory," larger, deep blue; "Opal," pale sky-blue; "Pride of Dover," mid-blue, dwarfer, and compact habit. They all bloom June to August, 3 ft. to 5 ft.

A. myosotiflora, like a loose giant Forget-me-not (Plate LI., No. 5), is invaluable for blooming early and late—April to September, often later; it is not so showy, has large, rather coarse leaves, loves a damp soil, is perfectly hardy for border or shrubbery, where it may be left to take care of itself. Sky-blue, 1 ft. Divides easily any time. There are also annual "bedding" varieties.

Anemone (Windflower). For white, see page 57; for pink, page 73; for crimson, page 39; for mauve-violet, page 90. *A. hepatica*, generally known as Hepatica (Plate LI., No. 2), a beautiful hardy perennial, loves cool, moist, shaded conditions. It is admirable for naturalizing among trees and shrubs, for north or sunless borders, for similar parts of the rockery. Likes to be left undisturbed, but can be divided early autumn or any time in wet weather. It has good evergreen foliage and does well in towns. Give rich, deep soil with leaf-mould and moisture to do well. Sky-blue flowers, February to April, 4 in. to 6 in. There are pink, white, and double forms. *A. angulosa*, the Great Hepatica, is larger and finer in every way.

A. apennina, the Apennine Windflower, has tuberous roots which may be planted in autumn; ideal for among trees and shrubs, also the rockery. Excellent in shade and sunless places, but almost any soil or position will do. March to April, 6 in., deep blue. There is a white variety,



PLATE XLV.—1. *Lupinus argenteus* (*Silver Lupine*), p. 107. 2. *Symphytum caucasicum* (*Caucasian Comfrey*), p. 110. 3. *Polemonium reptans* (*Creeping Jacob's Ladder*), p. 109. 4. *Centaurea montana* (*Mountain Knapweed*), p. 104. 5. *Iris missouriensis*, p. 106. 6. *Aquilegia cærulea* (*Rocky Mountain Columbine*), p. 103.

AQUILEGIA

alba. *A. blanda*, the Winter or Greek Windflower (Plate XLVIII., No. 2), is dainty, rather fragile; best for sunny nooks in the rockery. Plant the tubers in early autumn. It seeds itself freely. Clear, bright blue, 3 in., early February to March. *A. nemerosa*, our wild Wood Anemone (see page 57), has pretty blue-flowered varieties in "Blue Bonnet" and *Robinsoniana*.

Aquilegia (Columbine). For mauve, see page 90; for yellow, page 14; for white, page 58; for crimson, page 40; for pink, page 74. Lovely Alpine perennials, hardy and easy to grow almost anywhere, but love cool, moist conditions, with deep soil and shade. Excellent for any purpose, naturalizing among trees and shrubs, for borders, rockery, or cold greenhouse. Will do in sunless north aspects and in towns. Division autumn or spring; very easily raised from seed sown, May, in boxes which should be placed outdoors facing north and kept watered. Very lasting as cut flowers. The foliage is beautiful, especially during autumn, and the garden varieties might well be more used for bedding, among bulbs or round roses, to carpet the ground. A selection:

A. cœrulea (Plate XLV., No. 6), the Rocky Mountain Columbine, is a lovely dainty species, tender blue and white, 1 ft. to 1½ ft. There is a fine strain called "Mrs. Nichols" which can be recommended. *A. alpina*, *A. glandulosa*, *A. Stuarti*, *A. longissima*, *A. discolor*, *A. Reuteri*, and *A. atrata* are all delightful species in various shades of blue. Among the garden forms a choice can be made from such as "Hansol Harebell," deep blue; "Helenæ"; "Long Spurred Blue," etc. All Aquilegias bloom May to July.

Asperula (Woodruff). For pink, see page 74. *A. azurea setosa* is a tiny hardy annual; charming sweet-scented pale grey-blue flowers over a long period. Sow spring or early autumn outdoors. Good for carpeting beds of bulbs or roses, etc., rockery; 1 ft.

Aster (Michaelmas Daisy). For culture and mauve, see page 90; for white, page 58; for yellow, page 15; for pink, page 74; for crimson, page 40. Some kinds are nearly blue flowered, as: "Climax," soft sky-mauve, 4 ft. to 5 ft., October to November; "Blue Gem," 3 ft., bright blue-mauve, October; "Blue Eyes," and the species *A. Thompsoni*, are very similar, perfectly delightful, sky-blue-mauve, dwarf, bushy habit, 1½ ft. to 2 ft., August to November, often later.

Beard Tongue. See *Pentstemon*.

Bellflower. See *Campanula*.

Bindweed. See *Convolvulus*.

Bluebell. See *Scilla nutans*.

Blue Cowslip. See *Pulmonaria angustifolia*.

Brodiaea. See *Triteleia*.

Californian Bluebell. See *Nemophila*.

Camassia (Quamash). Hardy bulbous plants, charming for big borders, or naturalizing among trees and shrubs, edges of drives. Plant or divide early autumn; most easily grown. They throw up long flower-spikes in late May and June; good for cutting. *C. esculenta* is the commonest, blue, 2½ ft. *C. Ousickii* is stouter and larger, pale blue, 3 ft. *C. Leichlini atro-cœrulea*, 3 ft., is a rich colour. They all associate pleasantly with Siberian Wallflowers.

Campanula (Bellflower). For mauve, see page 91; for white, page 59. *C. pyramidalis* (Plate LII., No. 1), the Chimney Bellflower, is a biennial, which must be raised each year from seed sown under glass in spring, March to April, or in the open ground, May to June, to bloom the following July to August. Very handsome spikes of large blue flowers, 3 ft. to 5 ft. Makes excellent pot plant for rooms or cold greenhouse; may be put out into tubs on terraces, or borders. Rich soil.

C. carpatica is a slender upright species for borders, slaty-blue, 1 ft. There are numerous varieties and hybrids, as "Riverslea," "Norman Grove," "Profusion," "Opal," "Miranda," 6 in., all excellent. They divide best in early autumn, or can easily be raised from seed sown in boxes, May. *C. pusilla* is a dainty tiny species for the rockery, paving, etc., forming a creeping sheet of nodding pale blue flowers; the variety "Miss Willmott" is free and a good sky-blue; 3 in. Division or seed. Excellent for carpeting or edging beds, the rockery, etc.

Ceanothus (Mountain Sweet). Beautiful flowering shrubs, requiring the protection of a wall. Among the species, *C. dentatus*, *C. divaricatus*, and the hybrid, *C. Veitchianus*, are evergreen, with quantities of sky-blue flowers, May to June; 6 ft. to 10 ft. The deciduous *C. "Gloire de Versailles"* (Plate L., No. 6) is also best against a sunny wall, where it will bloom from late July

BLUE, OR NEARLY BLUE

into November ; a lovely powder-blue colour. It can be grown as a bush in a sheltered position, and any pruning should be done March to April. A new and fine introduction is *C. x. Burwoodii*, which has both the merit of being evergreen and blooming late ; deep blue, forming a bush 4 ft. to 5 ft., or may be grown against a wall. It is very hardy, but likes a sunny position.

Centaurea (Cornflower ; Knapweed). For culture and yellow, see page 18 ; for pink, page 75 ; for mauve, page 91. *C. montana*, the Mountain Knapweed (Plate XLV., No. 4), in general effect is a deep bright blue in the type ; there are purple, pink, and pale yellow varieties, 1½ ft. to 2 ft., May to November.

C. cyanus, the annual Cornflower, is one of the brightest and truest of blue flowers. There are single and double varieties, also pink and white, 3 ft. It is extremely hardy, and may be sown outdoors in September, or in spring, April to May ; much used for cutting.

Ceratostigma (Leadwort). Perennials of half-shrubby nature. The two following species are hardy if given a sunny, well-drained situation, with sandy soil, in border or rockery. They bear brilliant bright blue flowers in clusters, August to October ; neat, tufted habit. *C. plumaginoides* (syn. *Plumbago Larpenæ*), 9 in. ; *C. Willmottiana*, 1½ ft. They would be excellent for the cold greenhouse. Division in spring ; cuttings in a cold frame in August.

Chimney Bellflower. See *Campanula pyramidalis*.

Chionodoxa (Glory of the Snow). Hardy dwarf bulbous plants, of great beauty and easily grown in borders, short grass, under shrubs, rockery, etc. Plant or divide August–September.

C. Lucillia, February to March, 4 in., brilliant blue. *C. gigantea* (or *grandiflora*) (Plate XLVIII., No. 4) is taller, larger in every way, and more robust ; lavender-blue, March to April, 5 in. *C. Sardensis*, bright blue, February to March, 4 in. *C. Tmolusi* is latest of all, March to April, vigorous, 4 in., purplish-blue ; likes moisture. There is also a fine hybrid, very large flowers, called "Naburn Blue," 8 in.

Clematis (Virgin's Bower ; Traveller's Joy). For culture and crimson, see page 42 ; for pink, page 76 ; for white, page 60 ; for mauve-violet, page 92 ; for yellow, page 19. A few of the garden hybrids are nearly blue in colour, such as "Perle d'Azure," a particularly lovely pale, soft blue, good for cutting ; "Blue Gem" and "Prince Hendrick," large. All bloom July to October.

C. integrifolia (Plate XLVII., No. 5) is an herbaceous, non-climbing species for borders or shrubbery, with violet-blue, nodding, tubular flowers, July to September, 3 ft. *C. Davidiana* is of similar habit, but the flowers are a pretty pale blue. Both excellent for big borders or the shrubbery. *C. alpina siberica* "Columbine" is a lovely low climber ; dainty porcelain bells in spring. Hardy, and does well in a north aspect.

Columbine. See *Aquilegia*.

Comfrey. See *Symphytum*.

Convolvulus (Bindweed). For mauve, see page 92. *C. tricolor*, or *minor*, is an excellent hardy annual for bedding-out, with vivid blue flowers shaded white (also in pink and white varieties), 1 ft. May be sown under glass in March, or out-doors April to May ; also in September, for a succession of bloom.

Cornflower. See *Centaurea cyanus*.

Cynoglossum (Hound's Tongue). *C. amabile* (Plate XLVI., No. 4) is a biennial forming a rosette of hairy leaves from which spring branching stems, 2 ft., with blue Forget-me-not-like flowers in summer. Sow seeds under glass in March, harden off, plant outdoors April to May. Good for bedding or borders. *C. nervosum* is a robust perennial for borders, 18 in., hairy foliage and showy blue flowers.

Delphinium (Larkspur). For mauve-violet, see page 92. These hardy plants, both perennials and annuals, are wonderfully varied in their shades of blue, also in height, from 1 ft. to 8 ft., and are splendid for beds and borders. They love a deep, rather rich soil, repay a mulching with manure, and division and replanting every three years to four years. This is best done in spring, March or early April. They are also very easily raised from seed sown in boxes or outdoors, March to June. They bloom June and July, and can be made to go on much longer by continually cutting off the spikes directly they die, not allowing seed to form. Another plan is, after all the shoots have flowered, to cut the entire plant to the ground, when it will generally bloom again in three weeks' time. (For pink, see page 77.)

Some of the species are very pretty, as *D. grandiflorum* (or *chinense*) (Plate XLIX., No. 6), the

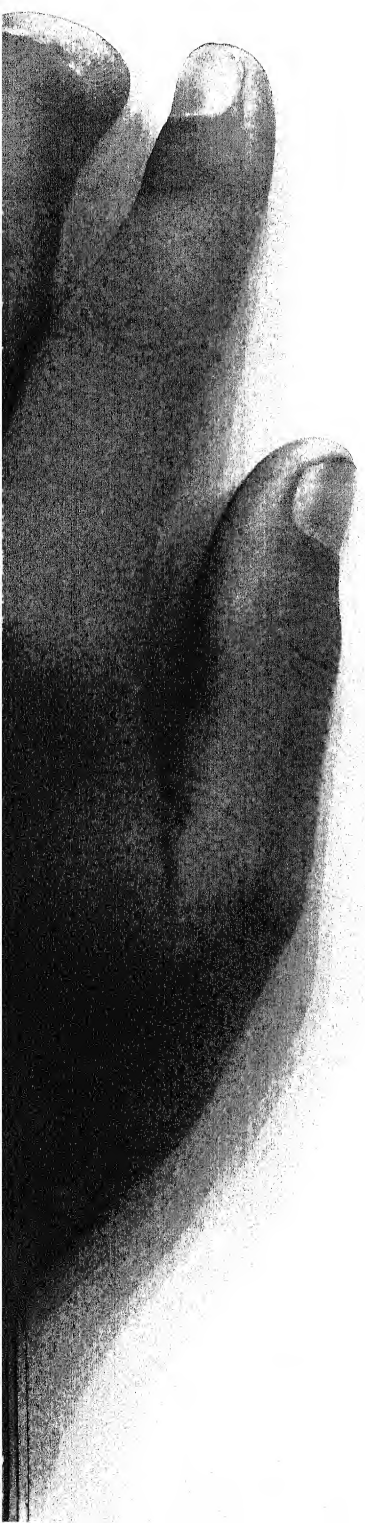


PLATE XLVI.—1. *Teucrium fruticans* (*Tree Germander*), p. 110. 2. *Echinops bannaticus* (syn. *ruthenicus*) (*Hungarian Globe Thistle*), p. 105. 3. *Phlox subulata*, var. "G. F. Wilson" (*Alpine Phlox*), p. 109. 4. *Cynoglossum amabile* (*Hound's Tongue*), p. 104. 5. *Myosotis alpestris*, var. "Marie Raphael" (*Forget-me-not*), p. 108. 6. *Pentstemon heterophyllus*, var. "True Blue" (*Beard Tongue*), p. 108.





PLATE XLVII.—1. *Ixiolirion montanum*, var. *macranthum* (*Licia Lily*), p. 107. 2. *Veronica Teucrium* (*Saw-leaved Speedwell*), p. 111. 3. *Gilia capitata*, p. 106. 4. *Veronica incana* (*Speedwell*), p. 111. 5. *Clematis integrifolia*, p. 104. 6. *Salvia patens* (*Blue-flowered Sage*), p. 109.



ECHINOPS

Siberian Larkspur, dwarf, dainty feathery foliage, slender stems, 1 ft. to 2 ft., with numerous rich blue flowers. Many dwarf hybrids, as "Azure Fairy," "Blue Butterfly," "Blue Gem," are much used for bedding-out; can be treated as annuals by sowing in February to March under glass to plant outdoors April to May. *D. tatsienense*, similar habit, azure blue, 18 in.; both charming for rockery or borders. *D. formosum*, dark blue, 3 ft., very handsome; there is a pale blue variety, *cælestinum*. *D. cashmirianum*, slate-blue, 1 ft. to 1½ ft. These three are fairly sound perennials.

Among the numerous lovely garden hybrids (such as Plate XLIX., Nos. 3 and 5) only a few examples can be given. Tall, "Mrs. Townly Parker," "Elsa," and "Happiness," pale blue; "Blue Bird," "King of Delphiniums," "Knight of Somerset," dark blue. The "Belladonna" and its lovely hybrids are of rather dwarf, loose habit, but most free and good for cutting; these kinds are unsurpassed for bedding, as "Blue Grotto," "Lamartine," "Persimmon," "Capri," "Wendy," etc.

The annual varieties, raised from the species *D. ajacis* and *D. consolida*, can be had in rich blue shades, and are commonly known as "Larkspurs" (see pink varieties, page 77; mauve, page 92).

Echinops (Globe Thistle). Hardy perennials with rounded, ball-like flower-heads on stiff, upright stems, July to August, steely-blue colour, much loved by bees. The foliage is handsome and persistent through winter, and they are excellent shrubs for beds in lawns, among shrubs or big borders. Divide easily autumn or spring, but may be left undisturbed for years if necessary, when they form dense clumps.

E. ritro is the commonest, 3 ft. *E. bannaticus* (Plate XLVI., No. 2), 4 ft. *E. ruthenicus* is similar, often considered a variety of the above. *E. spæthrocephalus* is a silvery pale blue, 5 ft. to 6 ft.

Eryngium (Sea Holly). A Thistle-like plant, resembling the *Echinops* in many ways, equally charming and suited for the same purposes. Very easy to grow if given thorough drainage. They dislike division, and the best way is to take root-cuttings in a cold frame in autumn, or sow seed in spring. The cone-shaped, steely-blue flowers are produced July to September. The foliage is so handsome that they look well on terraces, near architecture, as well as other situations.

E. amethystinum (Plate XLIX., No. 2) is notable for the bright blue colouring of both flowers and stems. *E. Oliverianum* is very similar, perhaps taller and stouter, 3 ft. to 4 ft. *E. planum* is small, paler shade, 2 ft. to 3 ft. *E. tripartitum*, smallish, dark blue. Two hybrids are excellent: "Spring Hill Seedling," a giant *Oliverianum*; and "Violetta," a small, very dark blue, 2 ft. to 3 ft.

Feather Hyacinth. See *Muscari comosum*.

Flax. See *Linum*.

Floss Flower. See *Ageratum*.

Forget-me-not. See *Myosotis*.

Gentiana (Gentian). Dwarf Alpine evergreen plants, some being of easy culture. Mostly require deep, well-drained loam of gritty nature, and plenty of moisture when actively growing. The following species are perennials, can be increased by division, and raised quite easily from seed. It is a good plan to surround the smaller kinds with stones half-sunk in the soil. Often do extremely well on top of "dry" walls in full sun; love peat, but dislike lime.

G. acaulis, the Gentianella (Plate LIII., No. 3), is an old favourite, and wherever it succeeds will grow so freely that it will make beautiful edgings as well as form wide carpets in the rock-garden. Brilliant blue trumpets, March to May, 6 in. *G. Freyniana* (Plate XLIX., No. 1) does best in moist, sandy peat in a sunny position. Bright blue flowers in clusters, July to August, 6 in. *G. asclepiadea*, the Willow-leaved Gentian (Plate LII., No. 3), is a very useful, easily grown species, for borders or rockery, vigorous arching stems, 2 ft., set with rich purple-blue flowers, good for cutting, July to September. *G. verna*, the Spring Gentian (Plate LIII., No. 2), must have full sun, sandy loam, and with chips of stone mixed in it, also plenty of water; vivid blue stars, April to May, 3 in. *G. Farreri*, with thick roots and spreading trailing habit, has long tubular flowers, brilliant blue and white, August to October; grows well in shade or sun. Stronger, very easily grown, is *G. sino-ornata*, a truly invaluable little prostrate species, with vivid azure-blue trumpets, long-blooming, July, often into November or December, border or rockery. *G. Macaulyi*, a hybrid between these last two, is equally desirable. *G. lagodechiana*, bright blue in clusters, 9 in., August, is a good species for the rockery.

BLUE, OR NEARLY BLUE

Gilia. For scarlet, see page 46. *G. capitata* (Plate XLVII., No. 3), a dainty little annual, with lavender-blue flowers in dense heads, and feathery foliage; 1 ft. to 2 ft. Sow outdoors April to May, or in autumn; give light, rich soil. Good for cutting.

Globe Thistle. See *Echinops*.

Glory of the Snow. See *Chionodoxa*.

Grape Hyacinth. See *Muscari*.

Greek Valerian. See *Polemonium*.

Gromwell. See *Lithospermum*.

Hepatica. See *Anemone hepatica*.

Hound's Tongue. See *Cynoglossum*.

Houstonia (Bluets). *H. cœrulea* is a dainty perennial for the rockery, forming tiny cushions from which spring slender stems, 3 in. to 4 in., bearing numerous little pale blue flowers, fading to white, May to July. "Millard's Variety" is rich blue and superior in every way. Increase by careful division in spring, or by seeds. Thrive best in leaf-mould and sandy soil, in a moist, half-shaded position.

Hyacinthus (Hyacinth). For crimson, see page 47; for white, page 64; for pink, page 81; for mauve-violet, page 94. *H. orientalis*, the common or "Dutch Hyacinth," is the parent of our numerous garden varieties. It is perfectly hardy, blooming outdoors April to May. Plant September to October, with 3 in. to 6 in. soil above the bulbs; the deep planting is best, but the bloom is slightly later. Rich, sandy, well-drained soil. They are also much grown in pots of earth or fibre, to bloom earlier indoors or in a cold greenhouse. Plant so that the tip of the bulb just shows above the soil. It is best to lift the bulbs as soon as the foliage has completely died off, about July, and place in the sun a few hours, then store in boxes of dry sand, having first removed any "offsets" or bulblets. There are some nearly blue varieties, as "Enchantress," "Schotel," "Myosotis," etc.

H. azureus, syn. *Muscari azureus*, is so much like the Grape Hyacinths that it is generally classed under that name. See page 108. *H. amethystinus* is a very old plant which should be more grown in quantity. Rich amethyst flowers, 6 in., in May to June; graceful, hardy, and easily grown in rockery, or under shrubs or in short grass.

Iris. For yellow, see page 26; for white, page 65; for pink, page 81; for mauve-violet, page 94. Irises may roughly be divided into rhizomatous or fleshy-rooted, into fibrous-rooted and bulbous-rooted kinds. The first group like lime in the soil, and must have a well-drained position. In moist, stagnant places the thick roots are sure to rot, and to get plenty of flowers an open sunny aspect suits them best. They include such kinds as the Bearded or Flag Irises, and the best time to divide or plant them is soon after flowering, July to September. The Japanese Iris also may be included, but differ slightly in their requirements, as they like a moist situation near water with a thorough baking in summer sun. The second group of fibrous-rooted kinds, such as the Siberian Irises, prefer moisture; will divide well, spring or autumn, and do not enjoy lime, with a few exceptions, as *I. stylosa*. The bulbous-rooted kinds are best planted and divided September to October, and neither demand nor resent lime—example, Spanish Iris. The following is a selection of Irises with blue or nearly blue flowers:

Iris missouriensis (Plate XLV., No. 5), slender, grassy foliage, forming a clump, dainty pale lavender-blue flowers, 2 ft., May to June; dry, sunny parts of the rockery.

I. chamæiris (Plate LI., No. 6) and *I. pumila* are little Flag Irises, 6 in. to 12 in., rhizomatous-rooted, flowering profusely in April to May, in shades of blue-mauve, and numerous gay hybrids in colours white, yellow, violet, etc.; "Azurea" is a bright true blue. Charming for edging beds, paths, and the rockery. Divide July to September; love sun and lime.

I. reticulata, var. "Cantab," is a lovely pale blue form, blooms February. See under that species, page 95.

I. stylosa (syn. *unguicularis*) is the precious little Algerian species, blooming December to February, the buds nestling in a clump of long strap-like leaves. The fibrous roots may be divided in early autumn or late spring; small plants do not bloom till they have grown larger, and clumps should be left undisturbed if possible. Give plenty of lime, a light, sandy (not rich) soil; plant against a sunny, sheltered wall. Pick buds, and they will open perfectly indoors in water; pale sky-blue, 10 in. to 12 in.

Among the garden varieties of Flag Irises some nearly blue are: "Princess Osra," white,



PLATE XLVIII.—1. *Omphalodes verna* (*Creeping Forget-me-not*), p. 108. 2. *Anemone blanda* (*Winter or Greek Wind Flower*), p. 103. 3. *Pulmonaria angustifolia* (*Blue Cowslip*), p. 109. 4. *Chionodoxa gigantea* (*Glory of the Snow*), p. 104. 5. *Scilla bifolia* (*Early Spring Squill*), p. 110. 6. *Primula vulgaris*, “Wilson’s Blue” (*Common Primrose*), p. 109.



PLATE XLIX.—1. *Gentiana Freyniana* (*Gentian*), p. 105. 2. *Eryngium amethystinum* (*Sea Holly*), p. 105. 3. *Delphinium*, garden variety, p. 104. 4. *Scabiosa caucasica* (*Caucasian Scabious*), p. 110. 5. *Delphinium*, garden variety, p. 104. 6. *Delphinium grandiflorum* (*Siberian Larkspur*), p. 104.

IXIOLIRION

marked blue, 2½ ft., very late; "Sapphire," French blue, 2 ft.; "Goldcrest," mauve-blue, small flowers, but very bright and free, 2 ft. to 2½ ft.; "Corrida," graceful, lavender-blue, 3½ ft.; "Wedgewood," blue self, 3½ ft.; "Bluet," quaint, neat habit, 2 ft., pale-blue self, early; "Aqua-marine," pale grey-blue, free, 1½ ft.; "Sensation," aniline-blue, large, 4 ft. "Andalusian Blue," 2½ ft., sky blue. All rhizomatous-rooted.

Among the Siberian Iris varieties (see page 94) are some with blue, or nearly blue flowers: "Perry's Blue," "Papillon," "Heavenly Blue," etc. The Spanish Irises (*I. xiphium*) are bulbous rooted, very dainty, June flowering, 1½ ft. to 2½ ft., of which there are many varieties (see also pages 65, 95); blues are "Blue King," "Heavenly Blue," "Hart Nibberg." The English Irises (*I. xiphoides*) are similar but larger in every way, very showy and lovely colourings, June to July, 1 ft. to 2 ft. (see also pages 95, 26); blues are "King of the Blues" and "Queen of the Blues."

Ixiolirion (*Ixia* Lily). Graceful bulbous plants, with funnel-shaped flowers, pretty and useful for cutting, May to June, 1½ ft. Hardy on warm, dry soils, with plenty of sand, or may be grown in a cold greenhouse. *I. montanum* is a good blue-flowered kind, also the variety *macranthum* (Plate XLVII., No. 1). *I. tartaricum* is similar.

Jacob's Ladder. See **Polemonium**.

Larkspur. See **Delphinium**.

Linum (Flax). For yellow, see page 28; for crimson, page 48. *L. perenne* (Plate LI., No. 1) is a slender graceful plant, tiny leaves giving a feathery effect and light sky-blue flowers, June to September. Profuse and continuous, but only open well in sun and are no use for cutting; 1½ ft.

L. Narbonense is also very pretty, slightly taller, denser, and a darker colour. Borders or rockery. *L. alpinum*, 6 in., pale blue, rockery. All may be divided, and are quickly raised from seed. A new hybrid, "June Perfield," is good.

Lithospermum (Gromwell). *L. prostratum*, the Gentian Gromwell (Plate LIII., No. 6), bears most vivid blue flowers, tinged red-violet. It is free and hardy if given a well-drained, sunny spot in the rockery; the persistent dark green foliage and dense prostrate habit is charming all the year. The variety "Heavenly Blue" is a much purer blue, and blooms continuously, June to October, often later, into December. The newer, "Grace Ward," is larger and deeper in colour.

Lobelia. For scarlet, see page 48; for mauve, page 95; for pink, page 82. *L. syphilitica* is a handsome border perennial, with light blue flowers in spikes, 2 ft. to 3 ft., July to October. Same culture and uses as *L. cardinalis*, see page 48.

L. erinus and its many varieties is the well-known bedding Lobelia, bright blue, 4 in. to 6 in., a half-hardy perennial, increased by cuttings and seeds in heat. Some brilliant effects can be obtained by using this Lobelia as a "carpet" to such flowers as *Salvia patens*, yellow *Eschscholtzias*, or mixed Antirrhinums or Larkspurs. Another scheme could be tall purple Petunias with, in front, a "mosaic" of alternate light and dark blue Lobelias. *L. speciosa* and its varieties are spreading in habit and more suitable for hanging baskets, etc.

Love-in-a-Mist. See **Nigella**.

Lungwort. See **Pulmonaria**.

Lupinus (Lupin). For culture and yellow, see page 29; for mauve, page 96; for white, page 66; for crimson, page 48; for pink, page 82. Some kinds are nearly blue in colour, as *L. argenteus* (Plate XLV., No. 1) is a Tree Lupin of most attractive appearance, pale blue, pretty small foliage of lovely silvery sheen, neat habit, 4 ft. to 5 ft. Should be given a dry, sunny spot against a sheltered wall; June. Increase by seed. Some of the annual varieties are a good blue, as *Hartweggi*, "Azure Blue," and others. Among the perennial varieties of *L. polyphyllus* are "Eyes of Blue," "Saxe Blue," "May-flower," "Blue Star," "Kelway's Blue Boy," etc.

Meconopsis (Indian Poppy). For yellow and culture, see page 29. For those who like interesting plants, the following species are noble, striking, and very lovely blue colours. They are somewhat tricky to grow; have charming hairy foliage in rosettes, bloom July to August. *M. Wallichii*, a biennial, 3 ft. to 4 ft. Perennials are *M. Baileyi*, 3 ft., *M. aculeata*, 2 ft., and *M. quintuplinervia*, 1½ ft., Farrer's Harebell Poppy. Prefer cool, moist situations; some shade.

Mertensia (Smooth Lungwort). Hardy perennials, excellent for borders or shrubbery where they will not be disturbed. Die down early and appear late April, bloom May to June. Do best in moist soil and some shade. Divide autumn or April. All bear lovely blue flowers, tinged pink.

BLUE, OR NEARLY BLUE

M. siberica, pale blue, 1½ ft., glaucous foliage. *M. virginica*, dark blue, 2 ft., the Virginian Cowslip. *M. echinoides*, deep blue, lovely blue-grey foliage, should have a sheltered position.

Michaelmas Daisy. See *Aster*.

Milla. See *Triteleia*.

Monkshood. See *Aconitum*.

Mountain Sweet. See *Ceanothus*.

Muscari (Grape Hyacinth). For mauve, see page 96; for white, page 66. Lovely and easily grown little bulbous plants; hardy, excellent for beds, borders, among shrubs, in the cold greenhouse, rockery, or short grass; in sun or shade; good in towns or for window-boxes, taking up little space. Plant or divide early autumn.

M. azureus (syn. *Hyacinthus azureus*) is precious for its gay little spikes, 3 in. to 4 in., set pure blue flowers in early February; a most perfect gem. *M. botryoides* (Plate LIII., No. 4), the Italian Grape Hyacinth, 9 in.; the variety "Heavenly Blue" is a better colour; March to May. *M. armeniacum*, a fine species, dark blue, long-blooming, April to June, 9 in.

Myosotis (Forget-me-not). Much loved old-fashioned flower, welcome for its colour. All very quickly and easily raised from seed. The perennial kinds may be divided in early autumn.

M. Wetwitschii is a charming trailing species for the rockery, pale blue, large, June to August; a little gem. *M. palustris*, sky blue, 9 in., the Water Forget-me-not, is splendid for pools, ponds, bog-garden; also does well in borders if given moist soil and some shade; the varieties *sempervirens*, long blooming, and *grandiflora*, large flowered, are improved forms. *M. alpestris*, the Alpine Forget-me-not, forms close little tufts, 4 in. to 6 in., bright blue, May to July, and likes moist, gritty soil. There are many varieties more robust, as "Marie Raphael" (Plate XLVI., No. 5), "Victoria," etc. The following are garden forms that should be treated as annuals and should be sown, June, outdoors, to bloom the following spring and summer: *Dissitiflora*, sky blue, 12 in.; "Royal Blue," very deep colour, 12 in.; "Ruth Fischer," 6 in., bright blue; "Roll of Honour," 12 in.; "Express," very early. There are also pink varieties.

Navelwort. See *Omphalodes*.

Nemesia. For culture, uses, and yellow, see page 30; for scarlet, page 49. "Blue Gem" is a dainty variety, small flowers, but true blue and very free, 8 in. to 10 in.

Nemophila (Californian Bluebell). *N. insignis* is a pretty little sky-blue-flowered hardy annual, forming spreading masses of bright colour, 6 in. Thrives in any soil; sow outdoors April, or in August for bloom the following spring. *Grandiflora* is a variety with larger flowers.

Nigella (Love-in-a-Mist; Fennel Flower). Pretty feathery-leaved hardy annuals, of easiest culture. Sow outdoors, March to April, on warm, dry soil. Do not transplant well. *N. hispanica* (Plate L., No. 3) and *N. damascena* are two species with the well-known lovely blue flowers, 1 ft. to 1½ ft. The varieties "Miss Jekyll" and "Miss Jekyll Dark Blue" are great improvements.

Omphalodes (Navelwort). Following species are hardy perennials, resembling giant Forget-me-nots; may be increased by division or seeds. *O. Lucilliae* has a peculiar beauty, with pale sky-blue flowers set off by glaucous foliage; 6 in., May to July. Must be given thoroughly drained situation in the rockery. *O. cappadocia* has rich deep blue flowers, May to June, 6 in. to 9 in., bushy, persistent hairy foliage; border or rockery in half shade. *O. nitida* has light blue flowers, 6 in.; give a sheltered place in rockery. *O. verna* (Plate XLVIII., No. 1), creeping Forget-me-not, loves to run about among shrubs or in woodlands; also good for borders, sun or shade; bright blue, 6 in., April to May.

Pansy. See *Viola*.

Pentstemon (Beard Tongue). For crimson and culture, see page 50; for pink, page 84; for mauve, page 97. *P. heterophyllus* is a vividly-coloured little sub-shrub, 1 ft. to 1½ ft., small but metallic-blue flowers, tinged purple in the type, but in varieties such as "True Blue" (Plate XLVI., No. 6) and "Merstham Variety" almost entirely blue. "Sutton's Blue Gem" is another excellent garden form, and easily raised from seed. Thrives in warm, sheltered raised spots in the rockery; must have sandy, well-drained soil. July to September. Take cuttings in a cold frame, October. *P. azureus*, 1 ft. to 2 ft., and *P. caeruleus*, 1 ft., are two rather similar species that may be tried in the rockery.

Periwinkle. See *Vinca*.



PLATE L.—1. *Wahlenbergia vineæflora* (*Tufted Harebell*), p. 111. 2. *Pontederia cordata* (*Pickerel Weed*), p. 109. 3. *Nigella hispanica* (*Spanish Fennel Flower*), p. 108. 4. *Salvia uliginosa* (*Sage*), p. 110. 5. *Ageratum mexicanum* (*Floss Flower*), p. 102. 6. *Ceanothus Gloire de Versailles* (*Mountain Sweet*), p. 103.

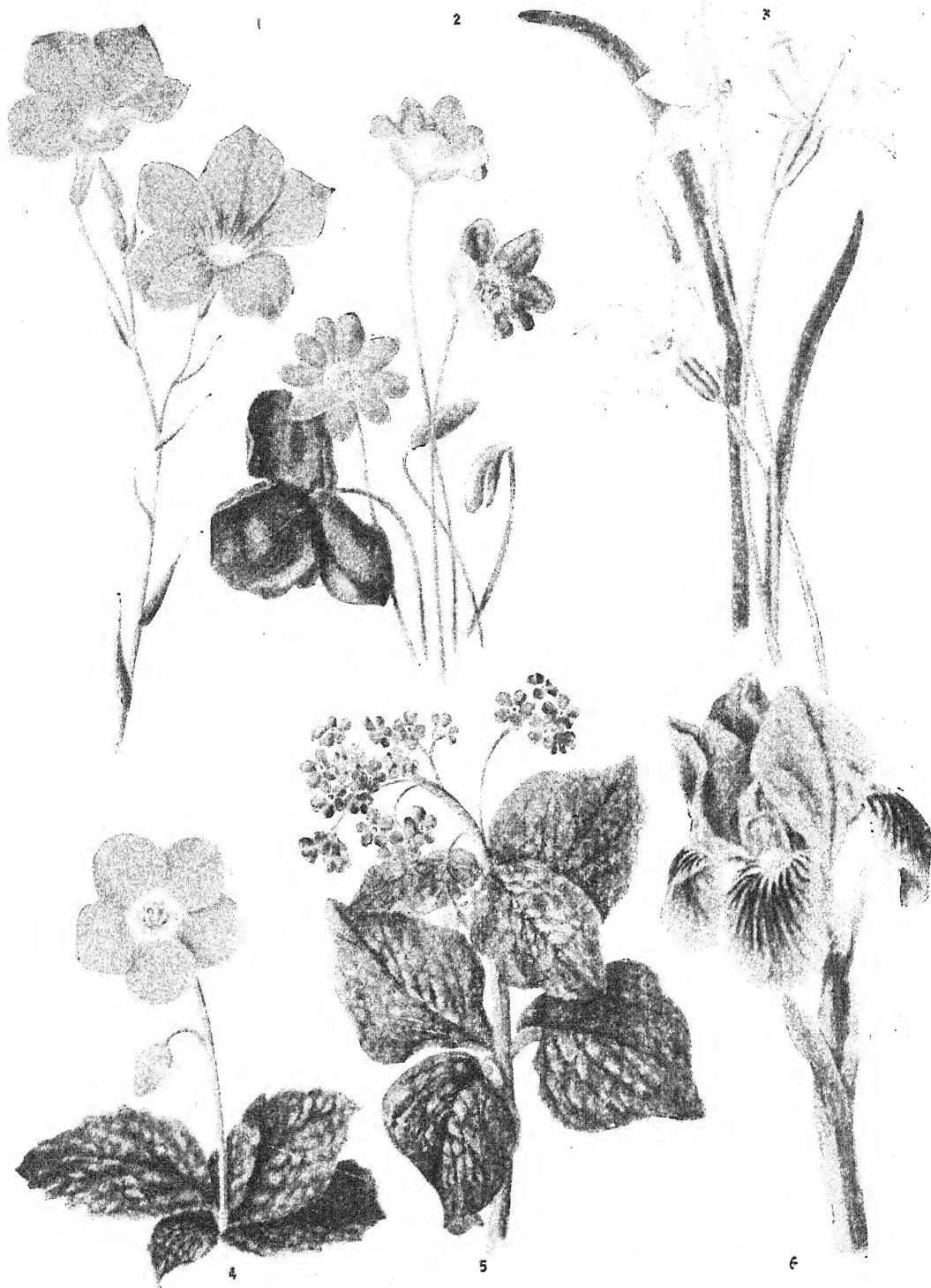


PLATE LI.—1. *Linum perenne* (*Perennial Flax*), p. 107. 2. *Anemone Hepatica* (*Hepatica*), p. 102. 3. *Tritelæa uniflora* (*Spring Star Flower*), p. 111. 4. *Ramondia pyrenaica* (*Rosette Mullein*), p. 109. 5. *Anchusa myosotidiflora* (*Forget-me-not flowered Alkanet*), p. 102. 6. *Iris Chamæiris* (*Dwarf Bearded Iris*), p. 106.

PHACELIA

Phacelia. For mauve, see page 97. Sun-loving annuals with tubular flowers and hairy foliage. Give dry, sandy soil; sow in open ground, April to May; do not transplant well; bloom in about ten weeks. *P. campanularia*, bushy habit, 9 in., rich blue, a fine colour.

Phlox. For culture and crimson, see page 51; for pink, page 84; for white, page 68; for mauve-violet, page 97. Among the dwarf Alpine kinds, *P. subulata*, var. "G. F. Wilson," is a pretty mauve-blue, 6 in., creeping habit, April to June (Plate XLVI., No. 3).

Pickereel Weed. See **Pontederia**.

Plumbago. See **Ceratostigma**.

Polemonium (Greek Valerian; Jacob's Ladder). Hardy perennials, with Fern-like foliage, and upright spikes set with soft sky-blue flowers. All grow into dense clumps; may be left undisturbed for years, or divided autumn or spring. Very easily grown, almost any soil or situation.

P. cæruleum is the old-fashioned favourite of cottage gardens, 1½ ft. to 2 ft., June to August. *P. confertum* is slender, 6 in. to 9 in.; likes a gritty, moist soil, half shade, in rockery. *P. reptans* (Plate XLV., No. 3) is of creeping habit, 6 in. to 8 in., slaty-blue flowers, May to July. *P. humile* has a fine form called *P. Richardsonii*, 1 ft. to 2 ft., which is an excellent border plant, June to July.

Pontederia (Pickereel Weed; Water Plantain of Jamaica). *P. cordata* (Plate L., No. 2). One of the handsomest of perennial water-plants, combining grace of habit and leaf with flower beauty. Forms thick tuft of arrow-shaped leaves, 1½ ft. to 2 ft., and spikes of sky-blue flowers. Plant the roots in shallow water, about 6 in. deep; divide almost any time, preferably in spring.

Primula (Primrose). For culture and yellow, see page 32; for crimson, page 51; for pink, page 84; for white, page 68; for mauve, page 98. *P. vulgaris*, the common Primrose, may be had in various blue, or nearly blue strains, of which "Wilson's Blue" (Plate XLVIII., No. 6) is a good example. *P. nutans* is a peculiar shade of slate-blue, quite unique, dainty bells on stiff little stems, 9 in., May; fragrant. Give a moist leaf-mould and sandy soil in shade and shelter. *P. auricula* has a variety, "Irish Blue" which is a charming colour. In the Elizabethan times, "The rootes of Primroses stamped and strained, and the juice sniffed into the nose with a quill or such like, purgeth the braine, and qualifieth the paine of the migraine."

Pulmonaria (Lungwort). For culture and crimson, see page 51. *P. angustifolia* (Plate XLVIII., No. 3), the Blue Cowslip, a tufted plant, with soft hairy leaves, has bright blue flowers, pink in the bud, 1 ft., March to May. The varieties *azurea* and "Munstead Blue" are a good colour, also *arvensis*, a very deep blue.

Puschkinia (Striped Squill). *P. scilloides* is a hardy little April-flowering bulbous plant which should be more grown. The blue-and-white striped blossoms are dainty, 6 in. Best on a dry, sunny border or ledge in rockery. Plant 4 in. deep, September to October.

Compacta is a very free and good variety. *P. libanatica*, the Lebanon Squill, is a rather stronger and larger variety.

Ramondia (Rosette Mullein). Interesting Alpine perennial plants, with large persistent leaves in rosettes close to the ground. They like cool, moist conditions, and do well in chinks or ledges of the rockery facing north. Dislike lime; prefer sandy leaf-mould or peat. Increase by division or seed. *R. pyrenaica* (Plate LI., No. 4) has pretty blue-mauve flowers on 4-in. to 6-in. stems, May to August. *R. serbica*, and its form *Nathalia*, are both more of a violet-blue, but larger, more vigorous, and very free.

Rosmarinus (Rosemary). *R. officinalis* is a well-known evergreen shrub, noted for its fragrance. In the north it often perishes in cold winters, and should have the protection of a wall. Should be grown on dry, well-drained soil, and loves to be on top of a bank or "dry" wall in full sun. Very charming for low hedges, for terraces, to hang over steps, etc. Grows 5 ft. to 7 ft., pale blue flowers, May. Believed to stimulate the memory. Honey made from the flowers is considered especially good. There is an old saying that where Rosemary grows best, the "mistress is master." Increased easily by cuttings in a cold frame.

Salvia (Sage). For crimson, see page 53; for pink, page 87; for mauve, page 99. Some of the perennial species are hardy enough to use as border plants, if given sun and dry, well-drained soil, with protection in winter.

S. patens (Plate XLVII., No. 6) is worth growing for its marvellous colour, one of the purest, most intense blues in cultivation. The tuberous roots are best lifted and stored during winter

BLUE, OR NEARLY BLUE

in boxes of dry sandy soil. Very easily and quickly raised from seed, which may be sown in heat, February, to bloom the same summer. There is a lovely variety, "Cambridge Blue," 2 ft. to 2½ ft., August to September. *S. uliginosa* (Plate L., No. 4), tall spikes of palish-blue flowers, September, 4 ft. to 5 ft. *S. azurea grandiflora* (syn. *Pitcheri*) is bright blue, 3 ft., also so late blooming that both these kinds often do not open properly in northern districts.

Scabiosa (Scabious; Pincushion Flower). For yellow, see page 34; for pink, page 87; for mauve, page 90; for white, page 70. The perennial species are easily raised from seed or divided in early autumn or spring.

S. caucasica (Plate XLIX., No. 4) is one of the most lovely of border plants, with large, soft mauve-blue flowers on long, slender stems, 2½ ft., splendid for cutting. There are numerous varieties, as "Blue Beauty," 1½ ft.; "Diamond," very fine rich blue; "Isaac House," dark blue; all bloom late July to October, often into November. *S. graminifolia* is a dear little Alpine for the rockery called the Grass-leaved Scabious, forming silvery tufts set with pale mauve-blue flowers, 9 in., July to September. *S. Fischeri* forms neat 2 ft. bushes, covered with pale blue.

The annual kind, *S. atro-purpurea* (culture, page 99), has two nearly blue varieties, "Azure Fairy," 3 ft., and "Blue Cockade," 2 ft.

Scilla. Hardy bulbous plants of easiest culture. Plant August–September. Excellent for borders or naturalizing among shrubs, under trees, in grass, among Ferns. All are splendid for towns and dark, shaded places. For white, see page 70.

S. bifolia (Plate XLVIII., No. 5) and *S. siberica*, the Siberian Squill, are two little species well suited to the rockery or the cold greenhouse. The former has bright deep blue flowers, 3 in. to 4 in., March; the latter is a lovely porcelain-blue, 4 in., a shade later, and both are charming for edgings or under dwarf shrubs like *Daphne Mezereum*. *S. nutans* (syn. *S. festalis*) is the well-known Bluebell or Wood Hyacinth, with nodding slaty-blue flowers in May. There are pink and white varieties. *S. hispanica*, the Spanish Squill, is like a strong, upright Bluebell, and is a most desirable kind, especially some of the fine varieties, as "Excelsior," "Aperta," "Blue King"; excellent for cutting, 1 ft. to 1½ ft., May to June. "F. Hals" and "Rosalind" are a pretty pale pink. *S. italica* has delightful bright blue flowers in clusters on stout 9-in. stems, May to June; good for any purpose and very gay. *S. pratensis*, deep blue, 6 in. to 8 in., May, very free.

Sea Holly. See *Eryngium*.

Speedwell. See *Veronica*.

Spiderwort. See *Tradescantia*.

Squill. See *Scilla*.

Stokesia (Stokes' Aster). *S. cyanea* (Plate LII., No. 4) is a handsome, hardy perennial, excellent for borders, thriving in any good soil. Propagate by division in spring. Blooms September, often spoilt by bad weather, and can well be used in the cold greenhouse; 1 ft. to 1½ ft. There are useful earlier varieties, *præcox* and *superba*, taller, and a deeper shade of lavender-blue; resembles a China Aster in shape.

Striped Squill. See *Puschkinia*.

Symphytum (Comfrey). Bold, rather coarse, Borage-like perennials; hardy, of easiest culture in any soil or position; increase by division. Suitable for rough places, big borders, or the wild-garden, where they make fine effects. *S. caucasicum* (Plate XLV., No. 2) is one of the best, with sky-blue flowers, pink buds, April to June, 2 ft. to 3 ft.

Teucrium (Germander). *T. fruticans* (Plate XLVI., No. 1) is a low evergreen shrub, bushy spreading habit, pleasant and fragrant, leaves having a silvery down underneath. Hardy in the milder parts of Britain, on light, dry soils, or against a sunny wall or in the rockery. Easily increased by cuttings in summer in a cold frame. Grows 6 ft. to 8 ft.; pale purplish-blue flowers all summer. Does well near the sea, and is very suitable for cold greenhouse culture.

Tradescantia (Spiderwort; Flower-of-a-Day). For violet, see page 100. A fine old-fashioned hardy perennial, forming a dense clump of leaves, and flowers which are fleeting but continuously produced June to September. It is invaluable for difficult positions, sunless borders, poor or wet soil, in towns, among shrubs or the wild-garden. Can be left undisturbed for years; divides readily almost any time.

T. virginica, the Virginian Spiderwort (Plate LII., No. 5), 1 ft. to 1½ ft., is rich purplish-blue; but there is a lovely clear blue variety, "J. C. Weguelin"; this flowers well into November.

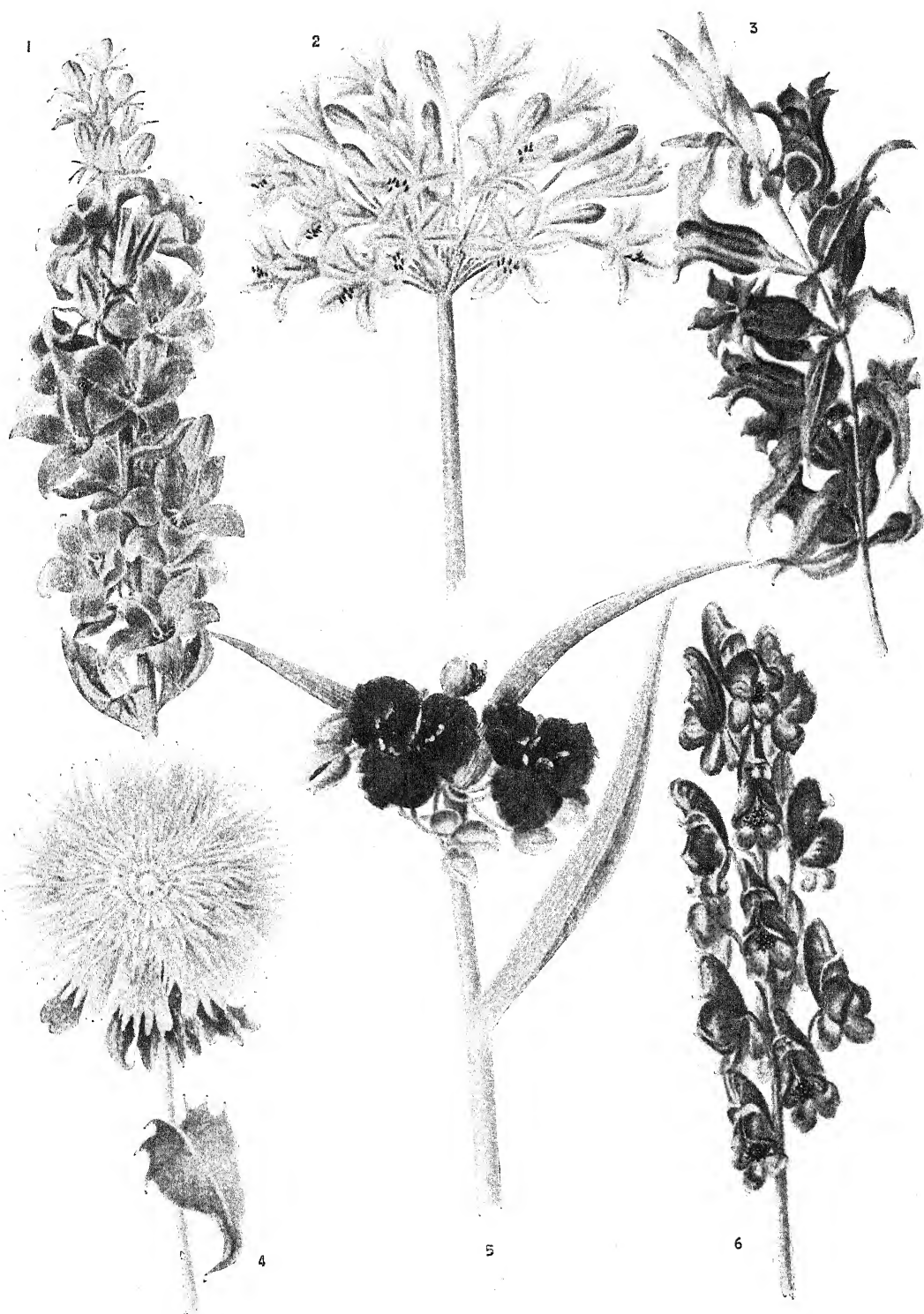


PLATE LII.—1. *Campanula pyramidalis* (*Chimney Bellflower*), p. 103. 2. *Agapanthus umbellatus* (*Blue African Lily*), p. 102. 3. *Gentiana asclepiadea* (*Milk-weed Gentian*), p. 105. 4. *Stokesia cyanea* (*Stoke's Aster*), p. 110. 5. *Tradescantia virginica* (*Flower of a Day*, *Spiderwort*), p. 110. 6. *Aconitum Stoerckianum* (*Monkshood*), p. 102.



PLATE LIII.—1. *Anchusa italica*, var. *Dropmore* (*Italian Alkanet*), p. 102. 2. *Gentiana verna* (*Lucy of Teesdale, Spring Gentian*), p. 105. 3. *Gentiana acaulis* (*Gentianella*), p. 105. 4. *Muscari botryoides* (*Italian Grape Hyacinth*), p. 108. 5. *Amsonia Tabernæmontana*, p. 102. 6. *Lithospermum prostratum* (*Gentian Gromwell*), p. 107.

TRAVELLER'S JOY

Traveller's Joy. See **Clematis**.

Triteleia (syn. *Brodiaea* and *Milla*) (Spring Star Flower). *T. uniflora* (Plate LI., No. 3) is a dainty little bulbous plant, bluish-white, 4 in. to 6 in., only opening fully on bright days, April to May. Pretty for the rockery or cold greenhouse; does quite well grown indoors in saucers or bowls of Sphagnum Moss. Plant September to November, 2 in. to 3 in. deep.

Veronica (Speedwell). For crimson, see page 55; for pink, page 89; for white, page 71; for mauve, page 100. The following hardy perennials of easiest culture; divide autumn or spring.

V. gentianoides forms a carpet of shining persistent leaves and upright spikes of milky-blue flowers, 9 in. to 12 in., May to June; edges of beds or rockery. *V. longifolia* and its fine variety *subsessilis* are handsome plants for the border, with numerous spikes of rich blue flowers, 2 ft., June to August. *V. spicata* is very similar, dwarfer, and of loose, drooping habit. *V. Teucrium* (Plate XLVII., No. 4), the Saw-leaved or Hungarian Speedwell; forms spreading masses, 8 in., of intense rich blue, very showy in May to June, for border or rockery. There are several delightful varieties, such as *dubia* "True Blue," "Royal Blue," "Shirley Blue," etc. *V. incana* (Plate XLVII., No. 4) is charming also, with silvery foliage and rich blue flowers, 6 in., June to July.

Among the shrubby species *V. teliphiifolia* is a little prostrate kind with pale blue flowers, July. *V. glauco-cærulea*, also dwarf, semi-prostrate, with charming silvery foliage and purplish-blue flowers, July. These and other shrubby kinds may be increased by cuttings in a cold frame, October. There are many others, both of a shrubby and herbaceous nature.

Vinca (Periwinkle). For mauve, see page 100. Hardy evergreen trailing shrubs, excellent for covering banks, ground under trees, naturalizing among shrubs and also difficult, dark parts of the rockery; for edging rough borders, to hang over low walls—in fact, they are useful anywhere and charming any time for their cheerful foliage and pretty blue flowers—May onwards, often earlier. They root along their underground stems, and these may be divided almost any time.

V. major has large flowers and foliage, there is a very pretty golden-variegated form called *elegantissima*, which is invaluable, especially for vases or tubs in towns, roof-gardens, etc. *V. minor*, the Lesser Periwinkle, is smaller in all its parts, has many forms, a variegated *foliis aureis*; *alba*, white; *pleno*, double; *rosea pleno*, double pink; *purpurea*, purple.

Viola (including Pansy and Violet). For culture and yellow, see page 37; for crimson, page 55; for pink, page 89; for white, page 71; for mauve, page 100. Some of the garden varieties of bedding Violas are nearly blue, as "Pickering Blue"; "Bridal Morn," perhaps the best; "Sky-lark," white, edged blue, etc. Among Pansies (*Viola tricolor*) the variety "Ulleswater" is a fine steel-blue, marked black, and comes very true from seed. Sutton's "Giant Pale Blue" is another pretty kind, soft mauvy-blue. "Lassie" is a charming little 4 in. hybrid for the rockery.

Virginian Cowslip. See **Mertensia**.

Virgin's Bower. See **Clematis**.

Viscaria. For culture and crimson, see page 55. There are bright and pretty shades of blue in this hardy annual, as "Delphinium Blue," "Sutton's Pale Blue," etc., 9 in. to 12 in.

Wahlenbergia (Tufted Harebell). For culture and mauve, see page 101. *W. vincaeflora* (Plate L., No. 1), the Australian Harebell, is a dainty, slender little species, perennial, but apt to die out, and should be raised from seed. It has numerous branching stems and little clear blue flowers, July to August; 1 ft. Best for the rockery in gritty loam (syn. *W. gentianoides*).

Willow-leaved Gentian. See **Gentiana asclepiadea**.

Windflower. See **Anemone**.

Wood Hyacinth. See **Scilla nutans**.

Woodruff. See **Asperula**.

ADDENDA

Ajuga (Bugle). Hardy perennials, forming creeping mats of evergreen leaves, which in some varieties are beautifully coloured in shades of purple, bronze, or cream. The little upright stems set with deep blue flowers spring up in early June; 8 in. Divides almost any time, and like shady, moist places in the border or rockery. *A. reptans*, and its varieties *multicolor* or "Rainbow"; *atro-purpurea*, and *variegata*. *A. genevensis* is not so spreading in habit; it has a fine variety, *metallica crispa*, with crimped leaves.

BLUE, OR NEARLY BLUE

ADDENDA, BLUE

Althæa frutex. (Hibiscus) (Tree Hollyhock). See pages 101, 89, 56. Deciduous shrubs, hardy in warm districts, liking full sun and shelter from cold winds. They bear large hollyhock-like flowers August into autumn, and grow to 6 ft. Plant, also prune in October. Cuttings root best in summer in peaty soil in a cold frame. Example: *cæleste*, single, almost blue.

Borago (Borage). *B. officinalis* is the annual much grown for bees, also for flavouring claret-cup. Bright blue, 1½ ft. Sow seed out-doors, where it is to bloom, in March.

B. laxiflora is a hardy perennial with largish leaves over which dance numerous pale-blue flowers on thread-like stems. These open in late June, and, if it is planted in shade, they will continue into November. 1 ft. Divide autumn or spring; it will also seed itself freely.

Brachycome iberidifolia. (Swan River Daisy.) Hardy annual, blooming freely through the summer; bright blue; 9 in. Best sown out-doors, where it is to bloom, in April. There are good varieties, as "Sutton's Azure Fairy," also some in pale blue and pink.

Caryopteris (Moustache Plant; Blue Spiraea). Shrubby perennials, hardy in warmer districts, and forming dainty bushes, 1½ ft., smothered in powder-blue flowers, September–October. They like sun and a sheltered position. Plant, and they can also be divided, in March or April. *C. mastacanthus* is good, and the newer *C. clandonensis* is a brighter colour and hardier.

Catanche cærulea (Cupid's Dart), an old-fashioned hardy perennial with mauvy-blue flowers in summer which must have sun to open well; they can be cut and dried as "everlastings." Easily raised from seed, or divided in April. The variety *major* is larger and better, 2 ft.

Felicia berengeria (Kingfisher Daisy). A gentian-blue daisy-flowered annual, 6 in. Sow under glass, March, and plant out in May.

Hyssopus officinalis (Hyssop). Hardy aromatic shrub with bright blue flowers, June to September, beloved by bees; 1½ ft. It makes a delightful low, evergreen hedge, and can be clipped in April.

Nolana grandiflora. (Chilian Bell-flower.) A vigorous hardy annual with convolvulus-shaped lavender-blue flowers in summer; 9 in. The variety "Blue Ensign" is a fine, bright blue. Sow March or April where it is to grow out-doors: spreading habit, and likes sun.

Parochetus communis. (Blue-flowered Shamrock.) A charming creeping perennial, not too hardy in the north, with lovely blue flowers in autumn. Valuable for carpeting shady, moist places under shrubs or in the rockery. Plant, or divides best in March.

Phacelia. See pages 109, 97. These neglected annuals are showy if massed, and are easily grown. Additional examples: *P. whillavia* (syn. *Whillavia grandiflora*), rich blue, and its variety, "Sutton's Blue Beauty." *P. ciliata*, lavender-blue, fragrant; all 1 ft.

Phyteuma (Horned Rampion). All hardy perennial plants, suitable for the rockery or dry wall, and liking sun and a gritty, limy soil with some leaf-mould. Divide or plant March–April. *P. comosum*, rare, but a good "doer," electric-blue, 4 in. *P. obiculare*, dark blue, 1 ft. *P. Scheuchzeri*, large blue "balls," 1 ft.

Rhododendron. See pages 52, 32, 85, 98. The dainty little species, *R. Augustini*, has varieties that are nearly blue with little trace of mauve in its small, flattish flowers. "Tom Tit" is one of its offspring, and a more floriferous and delightful little shrub can hardly be imagined, forming a twiggy bush about 4 ft. high; hardy, and easy to grow. May–June.

Salvia officinale (Common Sage). See pages 109, 53, 87, 99. This aromatic shrub could well be more used for sunny borders, terraces, etc., for its evergreen leaves and blue flowers in summer; the variety with crimson leaves in very striking in colour. Plant, or divide rooted branches in March or April.

VII

FLOWERS GREEN, OR MAINLY GREEN

Acer (Maple). See pages 13, 39, 90. *A. opalus* is a small hardy tree of graceful habit, bearing quantities of yellowish-green flowers in late March and April, delightful for cutting. If planted in sun, the leaves "colour" well in autumn.

Astrantia (Master-wort). Hardy perennials that have a quiet, interesting appeal in their flowers of early summer. They like moisture and shade in borders, shrubbery or wild-garden. Easily grown, and may be divided almost any time. Colour chiefly green. *A. carniolica*, pinkish, 1½ ft. *A. major*, creamy, 15 in. *A. minor*, whitish, 6 in.

Fritillaria. See pages 23, 45, 93. Examples: *F. lanceolata*, brownish, 2 ft., likes sun and gritty soil; *F. libanatica*, similar; *F. pyramidalis*, purplish-brown, 1 ft.; *A. askaniensis*, sulphur, 2 ft., likes lime and sun.

Gladiolus. See pages 46, 24, 80, 63. A large-flowered variety, "Grünes Licht," is of great beauty, white, overlaid greeny gloss.

Helleborus (Christmas and Lenten Roses). See pages 64, 47, 81. Examples: *H. odoratus*, fragrant; *H. foetidus*, *H. viridis*, all January to March; almost entirely green. The flowers last a long time in water if the stems are first split or crushed.

Humulus lupulus (Common Hop). This well-known climbing perennial likes plenty of water in dry weather. Plant or divide in March; cut down to ground level in October. The green flowers should be picked in September and make a beautiful decoration either fresh or dried. There is also a golden-leaved variety.

Iris. See pages 106, 25, 81, 94. One of the large-flowered, Flag varieties is "Natal," old ivory tinged green, June, 3 ft. *I. tuberosa* is a little bulbous species, of quaint beauty in black and green; March, 9 in. Hardy, and best planted in autumn.

Ixia. These South African bulbous plants do well in warm districts if given a well-drained, sandy soil in a sunny position; or they may be grown in pots in a cold greenhouse. Plant October to November. *I. viridifolia* is a vivid green, tinged blue. There are many other colours, among which *I. crateroides* is a fine scarlet-crimson. Early summer, 1 ft.

Rosa (Rose). See pages 53, 33, 69, 86, 101. *R. viridiflora* is more of a curiosity than of much beauty; smallish flowers, summer. Forms a bush 3 ft. to 4 ft.

Tulipa (Tulip). See pages 55, 36, 71, 89, 100. *T. viridiflora* has most attractive flowers, of fair size, light green edged yellow, in late May.

Veratrum (False Hellebore). These hardy perennials have large leaves and poisonous roots, with stately spikes of flowers, 4 ft. to 5 ft. high, late July to September. Plant or divide October, or April in moist soil and partial shade. Suitable for big borders, shrubbery, or wild-garden. *V. album*, greenish-white; *V. viride*, green. *V. nigrum* is interesting for its crimson-black flowers. (See also *Euphorbia Wulfeni*, page 23; *Liriodendron tulipiferum*, page 28.)

VIII

AQUATICS

FOR LARGE OR SMALL PONDS, AND TUBS

FLOWERS YELLOW

Jussiaea grandiflora (Water Evening Primrose). A rampant, hardy grower for shallow water, 3 in. to 5 in. deep. It forms erect bushes with golden flowers set on 3 ft. stems in summer. Plant, or divide, April.

Limnocharis Humbolti (syn. *Hydrocleis*), (Water Poppy). Half-hardy perennial with large yellow flowers, July–September. Suitable for shallow water, 12 in. to 15 in. Not very hardy in northern districts. Plant 6 in. deep, in mud, in spring.

AQUATICS

Lysichitum. Bold, arum-like yellow flowers, 1 ft., in spring, and enormous leaves ; ornamented seed-heads. Hardy perennials which are best planted or divided in early spring. Suitable for boggy ground near water. *L. americanum* ; *L. camtschense*.

Nymphaea (Water Lily). There are numerous hardy kinds suited to varying depths and areas of water. They like a soil of loam enriched with well-decayed manure, and should be planted in April or May in a sunny, unshaded position. For deep ponds it is usual to enclose the roots and soil in a wicker basket or piece of old canvas, and, tying a stone to this, sink the whole in the pond. Smaller kinds do well in tiny pools or tubs sunk in the ground. Examples : “Col. A. Welch,” canary, large ponds ; “Sunrise” and *Marliacea chrometella*, pale yellows, medium pools ; *Tetragona helvola*, sulphur, small but free ; can be grown 3 in. to 12 in. in water.

Orontium aquaticum (Golden Club). A hardy perennial with beautiful silvery foliage and numerous spikes of yellow flowers in May ; 1½ ft. Plant October to March 6 in. deep in mud under 6 in. to 12 in. of water.

Villarsia peltatum (syn. *Limnanthemum*), (Fringed Buck-Bean). A native species with gaily fringed yellow flowers in summer over floating leaves. Plant or divide in March under 12 in. to 15 in. of water, edges of lakes or pools.

(See also *Caltha*, page 17 ; *Primula Bulleyana* and *P. Florindæ*, page 32, *Ranunculus lingua*, page 32, and *Senecio*, page 34.)

FLOWERS RED

Nymphaea. (For culture, see yellow.) Examples : “Charles de Meurville,” wine, very early ; and “Escarboucle,” vermilion-crimson, both for large ponds. *Laydeckeri purpurata*, crimson, for medium pools. “Graziella,” coppery, and *Laydeckeri fulgens*, both for smallest pools and tubs.

FLOWERS WHITE

Aponogeton dislachyon (Water Hyacinth). A floating aquatic not too hardy in the north, with snowy flowers having black anthers, summer. Will grow in large ponds or in shallow ones only 6 in. to 8 in. deep. Sink the roots (in a pot or box) in mud, March.

Nymphaea. (For culture, see yellow.) Examples in white : “Gladstoniana,” large ponds ; *Marliacea albida*, smaller ponds ; “Gonnere,” small pools ; *Odorata minor* and *Pygmæa alba*, shallow pools or tubs.

Peltandra virginiana (Water Arum). A hardy perennial with upright foliage and flowers, greenish-white, in June ; 1 ft. Plant in mud, or under 3 in. to 5 in. of water, in April.

(See also *Sagittaria*, page 69.)

NYMPHÆA

FLOWERS PINK

Nymphæa. (For culture, see yellow.) Examples: "Mme. J. Chifflet," rich pink, for large ponds. *Brackleyi rosea*, rose, fragrant, good for cutting, smaller ponds. "Pink Opal" coral, good for cutting, small pools. "Helen Fowler" and *Odorata Luciana*, both rich pink and suitable for shallow pools or tubs.

(See also *Botanus*, page 75 and *Saxifraga peltata*, page 87.)

FLOWERS MAUVE AND BLUE

Iris laevigata. This fibrous-rooted Iris from Japan is of great beauty, not so much for the size of its light blue flowers, as for their refined shape; also the habit and poise is most elegant. It is hardy and may be grown in very damp borders or the bog-garden, but is happiest with its roots under 2 in. or 3 in. of water, and may be planted or divided best in March or April. The flowers are not produced in large quantities at a time, but it will continue blooming over a long period, late June into autumn. 2½ ft. The variety "Rose Queen" is of similar habit.

Lobelia sessilifolia. A hardy perennial which may be planted, in spring, in either a few inches of water or in boggy ground. The violet-blue flowers on stout 4 ft. stems appear in late summer. Plant or divide in late spring.

(See also *Myosotis palustris*, page 108, and *Pontederia*, page 109.)

IX

ADDITIONAL TREES AND SHRUBS

Betula. (Birch.) These graceful trees, of which *B. verrucosa* is so well known for its silver bark, has weeping and purple-leaved varieties, also a very dwarf one, called *nana*, which is charming for planting in rock or heath-gardens. *B. papyrifera*, the Paper Canoe Birch, has the whitest bark of all species, and is very hardy. *B. japonica* and *B. Ermani* have silvery bark which peels off to orange underneath.

They are very easily grown on any soil, except a thin, chalky one; they should not be grown near choice beds or borders, as their roots take much goodness out of the soil. Plant, October to March.

Cercidiphyllum japonicum. Forms a small, rounded tree in this country; hardy, and before the leaves fall in autumn they turn a brilliant crimson. Likes a peaty-loam, shelter from cutting winds. May be layered in spring and planted in autumn.

Corylus. (Hazel: Nut.) *C. avellana* is well known in our hedges with their primrose catkins in spring. The variety *aurea* has yellow leaves. *C. maxima atro-purpurea* has rich, bronzy-crimson leaves. Plant in autumn; prune, late March.

Cratægus. (Pyracantha.) For culture, page 43. There are several kinds with much beauty of flower and fruit. *C. Rodgersiana*, red berries, and its even more showy variety, *flava*, yellow berries, have masses of white flowers in June. Others are *C. Gibbsi* and *C. angustifolia*. They must all have sun to "berry" well, and they make, if desired, admirable dense, evergreen hedges up to 10 ft.

Davidia vilmoriniana. A hardy, deciduous small tree, with remarkable white flower-bracts in May. Plant in autumn, and take cuttings, in a cold frame, in October. Grows on any soil; good on chalk; should have a sheltered position from cold winds.

Fagus. (Beech.) *F. sylvatica*, the common Beech, is not only a fine tree, but may also be used to make hedges, which, if clipped in August, will retain their dead leaves through winter in a comforting russet-brown colour. There are varieties, as *cuprea*, copper; *purpurea*, purple; *pendula*, hanging or drooping. Does best on dryish soil, and likes lime.

Juniperus. (Juniper.) Hardy evergreens of varied habit; some are tall-growing trees like *J. virginiana*, *J. chinensis*, and *J. communis* with their many varieties; some are low and spreading, like *J. sabina*, with its varieties *tamariscifolia* and "Knap Hill"; some are very tiny, suitable for the rockery or sink-garden, like *J. communis compressa*, only a few inches high. Plant early autumn or April.

Larix. (Larch.) These trees are rightly beloved for their dainty foliage and attractive glaucous-red cones in spring. *L. europea*, the common species; and *L. leptolepis*, the Japanese species, the latter noteworthy for the warm colour of its reddish bark, which is beautiful in winter. Plant, October to March.

Ligustrum. (Privet.) For culture, see page 27. The green-leaved *L. ovalifolium* is a favourite for hedge-making. *L. japonicum* is suitable to grow as a specimen bush, for its large leaves and flowers, also the variety *coriaceum* which is of stiff, compact habit and large, dark leathery leaves.

Liquidambar styraciflua. (Sweet Gum.) Another small tree that is notable for the vivid colouring of its leaves, in shades of crimson, before they fall in autumn. It likes a moist soil and shelter from cold winds. Plant in autumn; layer in spring.

Parottia. Hardy, deciduous shrubs or small trees valuable for the colour of their dying leaves in autumn in shades of yellow, orange, and crimson. Added to this they have a quaint habit of growth, and the flowers—if rather inconspicuous—have a quiet charm in March; they are reddish, with protruding anthers. Plant, October to February; layer in autumn.

Rhus (Sumach). These small trees, bushy, and shrub-like in habit, are excellent for poor soils or on chalk. Some are notable for autumn leaf-colour, as *R. Potanini*, *R. glabra laciniata*, and

RUBUS

R. typhimima laciniata. *R. cotinus*, besides beauty of leaf-colour, has flowers resembling a pinky-grey cloud, which has earned it the name of "Smoke Plant"; it has varieties *atropurpurea* and *folius purpureis*. Plant, October to February; layer in autumn.

Rubus. (Bramble.) See pages 69, 86. *P. phænicolasius*, the Japanese Wineberry, deserves to be more widely grown; its white flowers are not showy, but its red berries are ornamental and delicious eating, while its bristly red stems are of great beauty, and especially so in winter. It makes a pleasant bush, but is even more attractive grown on a wall, fence, shed, or pergola, in a sunny position, when it will grow to 12 ft. if required. It may be planted in autumn, when all fruited canes should be cut right down.

There are Brambles that are ornamental for the "white-washed" effect of their stems in winter, and are useful for shaded, moist places in the wild-garden or shrubbery. *R. biflorus* and *R. lasiostylus* are good; the best is *R. Giraldiana*, which also has greyish leaves.

Salix. (Willow.) For culture, page 33. Further examples: *S. gracistyla*, for beauty of catkins; *S. daphnoides*, beauty of bark, which has a purple "bloom" on it.

Sarcococca. Small hardy shrubs which have graceful evergreen foliage, especially precious in winter. *S. humilis* and *S. Hookeriana* have small white flowers in early spring, and these are fragrant. They grow 1½ ft. to 3 ft. high, and like shaded, moist places, doing well under trees. Plant, autumn or April; cuttings strike in a cold frame in autumn.

Stranvæsia. Large, hardy shrubs, of much beauty for their evergreen leaves and berries, which follow the hawthorn-like flowers of summer. They grow up to 15 ft., like a sandy soil and shelter from wind. Plant in autumn. *S. Davidiana*, scarlet berries, has a variety with yellow berries, *fructo luteo*. *S. undulata* has "waved" leaves and red berries.

Thuya. Evergreen trees and shrubs resembling the Cyprusses; hardy and useful for many purposes, as *T. dolabrata*, for a specimen tree; *T. occidentalis* (the "arborvitæ") as a tree or for hedges, the variety *globosa* making a small bush for the rockery. For this purpose *T. orientalis minima glauca* is most suitable also, as it is only a few inches high. *T. plicata* is fast-growing, and makes a good hedge. Plant early autumn or spring.

Viburnum. For culture, page 71. Two newer introductions are fine evergreens. *V. Burkwoodi*, a hybrid, with clusters of scented, pinky-white flowers in spring. *V. rhytidophyllum*, with unattractive yellow-white flowers, but such handsome leaves as to make it a striking shrub, either as a specimen bush, or for a hedge up to 8 ft. It is a quick grower.

THE END

PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN AT THE PRESS OF THE PUBLISHERS